THE

LITERARY PANORAMA.

FOR SEPTEMBER, 1807.

DEFENCE OF THE COUNTRY.

COMBINED COMPARISON OF THE PROPOSITIONS SUBMITTED TO PARLIAMENT BY LORD CASTLEREAGH AND MR. WINDHAM. Dated August 13, 1807.

WHOEVER has entered into battle knows that a conviction of the important stake which depends on the issue of that event, absorbs all other considerations, and completely engages the mind in the exertions of the moment. Foresight is the duty of an officer, and an anxious duty it is; till he sees all his preparations in activity, and his plan progressively advancing towards that result, which may enable him to give a good account of the enemy, and announce to his country the triumph of the day. Not unlike is the situation of those, *who having access to authentic documents, which are not open to all the world*, are enabled, with a degree of certainty, which in them is not assuming, to anticipate the calls of that duty, which every man owes his country. We have already spoken out our sentiments freely, and they have made an impression on the public mind: we know that the PANORAMA has been regarded as authority, and that in various places the spirit of our youth has kept pace with the sentiments promulgated in this work.

But, after having contributed to rouse the spirit of our compatriots, it is natural that we should turn an anxious eye also to the countenance and conduct of those, who, at this solemn moment, are entrusted with the direction of the state.

Nothing can be more interesting to the public than the actual power and condition of OUR ARMY. Many plans have been proposed to improve it; and, during the late busy session of Parliament, many accounts were called for to verify its numbers. Those who thought highly of the ameliorating plan put into a train by the late Rt. Honourable Secretary, Mr. Windham, with great propriety called for documents from which to demonstrate its favourable effects: while those who thought the exigencies of the moment demanded efforts more speedy and even urgent (as was the opinion of the no less able Secretary, Lord Castlereagh), were desirous of meeting those documents by others in confirmation of their own opinion. We have in our hands not less, perhaps, than thirty of these official reports; and we should have thought it our duty to have exerted our best abilities in conveying to our readers as distinct a view as possible of their contents. But happily, we are relieved from this labour, by certain PROPOSITIONS laid before Parliament the day previous to its rising. With a liberality entitled to every commendation, the facts as they stand, with the deductions of each party from those facts, are placed side by side; and in this state we present them to our readers as a most valuable document for immediate perusal, and for preservation to future times. Every credit is due to those gentlemen, respectively, under whose names they appear; and we willingly add our applause to the diligence, the ingenuity, and the candour by which they are distinguished. We do more; we hail this consociation as a favourable omen on the behalf of the United Kingdom.——Never, we believe, was an interval for reflection of greater interest than that which the coming months present. We sincerely hope, that it will give time for every party feeling to subside, for every cause of irritation to be forgotten; so that, when the great council of the nation shall again resume its functions, we shall have the happiness of congratulating the Country at large, on that unanimity, candour, and coincidence of council, which (under Providence) is the basis of our hopes for the salvation of the BRITISH EMPIRE.

UNANIMITY IS ALL WE WANT;

——*sunt nobis fortia bello*
Pectora; roburque animi, et rebus spectata juventus.

ARMY.—PROPOSITIONS, *13th August* 1807.

Mr. Windham.

I. That the effective strength of the Army was,

	Regulars.	Militia.	Total.
1st March 1806	173,600	75,182	248,782
1st March 1807	181,856	77,211	259,067

a reduction having in the mean time taken place, of a local corps of 3,000 men and upwards, in the island of Ceylon.

II. That the provisions of certain Acts of Parliament passed during the year 1806, and having in view the better ordering of the army, and the improvement of the condition of non-commissioned officers and soldiers, took effect from 24th June in the said year.

III. That from 1st July following, the number of recruits raised for the regular army (exclusive of those raised for foreign or colonial corps, and 650 men for a regiment commanded by the Hon. Col. Dillon) was, in the

	Number raised.	*Rate per ann.*
1st period of 3 months, ending 1st Oct. 1806	2,770	11,080
2d ditto ending 1st Jan. 1807	3,496	13,984
3d ditto ending 1st April 1807	5,335	21,340
4th ditto ending 1st July 1807	6,078	24,312

Lord Castlereagh.

I. That the increase of 8,256 men, as stated, in the regular army, between March 1806 and March 1807, has been produced by 2,008 men received from the Irish Militia, and 3,542 under the Additional Force Act, total 6,450 men; without which aids (deducting our losses in Egypt and South America, viz. 2,185 men, which appear in the effectives of the army, on 1st March 1807) the army would have decreased, under the regulations established in June 1806, in the number of 379 men.—That the regular army has been progressively increasing, previous to the establishment of the new system of levying men, as follows; the amount being,

1st July 1804	141,740
Ditto 1805	162,997
Ditto 1806	175,997

III. That the number of recruits raised quarterly for the regular army, between 1st March 1805 and 1st March 1806, when the repeal of the Additional Force Act was determined on, was (exclusive of foreign and colonial levies, and of men transferred from the militia) as follows;

	Number raised.	*Rate per Ann.*
1st quarter ending 1st July 1805	4,869	19,460
2d ditto ending 1st Dec. 1805	4,252	17,008
3d ditto ending 1st Jan. 1806	4,790	19,160
4th ditto ending 1st Apr. 1806	6,096	24,384

That the number of men raised as above, between 1st April 1805 and 1st April 1806, was 20,003; the number between July 1806 and July 1807, 17,689, being 2,314 less than in the former year; whereas the number of boys included in the 17,689, exceeded by 1,076 the number included in the 20,003, the preceding year's produce.

That the number of men obtained for regular service, including men transferred from the militia (and exclusive of foreign and colonial levies) was, between July 1805 and July 1806, 33,693 men; between July 1806 and July 1807, 20,681, being 13,012 men less than in the preceding year, exclusive of the services of the men raised in the latter year being determinable in seven or ten years, according to the terms of their enlistment.

That whilst the number of men levied in the latter year was less than in the former, as stated in the preceding resolutions, an annual additional charge of £450,000, in increased pay and pensions to the army, has been incurr-

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IV. That on 25th Oct. 1806, the bounty to recruits was reduced, for the

Cavalry,	from	£13	8s.	to	£8 3s.
Infantry	- -	16	16.	- -	11 11.

V. That the number of recruits raised for the regular army in Great Britain and Ireland, according to the adjutant general's returns, was, in the first 6 months of

	By ordinary Recruiting	Additional Force	Total
1805 -	- 6,736 -	- 4,187 -	- 10,923
1806 -	- 4,949 -	- 4,834 -	- 10,783
1807 -	-11,413 -	- - - -	- 11,413

VI. That amongst the numbers raised in the first 6 months of 1805 are included 3,089 raised by officers recruiting for rank.

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ed, as an encouragement to induce men to enlist, being at the rate of about £25 per man on the number of men raised within the year; and which expense must be hereafter largely increased, in proportion as the pensions on 14 and 21 years service come into operation.

That during the former year the recruiting parties did not exceed in number 405; that in the latter year they have been increased to 1,113, exclusive of above 400 extra recruiting officers; and from 8th December 1806, 54 second battalions have been recruiting, under an intimation, that if they did not raise 400 men each in 6 months, the battalions would be then reduced, and the officers placed on half-pay; which extraordinary increase of the number of recruiting parties must be considered not only as highly prejudicial to the discipline and efficiency of the army, but as so much expense incurred for the levy of men, as distinguished from the performance of regimental duty.

That whilst the number of men raised as above for the Regular service has in the latter year been reduced, the proportion of desertions in the army serving at home has been rather increased, the proportion being, in the 5 successive half yearly periods, as follows:

Desertions in Army at Home:

Jan. 1805 to July 1805	-	-	-	1 in	194
July 1805 to Jan. 1806	-	-	-	1 in	152
Jan. 1806 to July 1806	-	-	-	1 in	275
July 1806 to Jan. 1807	-	-	-	1 in	243
Jan. 1807 to July 1807	-	-	-	1 in	236

IV. That the expense of levy money for general service has been reduced, for the

Cavalry,	from	£19.	to	£15.	4s. 6d.
Infantry,	from	£22.	8s. to	£18.	12s. 6d.

But the term of service has also been reduced, from service for life to service for 10 and 7 years, which supposes two additional periods of enlistment, and consequently two additional bounties in the course of a service of 21 years, exclusive of the additional pay and pensions above referred to.

VI. That among the number raised in the first 6 months of 1807, being 11,413 men, 8,035 have been raised by the 54 second battalions; that is, by officers recruiting to avoid reduction.

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VII. That the men raised under the Additional Force Act were for Home Service only, and might be of any height not less than 7 feet 2 inches, and of any age between 18 and 45.

VIII. That in the Regular army no man could be received but between the ages of 18 and 30, and of a height not less than 5 feet 4 inches; the standard for men not entering for general service but choosing their own regiments being 5 feet 5 inches, and for the Guards and Cavalry still higher.

IX. That by recruits raised by ordinary recruiting, are meant Men raised either at the head quarters of regiments, or by the recruiting districts late under the superintendance of the Inspector General.

X. That according to the War Office return of recruits for whom bounty has been drawn as raised at the head quarters of regiments in Great Britain, and the Inspector General's return of the numbers raised by the recruiting districts, the produce of the ordinary recruiting was, during the first 6 months of

	At Head Quarters of Regiments in Gt. Britain.	By Recruiting Districts in Gt. Britain.	By Do. in Ireland.	Total.
1805	1,470	2,327	912	4,709
1806	1,084	1,957	953	3,994
1807	2,536	6,115	2,396	11,047

XI. That the number of men who volunteered from limited to unlimited service was, during 6 months ending

1st July 1805	2,225
1st Jan. 1806	2,863
1st July 1806	2,413
1st Jan. 1807	7,081

XII. That the number of men who deserted from the army at home was, during the first 6 months of

	In Great Britain	In Ireland
1805	1 in 202	1 in 204
1806	1 in 217	1 in 235
1807	1 in 293	1 in 205

XIII. That the number of men who deserted from the recruiting districts was, during the first 6 months of

1805	1 in 10
1806	1 in 10
1807	1 in 12

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VII. & VIII. That, with the exception of 6,242 men transferred to garrison battalions, all men raised under the army of reserve and additional force acts have been since enlisted into the line, being of the age and height required by his majesty's regulations; and amongst the men so transferred to garrison battalions, are included all men who did not chuse to enter for general service without reference to age or height.

XI. That the men volunteering from limited to unlimited service, from 1st July 1806, to 1st Jan. 1807, received ten guineas bounty for only extending their service from local to general service; whereas before that period (the bounty being the same) the men transferring themselves to the line, exchanged their service, not only from home to foreign service, but from service limited in point of time to service for life; and the men in the latter period, who refused to transfer their services, were ordered to be drafted into garrison battalions.

TRANSPORTS.

I. That the transports at home, on 1st March 1806, consisted of 380 ships, and 87,717 tons; of which 50 ships and 16,894 tons were fitted for foreign service, and including tonnage for 1,785 horses.—That the

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transports at home, on 24th March 1807, were 73 ships and 16,468 tons, of which only 25 ships and 7,807 tons were fitted for foreign service; there being an excess of 307 ships and 71,249 tons at the former period, compared with the latter; and of 25 ships and 9,087 tons fitted for foreign service; in the latter period, the provision was only for 148 horses.

II. That the above provision of tonnage, on 24th March 1807, of 73 ships and 16,468 tons, would have been further reduced under the orders of the treasury of 22 Jan. 1807,

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in the amount of 29 ships and 8,586 tons, had not the full execution of the above orders been prevented by the contracts of 17 being such as to prevent their being paid off, and by 9 being under Quarantine, having returned on 20th March preceding from the Mediterranean.

III. That the transports on home service, on 8th August 1807, consisted of 401 ships and 82,143 tons; of which 67 ships and 20,289 tons were fitted for foreign service, including also a provision for 4,089 horses.

STATE OF THE WEST INDIES.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE HONOURABLE HOUSE OF COMMONS ON THE COMMERCIAL STATE OF THE WEST INDIA COLONIES.—*July* 24, 1807.

The Committee appointed to take into consideration the Commercial State of the West-India Colonies, made the following Report:—

That they thought it their duty first, to enquire into the situation of the West-India Planters at the present moment, and for several years preceding; they have examined various respectable witnesses, Proprietors of Estates, who have resided many years in the West-Indies, and who have had the properties of several Absentees under their management; and also many merchants intimately acquainted with the expenses and profits of Estates, and generally conversant with West-India Commerce. It appears, that since 1799, there has been a progressive deterioration in the situation of the Planters, resulting from a progressive diminution of the price of Sugar, while at the same time the Duty, and expense attending the cultivation, was increasing, till at length from the depression of the market, the prices obtained for the last year's Crop will not pay the expense of cultivation, except on Estates on a very great scale, making Sugar of a very superior quality, or enjoying other extraordinary advantages. From Accounts of Estates in Jamaica and other Islands, it appears, that the British Supplies and Island expenses amount to 20s. 10d. in the former, and to 19s. 6d. in the latter, on the cwt. of Sugar, after giving credit for the value received for Rum. It appears that these sums per cwt. of Sugar, may be taken as the average expense of cultivation; independent of interest on the Capital (a similar calculation was included in the Report made by the Sugar Distillery Committee, in the last Parliament). —To this must be added from 15s. 6d. to 16s. per cwt. for freight, insurance, and other mercantile charges, between shipping the goods in the Colonies, and their being offered to market in this kingdom, these together amount to 35s. or 36s., which is the absolute cost to the Planter per cwt. of Sugar, before any return of Capital can attach.—On reference to the average prices in the Gazette for the last eight months, which vary from 36s. to 31s. medium 33s. 6d., it appears evident that the Planters must have cultivated their Estates at a loss.

The interest which should be the fair profit on a Capital of such a nature as that of a Sugar Estate, consisting not merely of Land and Negroes, but of buildings of great extent and cost, necessary for the manufacture, and subject to various and peculiar risks and vicissitudes, is not less than 10 per cent.

During the period of prosperity previous to 1800, the profits in general did not exceed that sum; since that period, they have gradually diminished to 2¼ and 1½ per cent. till, at the present moment, there is no return of interest whatever.

An estate most favourably circumstanced in every respect, the profits of which amounted, during 1795, 1796, 1797, and 1798, to 12 per cent., appears also to have declined ever since. in 1801, 1802, 1803, and 1804, to have been about 6 per cent. and in 1805, about 3 per cent.; subsequently it has suffered a still further reduction.

As to converting Sugar Estates to more profitable cultivation, the Evidence shews, that such a conversion must be attended with so great a sacrifice of Capital, as to be out of the question as a measure of relief.

From a Return of the quantity of Sugar at present in the West-India Docks, and from other Evidence, it appears, that the quantity now on hand is unusually great for the time of year. The crop of the last year is also on the point of coming into the Market.

For many years past, the islands have almost entirely escaped the natural calamities (of Hurricanes, &c.), which have occasionally proved destructive in those countries.

In investigating the causes of that depression of the market, from whence the whole

of the Planter's distress appears to originate, the first object is that extraordinary situation in which he is placed, which prevents him alone (in exception to every other similar case) from indemnifying himself for the increase of Duty, and expenses, by an equivalent increase of price to the consumer. Since 1799, the Duty on Sugar has been raised from 20*s.* to 27*s.* and contingently to 30*s.* per cwt; the expences have risen, in many articles 50, in others above 100 per cent; while the price has fallen from 69*s.* to 33*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. the average of the last 8 months. As it appears obvious, that the Duty is heavier than the Article can bear at its present price, it is suggested that it might be expedient, for the relief of the Home Market, to extend the principle which has been adopted on the contingent increase of duty from 27*s.* to 30*s.*; so that from the maximum of duty then fixed, on a gross price of 80*s.* affording 30*s.* duty, and 50*s.* to the Planter, the duty should be thrown back on a similar scale in proportion to the depression of the market, till the price arrives at 60*s*, gross, leaving 20*s.* (the original duty) to Government, and 40*s.* to the Planter; or, in other words, a reduction of 1*s.* of duty on a reduction of 2*s.* gross price, from the average then fixed for the imposition of the new duty, as far as 20*s.*

An increase of the Bounty on the Export has been also recommended; and the Committee is of opinion, that it would afford great relief if given as an accompaniment to measures of restriction upon Neutrals, so as to render the expences on British and Foreign Produce equal in the Foreign Market.

A considerable depreciation in the price of Rum having also taken place, it has been suggested, that the encouragement of the consumption of that article would be a considerable advantage to the Planter. The Committee is aware that such encouragement has been given, to a certain extent, but if it were found practicable to carry that assistance further, by an increased consumption in the Army and Navy, such a measure would have very beneficial effects; or a reduction of Duty on Rum might afford essential relief to the Planter, without loss to the Revenue, which would be indemnified by an increased consumption of that Spirit.

Great, however, as are the evils of the decrease of Price and increase of Charges, it does not appear that they are the original causes of the distress of the Planter, but that the main evil, and that to which these are ultimately to be referred, is the very unfavourable state of the Foreign Market, in which formerly the British Merchant enjoyed nearly a monopoly, but where he cannot at present enter into competition with the Planters, of the Neutral, or of the hostile Colonies. The result of all their enquiries on this most important part of the subject have brought before their eyes one grand and primary evil, from which all the others are easily to be deduced; namely, the facility of intercourse between the hostile Colonies and Europe, under the American Neutral Flag, by means of which not only the whole of their Produce is carried to a Market, but at charges little exceeding those of Peace; while the British Planter is burthened with all the inconvenience, risk, and expence, resulting from a state of War.

The advantages, which the hostile Colonies derive from the relaxation of that principle, which prohibited any trade from being carried on with the Enemy's Colonies by Neutrals during War, which the enemy himself did not permit to those Neutrals during Peace, may be in part estimated by reference to a Statement of the Imports into Amsterdam alone from the United States of America in 1806, amounting to 34,085 Hhds. of Coffee, and 45,097 Hhds. of Sugar, conveyed in 211 vessels, and to a Statement, of the Amount of West-India Produce, exported from the United States of America, between the 1st October 1805 and 30th September 1806.—In point of comparative expence, the advantages of the hostile colonies are further illustrated by the evidence of Mr. Marryat, supported by satisfactory documents, which shew the charges of Freight and Insurance on Sugar from the hostile Colonies, through the United States of America, to the Ports of Holland and Flanders, and to those of the Mediterranean, to be less by 8*s.* 11*d.* to the former, and by 12*s.* 6*d.* to the latter, than those charges on British Sugars to the same Ports.

The Committee states another important advantage enjoyed by the French Colonies, arising from the sale of nearly the whole French Mercantile Marine to Neutrals, under the stipulation of each Vessel being returned into French Ports, in order to be navigated as French Ships, within twelve months after Peace, and with the enjoyment, during War, of the same Privileges in the Ports of France as if they were actually French; for instance, to Import Sugar at a Duty of 4*s.* per cwt. less than the Duty imposed on Sugar imported in neutral vessels.

In order to counterbalance, in some degree, the advantages thus enjoyed by the hostile Colonies, to the detriment of the British Planter, it has been recommended, that a blockade of the Ports of the Enemy's Settlements should be resorted to; such a measure, if it could be strictly enforced, would undoubtedly afford relief to our Export Trade.

But a measure of more permanent and certain advantage would be the enforcement of those restrictions on the Trade between

Neutrals and the Enemy's Colonies, which were formerly maintained by Great Britain, and from the relaxation of which the Enemy's Colonies obtain indirectly, during War, all the advantages of Peace; while our own Colonies, in the intercourse with whom that system of monopoly which has been held essential to the Commercial and Military Navy of this country is rigorously enforced, are deprived of the advantages under which in former Wars they carried their produce to the Foreign markets, and which in the present War, by means of our decided Naval superiority, would have amounted to the exclusive supply of the whole of Europe; and when those extraordinary measures are taken into consideration which have been adopted to exclude the British Colonial produce from the European market, it appears to the Committee to be a matter of evident and imperious necessity to resort to such a system, as by impeding and restricting, and as far as possible, preventing the Export of the produce of the Enemy's Colonies from the places of its growth, shall compel the Continent to have recourse to the only source of supply, which, in that event, would be open to it.

As it may be apprehended that from the adoption of such measures, difficulties might arise in that intercourse, from which the West Indies at present derive a considerable proportion of some of their supplies, the Committee have thought it their duty to make inquiry into the resources in that respect to which recourse might be had in such an event. During the only period which affords an example of the suspension of that intercourse, the Evidence concurs as to the fact of a supply having been obtained (though not without temporary and occasional inconveniences) from a variety of sources which may reasonably be relied upon in case of such necessity, at the present moment, to a greater amount than at the former period. From the examination of persons who, in consequence of their residence in the British North American settlements, or extensive commercial connections with them, possess the best information as to their present and future resources, there is ground to believe that some supply of the principal articles of Lumber might be obtained from thence immediately, and to expect that with due encouragement, the quantity of that supply might be increased to any extent.

The supply of flour which they could at present afford to the West India Market would be small, and of an inferior quality. They appear to be capable of affording a large supply of fish, and what deficiency might exist in other articles of salt provisions, might be made up by supplies from Europe.

Upon the whole, the impression which the Committee have received is, that the Trade now carried on between the British West Indies and the United States of America, is very convenient and advantageous to the inhabitants of our Colonies, and one which they could not relinquish, without essential detriment, unless it were compensated by other advantages; but that it is not essential to their existence, or equivalent to the disadvantages of their situation, in other respects.

The Committee add, that if those remedies are liable to objections and difficulties, there is on the other hand the strongest concurrent testimony and proof, that unless some speedy and efficient measures of relief are adopted, the ruin of a great number of the Planters, and of persons in this country holding Annuities, and otherwise dependent on those properties for their income, must inevitably very soon take place, which must be followed by the loss of a vast Capital advanced on securities in those countries, and by the most fatal injury to the Commercial, Maritime, and Financial Interests of *Great Britain*.

The uncommon importance of the foregoing Report has induced us to give so complete a view of it that it may serve on any future occasion, when a reference to this subject may be necessary. But the Committee has added in an appendix a variety of interesting intelligence received from persons of the greatest respectability and accuracy, which we cannot but abstract and combine for general information.

VALUE OF ESTATES.

It is not every one who knows, that a set of works, necessary for a sugar estate, would cost £10,000 Jamaica currency (currency is about 7 to 5 British), though it will readily be believed that wages have been raised within these few years, also the price of cattle, mules, &c., and Island taxes, in consequence of numerous martial laws in time of war, &c. Supplies also from abroad, as flour, hogsheads, puncheons, hoops, oil-cakes, oats, herrings, &c. are nearly doubled in cost. The general supply of herrings is 100 barrels for 250 negroes *per annum*. American fish are inferior to the British, and do not keep so well.....Under all the casualties to which West India estates are subject, an estate producing 4 per cent. in Britain is more valuable than an estate in the islands supposed to produce 10 per cent..... A gentleman possessing one of the largest properties in the West Indies, who paid 8,000l. duty to government on the

last crop, doubts whether his profits will enable him to pay the property tax, rated at £1000., so small are his *real gains* after all expenses are paid.

An estate making on an average 200 hogsheads of sugar of 14 cwt. each, cannot certainly be established at an expense of less than 40,000l. sterling, and 30 shillings per cwt. on 200 hogsheads (2,800 cwt.), will give 4,200l., or a little more than 10 per cent. The capital of that estate is computed as follows: 250 negroes, at 70l. sterling, 17,500l. 180 head of cattle and mules, at 30l. sterling, 5,400l.; buildings for carrying on the manufacture, negro-houses, and overseers' houses, 7,000l. sterling; the land, 10,100l. Some lands are very valuable in themselves, and others not worth any thing, but as the means of employing the other capital.

DIFFERENT VALUES OF SUGARS.

The value of sugar depends greatly, almost wholly, on the goodness of the soil: the more extensive cultivation of Jamaica has thrown a greater quantity of low sugar into the market. Some soils will not yield sugar of an excellent quality, notwithstanding the employment of every degree of skill and management. Aspect also has great effect: where the estate is hid from the morning sun the cane does not thrive, or get so well ripened. There are considerable quantities of such land in Jamaica. The Bourbon cane is a most valuable acquisition. The conquered colonies also furnish great quantities of low sugar.

The sugars made in the conquered colonies upon the continent are inferior to those made at St. Kitt's and some of the other islands, but they are rather superior to the sugars generally made in the island of Grenada; and those made in Trinidad are generally of a better quality than any of the other conquered colonies.

The common course of sugar cultivation furnishes a proportion of manure every year.

Neither cotton nor coffee produces any manure at all.

STATE OF NEGROES.

On a well managed estate, there has been an annual decrease of 7 negroes out of 345: about 2½ per cent.....Negroes consider their own houses, provision grounds, gardens, and orchards, to be as much their property, as the master considers his estate to be his own. If sent to form new settlements, their domestic comforts are lost, and their attachments destroyed for several years.....

The Negroes have provision grounds, and houses, and gardens round each house, and plenty of fruit-trees, and they have, at some little distance, other lands, which they cultivate for the maintenance of themselves and families; they have gardens round their houses, which are planted with fruit-trees and vegetables of various kinds; every house has a garden round it, of a quarter or half an acre or more; they are attached to the spot, and they are attached to the graves of their forefathers; their houses are, in a great measure, of their own building, and may be worth twenty, twenty-five, or thirty pounds each.

In the infancy of a Plantation, the Negro Provision grounds are near their houses, which again are close to the works, when in the extension of the Plantation, it becomes necessary to cultivate in canes the Negro provision grounds, and give them others at some farther distance, in doing so, it is a matter of great delicacy and to be done with much leisure and caution; you must give them other grounds of better quality, and well stocked with provisions fit for use, and pay them money to get their consent to make the exchange. You must particularly take care, by bribery or otherwise, to get the sanction of the head people, or your slaves would probably get discontented, and careless of their own property and of yours, and very ruinous consequences must ensue when so partial a movement as this requires so much precaution.

STATE OF LANDS.

Lands that have been long under Cane cultivation, are so exhausted, that they are rendered very unfit for any other cultivation; and Sugar Works, with some few exceptions, are situate in a soil and climate where no other cultivation can be profitably carried on. The conversion of Lands which have been under Cane cultivation to other purposes, would not be in general practicable; the land is unfit, and the works would be entirely lost. Such properties can only be converted into bad Pens, which, even at the present price of cattle, would be ruinous; but the multiplication of Pens, and decay of Sugar Works, would increase the number of cattle, and diminish the demand for them, and make the ruin tenfold.

The works that are fit for the making of Sugar, if they could be moved to a place where Coffee would grow, might be, with some alteration, converted to tolerably good Coffee Works; but Coffee will not grow upon old Sugar Estates, and the Works must consequently be useless.

Lands which have been made use of for the purpose of growing Sugar, will produce grass, but very bad grass; it will not pay for the fencing, and putting and keeping them in order.

Piemento grows wild, it is never cultivated; and besides fifteen or twenty years

would elapse, before it would come to any thing.

Some cane lands are worth £140 or £150 currency an acre, but £70 currency will be a pretty good average, including the canes upon the land; i. e. the land with the growth upon it.

Mountain land, fit for coffee, or pasture, depends so much on the locality, it is impossible to average it; some may be worth £20 sterling, an acre; others, from being at a distance from all Roads, may not be worth above six or eight shillings per acre.

BRITISH AMERICAN COLONIES.

We are happy to learn that our colonies in Canada, and the other northern districts, of this vast continent, are acquiring a strength which under adequate encouragement may become extremely important to the islands.

There have been exported from Canada about 30,000 barrels of flour, and 800,000 bushels of wheat, in one year, and the culture of wheat and manufacture of flour in Canada is increasing very much; fish could be procured in any quantity that can be required.

Rice and corn is not at present cultivated to any great extent, but it can be cultivated to any extent in Upper Canada; but there has been no market for it hitherto.

White oak lumber for puncheon staves might be obtained from Canada, the Commissioners of the Victualling have contracted for the supply of white oak staves from Canada instead of from Dantzic: they might be had to any extent with proper encouragement.

Herrings and mackarel have heretofore been carried to the West Indies from the Bay of Fundy at a cheaper rate than from Great Britain.

Flour, salted provisions, and fish, can be supplied at much about the same prices as from the United States, lumber will be somewhat dearer, but it is of a much better quality; the farther north you go, oak timber is of a better quality. In this market the Quebec staves bear a higher price than American staves.

There are inexhaustible forests of timber in the provinces of Canada.

Considerable quantities of fish, caught by fishermen, subjects of this country, have been conveyed to Boston and other places in the American States, and sent from thence in American bottoms to the West Indies, for the supply of our islands and colonies Besides the disadvantage arising from this traffic, our loss of seamen is very considerable, those seamen having been frequently enticed into the American service.

On account of the circumstances of the war, the American ships having, during a great part of that time, been allowed to furnish the supply to such extent as to drive all the British ships out of the trade; the supply has frequently been very irregular, the Americans only supplying the West India markets as adventurers when tempted by high prices, preferring the European markets whenever the circumstance of the price of provisions in Europe held out encouragement to them to go there; and it has had another effect in Jamaica, and most of the other West India islands, which is, to induce the British merchants there, who were ship-owners as well as traders to North America, to discontinue the trade, thereby rendering the supply of the planter very precarious, from no stocks of these articles being kept in their hands; but, the West India colonies are not so dependant upon North America as to risk their existence.

The province of New Brunswick furnishes a very considerable quantity of fish of different kinds to the islands, viz. herrings of inferior quality, bass, shad, and salmon; the shad is a very bony fish, but a very rich fish; the bass is a coarse fish, and is not bony; the salmon is chiefly dried, and of a good quality.

Also New Brunswick salt beef and pork, this is an increasing trade, particularly the pork.

This province is very fertile, and is a very fine grazing country; it is capable of raising a great deal of stock, it only wants inhabitants; at present the whole inhabitants of the province are between seven and eight and twenty thousand.

There are no slaves, or very few; the population consists almost entirely of farmers. There is such a facility in procuring land, that scarcely any man will submit to be a labourer; the great obstacle to the cultivating the lands is the want of labourers.

There is a very considerable quantity of lumber, that is, boards and plank, and there is likewise a considerable quantity of scantling used in framing houses, of both spruce and white pine; there is a great quantity of masts and spars brought home to this country; there were five ships employed in bringing home masts and spars some years ago; there are no staves, they make shingles of white pine and cedar; I believe they export them; they make a great deal of shingle; the farmers work more at shingle than any other kind of lumber, for they can do that without mills. It would require saw-mills to make the boards.

Cutting lumber injures the inhabitants, it makes them idle and dissipated; the masts are cut in the winter when the country is covered with snow. The country has great advantage by lakes and rivers; they are cut at no great distance from rivers, and in winter are hauled by oxen over the snow, and are left on the ice till the thaw comes; when

these persons have least to do, which is in the winter, they get idle and dissipated, and drunk. It is very little benefit to them, for they generally expend all the wages which they obtain in winter in liquor, and return to their farms when the summer comes, very little better for the wages they have received.

One mode of estimating the freight upon these cargoes has been to give one moiety of the cargo for transporting the other. The Canada staves are rough or undressed staves; the Baltimore staves are dressed staves, and the freight of those staves that are rough necessarily must be much higher than those that are dressed, and the voyage is also longer.

One great obstacle to a suitable and regular supply of corn being carried from Canada to the West-Indies is, the nature of the navigation, the River St. Lawrence being shut up one half the year. Little Rice is produced in Canada, which is an article of considerable consumption for the use of Negroes; the Flour of Canada imported into the West-Indies, is inferior in quality to that of the United States of America, particularly New York, Pensylvania, Maryland, and Virginia.

The nature of the West-India climate is such that Flour, and other articles of that sort, will not keep there for many months together in a state of perfection, and therefore to supply them with such articles in an adequate and convenient manner, the imports must be frequent; Flour will be injured by being kept a period of six months.

Fish is carried from the British Settlements frequently to the United States, and from thence transported to the West-Indies; it is carried there in barter for other commodities.

The fish chiefly in use in the West-Indies is herrings, from Great Britain and Ireland, and cod fish and other sorts of pickled fish, which are now imported from the United States of America, and from Newfoundland, and the other British Settlements in North America.

British herrings, when they can be obtained on fair and reasonable terms, are most in use, and generally preferred in the Island of Jamaica; they are better calculated to keep for a considerable length of time in a hot climate; and in several other respects, are better adapted for the use of the Colonies than the pickled fish which is generally obtained from America; the Negroes also give them a preference.

In the British North American Colonies, ships are built at a very moderate expense indeed, but they are not so durable. In the United States, ships are more durable, but are built at a much greater expense; but the principal reason for thinking this commerce might be carried on by the British at as little expense as by the Americans is, that an immense number of ships go from Britain (60,000 tons annually), particularly to Jamaica, without any freight whatever.

The quantities of Fish caught and cured in New Brunswick three years ago, were from 30 to 50,000 barrels of herrings annually; the dried Fish may be nearly the same number of quintals; of Boards, from three to five millions of feet were actually sawed annually. Of the Fish, a very small proportion was actually exported directly to the West-Indies; the greater proportion of all the Fish caught and cured, and all the Lumber sawed, instead of being carried in our own vessels to the West-India Islands, are carried by our coasters to the American States, and carried by them to the West-Indies.

The harbour of Saint John is open the whole of the year, the departure from that coast is at all times easy; the approach to the coast in the months of December and January is dangerous, but not more so than to the northern ports of the United States.

The decrease of navigation, and the want of employment, has induced a great number of valuable settlers to quit that as well as the other Provinces, and to go to the American States.

The winter season endures from the 10th November to the 10th March.

The American Fishermen come to our lines, catch the Fish on our banks, and carry them to their own adjacent Islands for sale.

Nova Scotia is far more thickly inhabited than New Brunswick; their occupations are similar; Farmers, Mechanics, and Labourers; very few Shipwrights now. The principal resources of Canada, so far as my knowledge goes, are Flour and Staves.

Canada is capable of supplying staves in any quantity, both for wet and dry casks, not including sugar hogsheads. It is capable of supplying every species of Naval Timber; it is capable of furnishing Ships for the Trade, and a very large supply of Wheat and Flour. The export of Wheat this year will be very considerable.

The Canada Staves are much superior to the American, and will, in any part of their use or application, have the advantage over the American. There are three defects in the Staves as at present imported from Canada,; the first is, the improper selection of Timber; the second is, the improper management of that Timber in respect of the separation of the sap, which causes the wormholes; and the third defect is, in the mechanical conversion of it, in not squaring the Timber according to the fibres of the wood.

The produce of Corn in Canada is increasing very much, in consequence of the clear-

ing of the lands, its increasing wealth, and the measures adopted by Government for the encouragement of that Colony in the articles of its export.

There is an engagement with Government to furnish a very considerable quantity of Masts, Bowsprits, and other Naval Timber, both to this country and to the Colonies, from Canada solely; the Masts and Bowsprits of Canada having been found very far superior to those of New Brunswick or the United States.

Very considerable supplies have been derived from Canada to Portugal, and Spain; chiefly, of Wheat and Indian Corn, and to this market also.

A trade between the British West-India Colonies, and the British North American Provinces, for supplies of Provisions and Lumber, cannot be said to exist at present. They receive at times some Lumber from Halifax and New Brunswick, some Corn and some Horses from Canada, some White Pine Boards, and Planks, and some ranging Timber, but no Pitch Pine, no Oak Staves for Puncheons, and no Cyprus Shingles, an essential article, because, after several trials, it is found by experience, that Slates, Copper, and Tiles, require too heavy roofs for a country subject to hurricanes. Good Fish is got from thence, but no Pork, which is a great article of food for the Negroes.

As to the supply of the Islands from America, it is stated by highly respectable witnesses, that

The Islands, from 1775, to 1779, after a short time, did not experience any very material inconveniences from the want of lumber or provisions; and the price was never during that time extravagantly high; it was very often very low.

No doubt but in a little time they would either circuitously, or through neutral shipping, receive considerable supplies even from the American States, in spite of all possible restrictions.

Herrings are the most desirable article of food for Negroes in the West-Indies; the whole of the British Fisheries, are found to be totally inadequate to the reasonable supply of the West India Islands with that article, in consequence, our West-India Merchants, have made application to Parliament, for permission to import Swedish herrings into this Country, for the supply of the West-India Islands, on the same terms that they are allowed to be imported into Ireland. Pilchards, might answer the purpose.

The Islands pay their debts in America, by Colonial produce, namely, Rum and Molasses; by Money, or Bills of Exchange. The difference is great between payments in Rum, and payments in money; that is to say, the American will take much less for his lumber and provisions when paid for in money, than when paid for in Rum. About 11-twentieths are paid them in produce, and 9-twentieths in Money or bills of Exchange. This was the result of an enquiry by a Committee of the House of Assembly of Jamaica.

If the Americans might take some of our worst Sugars; it would greatly reduce the exportation of money, and prevent the ruinous consequences of giving Bills of Exchange, which, in these calamitous times are often dishonoured.

State of Freights and Insurances on Produce from British and Foreign Colonies, in 1806.

Foreign Colonies.				*British Colonies*			
FREIGHTS.							
West Indies to United States per cwt.	£0	3	0	West Indies to London.....per cwt.	£0	10	0
United States to Holland.....	0	4	6	London to Tonningen & Holland, 45 Guilders per ton, or per cwt.....	0	4	0
	£0	7	6		£0	14	0
West Indies to United States per cwt.	£0	3	0	West Indies to London ... per cwt.	£0	10	0
United States to Mediterranean	0	6	6	London to Smyrna, £6.....per ton Turkish of 12 cwt. or per cwt.....	0	10	0
	£0	9	6		£1	0	0
INSURANCES.							
West Indies to United States per cent.	£2	2	0	West Indies to London, 4 to 10 Guineas: average per cent.....	7	7	0
United States to Holland.....	£4	4	0	London to Tonningen and Holland...	5	5	0
	£6	6	0		£12	12	0
West Indies to United States per cent.	£2	2	0	West Indies to London, per cent....	£7	7	0
United States to Mediterranean.....	8	8	0	London to Mediterranean with Convoy	8	8	0
	£10	10	0		£15	15	0

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Imported in 211 Vessels from the United States.

COFFEE.

5,117 Casks, estimated 8 cwt. each.....	5,117
154,497 Bags do. 1½ do. or ⅓ of a hhd.	28,968
	34,085

SUGAR.

23,015 Hhds.....	23,015
1,054 Tierces, each two-thirds hhd.....	703
6,717 Barrels, do. one-sixth do.....	1,119
49,282 Cannisters and Chests 1-3d do	16,427
22,997 Bags one-sixth do	3,833
	45,097

Cotton, Bags	7,925
Nankeen, Bales	401
Ditto Bundles	248
Ditto Packages.....	40
Ditto Pieces	6,180
Pepper, Bags.....	3,188
Cocoa, Bags	1,394
Ditto Casks	20

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An Account of the Quantity of Sugar Imported from all Parts into Great Britain, from the Year 1791 *to the Year* 1806 *inclusive; distinguishing each year:—Also, the Quantity of the same Exported to all Parts in the said Period; expressing the Sugar in Cwts. after reducing the Refined into Raw on the principle of* 34 *to* 20.

Years	IMPORTED	EXPORTED TO *Ireland.*	*Other parts*
	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
1791	1,813,192	141,639	268,342
1792	1,989,230	117,254	510,383
1793	2,194,726	154,275	363,354
1794	2,519,181	163,743	866,044
1795	2,151,272	168,264	646,668
1796	2,240,299	144,446	541,792
1797	2,139,887	208,343	657,821
1798	2,699,864	176,325	1,046,987
1799	3,390,974	211,185	407,352
1800	3,164,474	358,775	1,298,777
1801	3,976,554	122,611	1,080,158
1802	4,297,079	182,896	1,863,872
1803	3,185,894	151,639	1,541,645
1804	3,248,306	162,728	941,209
1805	3,178,788	166,028	936,657
1806	3,815,175	134,802	878,633

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Quantity of Sugar, Rum, Coffee, Cocoa, Pimento, and Cotton-wool, Imported from the West India Colonies into Great Britain, from 1761 *to* 1806, *with the Quantity exported in the same Periods expressing the Sugar in Cwts. after reducing the Refined into Raw, on the principle of* 34 *to* 20.

SUGAR.

Annual Average of 5 Years from	IMPORTED cwts.	EXPORTED TO *Ireland.* cwts.	*Other parts* cwts.
1761 to 1765	1,485,377	133,796	354,434
1771 to 1775	1,835,336	218,993	82,928
1781 to 1785	1,579,537	157,217	157,513
1791 to 1795	2,021,325	140,646	496,075
1801 to 1806	3,389,734	145,480	1,058,336

RUM.

	gallons	gallons	gallons
1761 to 1765	1,581,714	503,599	54,561
1771 to 1775	2,336,760	757,541	272,363
1781 to 1785	2,136,567	391,305	375,166
1791 to 1795	2,804,103	216,709	400,113
1801 to 1806	3,828,593	250,145	800,364

COFFEE.

	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
1761 to 1765	49,309	285	44,514
1771 to 1775	52,015	381	49,487
1781 to 1785	26,144	48	27,597
1791 to 1795	114,774	56	104,513
1801 to 1806	363,905	133	334,106

COCOA.

	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
1761 to 1765	4,837	161	3,521
1771 to 1775	6,716	142	4,429
1781 to 1785	3,665	55	2,381
1791 to 1795	5,088	91	5,809
1801 to 1806	6,002	45	3,279

PIMENTO.

	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1761 to 1765	1,147,518	10,296	972,357
1771 to 1775	1,768,710	11,208	1,718,530
1781 to 1785	1,348,042	3,912	1,217,786
1791 to 1795	1,338,198	2,894	1,058,601
1801 to 1806	1,393,027	12,274	1,088,823

COTTON WOOL.

	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1761 to 1765	3,338,346	118,299	90,354
1771 to 1775	2,587,204	5,500	20,991
1781 to 1785	6,130,951	96,663	58,567
1791 to 1795	11,602,659	240,771	189,942
1801 to 1806	16,292,088	5,502	70,956

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Official Value of Exports from Great Britain to the West India Colonies, 1761 *to* 1806, *with the Calculated Real Value of the same as shewn by the Convoy Tax; at the Average of five Years; as far as the same can be made up.*

	£
1761 to 1765	1,232,603
1771 to 1775	1,425,787
1781 to 1785	1,457,303
1791 to 1795	2,953,640
1800 to 1805	4,002,791
Real value	£6,061,794

The whole of this is signed by *William Irving*, Inspector General of Imports and Exports, dated Inspector General's Office, Custom House, London, April 15, 1807.

An Inquiry into the State of the British West Indies. By Joseph Lowe, Esq. 8vo. pp. 160. Price 5s. Printed for C. and R. Baldwin, London, 1807.

No apology will be expected by our readers for the considerable space which we have allotted to the foregoing articles, since they contain information which nearly concerns us, as individuals and as Britons. They have, nevertheless, had the unpleasant effect of restricting us to incompetent limits for the consideration of a very important pamphlet. This is not the first time, Mr. L. has appeared before the public, and has had the satisfaction, of being characterized as a good reasoner, and an able writer. The present publication will detract nothing from his fame: it is well written, and had the author kept wholly to the proposed subject of his enquiry, it would, in our opinion, have appeared under greater advantages than it now does. The question of peace annexed to the principal discussion, should have been reserved for a separate pamphlet; in which Mr. L. might have managed his arguments with greater effect, and at further extent. Some of them, as they stand, we consider as liable to be controverted; and many of his expressions might have been more guarded, without being less convincing.

Much of our author's information is derived from those reports which have been presented to Parliament; and the most interesting parts of it from that which our readers have seen at length in our foregoing pages. We shall not, therefore, endeavour to do more than give a just view of Mr. L's. statements, with as little repetition as possible. He treats,

1. Of the importance of the West-India trade, as a national object;

2. Of the ruinous condition of this trade under the present circumstances, and of the consequences of its loss to the Country.—He afterwards submits,

3. Observations on the means of relief; accompanied with some remarks on the effects of peace on this valuable traffic, as well as on the general commerce of the kingdom.

We are not inclined to deny that West India commerce is a source of employment to the industrious inhabitants of Britain: that it is a nursery for British seamen; and that it contributes largely to the public revenue. These three propositions Mr. L. enforces at length. His next consideration, the present state of the West India trade, our readers have seen already; in contemplating the ruin of the Islands the author observes that

For the first seven years after 1798, the planter with all his exertions obtained only a small return on his capital; and that during the last two years he has obtained no return whatever. Nay, while sugar continues as at present, at an average of 60s., the grower of inferior sugar sacrifices not only the interest of his capital, and the labour of himself and his people, but loses besides every year above 12 per cent. of his capital. The actual cost of sugar, whether coarse or fine, is to the planter himself, 63s. 6d. per cwt†. And when the average price is 60s., it is but right to infer, that the lower kinds do not fetch above 55s.‡; so that in the present miserable state of the market, the grower of the inferior kinds of sugar, sells it not only at prime cost, but at 8s. 6d. per cwt., or a penny a pound less than prime cost!

The Report of the Committee of the House of Assembly in Jamaica, thus describes (page 30) the situation of the planter in 1805, when it had not yet become so disastrous as it now is. "Every British merchant holding securities on real estates, is filing bills in chancery to foreclose, although when he has obtained a decree, he hesitates to enforce it, because he must himself become proprietor of the plantation, of which, from fatal experience, he knows the consequences.—No one will advance money to relieve those whose debts approach half the value of their property; nor even lend moderate sums without a judgment in ejectment and release of errors, that at a moment's notice he may take out a writ of possession, and enter on the plantation of his unfortunate debtor. Sheriff's officers, and collectors of the internal taxes, are every where offering for sale the property of individuals, who have seen better days, and now must view their effects purchased for half their real value, and less than half the original cost.—All kind of credit is at an end.—Unless speedy and efficacious means are adopted for giving permanent relief, by a radical change of measures, we must suppose that the West-India islands are doomed to perish as useless appendages of the British empire.—Can the colonies perish alone? Will not the statesman, whose measures shall complete their ruin, precipitate into the same abyss the

† Report of Sugar Distillery Committee, page 4.

‡ Ibid.

manufactures and commerce of the parent State?"

If we turn our eyes from the colonies to the mother country, the scene of distress will be scarcely less affecting. The West India merchants, who have so long ranked foremost in the commercial interest of Great Britain, will be stripped of their fortunes, and forced to exchange the prospects of honourable ambition for obscurity. The man who distributed employment and wealth to hundreds of assiduous tradesmen, who gladdened the face of industry around him, must withdraw from the scene which owed its prosperity to himself.

The fourth chapter proposes the means of relief.

The principal expedients which have been suggested for the relief of the West-Indies are the following:

1. The substitution of sugar for grain in the breweries and distilleries.

2. The interruption of the export of sugar from the enemy's colonies to America, and thence to Europe in neutral ships.

3. The diminution of the duty on sugar for home consumption, or a bounty on exportation.

4. The suspension of the monopoly, by which our planters are at present obliged to send their whole produce to this country; and the permission to sell their sugars to foreigners in the islands.

These are treated by Mr. L. in their order: who also informs us, that,

The English distilleries consume annually about 150,000 quarters of barley; and were they confined to the use of sugar, their annual consumption of it would exceed twenty thousand hogsheads. The distiller would not purchase the lower qualities; but good brown sugars, such as sold in 1799 at 70s. *, and at present would fetch 60s.

But, if the landholder considers the prohibition of distillation from malt as detrimental to his interest, let him procure the repeal of the law which limits the exportation of provisions to the West Indies. The intention of this law is to keep down the price of provisions at home; and its abrogation cannot be demanded by the landed interest, unless that demand be accompanied by a concession on their part. The patriotic colonist will gladly receive from his fellow-subjects, that supply which he now obtains from America. To adopt the words of the author of a work, to which I have already alluded †. "Surely a regulation which would at once attain all these objects, is highly desirable; and as it would not throw corn out of consumption, as is generally supposed, but merely throw the consumption of it into a new channel, and establish an additional intercourse mutually advantageous between the West India colonies and the mother country, it is well worthy the serious attention of the legislature.

The French colonial laws, like our's, restrict the trade of their colonies to the mother country. So far back as 1717, the exportation of the produce of the French West India islands, elsewhere than to France, was positively prohibited, or to use their own language, *très-expressément défendu.* * All the subsequent regulations during the old monarchy, were to the same effect. And even in the zenith of revolutionary enthusiasm, the national convention passed an act, dated 21st of September, 1793, "confirming these restrictive laws in all their tenor." † Soon after this act, the French West India colonies were taken possession of by us, but no sooner were they restored by the peace of Amiens, than the monopoly was again rigorously enforced, by a decree dated 16th of May, 1802. In a twelvemonth afterwards the war was renewed. France was then in possession of her colonies; but she had no means of monopolizing their commerce. England covered the seas with her ships, while not a single French vessel durst appear on the ocean. Talleyrand, more profound than his republican predecessors, suggested to his master the policy of permitting America to carry on that traffic with the colonies, of which France was incapable. His advice was immediately adopted, and sanctioned by a decree of the 19th of June, 1803. Never was there a bargain more advantageous to both contracting parties. The West Indies afford America a market for her corn, her flour, her beef, her fish, her lumber. They repay these stores in sugar, coffee, rum, and other articles, the produce of a tropical climate. All the importations of America from the West Indies are useful for foreign trade, or domestic consumption; and none of them interfere with the produce of her own soil. The advantages to France were still more conspicuous. Unable herself to send out stores for the cultivation of her colonies, it was important that she should find another country to undertake the supply. The accommodation was doubled, if this power could also bring home the produce to the mother country.

The injury which would be caused to the British colonies, by the cheap conveyance of French and Spanish produce to the European market, could not escape the penetrating mind of Talleyrand. All that the French govern-

* Evidence before the Distillery Committee, page 25.

† Concessions to America, page 20.

* Concessions to America, page 26.

† Ibid. page 26.

ment could have predicted or have hoped, has followed from this measure. Their own colonies are cultivated and improved by American stores; the same vessels carry back their produce to America, whence it is shipped to Europe; France and her dependencies are supplied with as much ease as if they were at peace; and what is infinitely more pernicious to us, the produce of the British colonies is excluded from the continent by the cheapness of the produce of our enemies, —a cheapness caused by its conveyance under neutral flags, which cross the ocean at peace charges, while our own navigation is subject to all the burdens of war.

The sugar market prices are regulated by our exports, that is, when we are overstocked, our prices fall to the low rate at which foreigners can afford to purchase, after which they fall no more.

If we enquire the price which the foreigner is willing and able to pay, we shall find it between 31s. and 34s. We sell it at present to the foreigner at that rate, but if we raise our price we lose his custom, because neutrals for a few shillings more will bring it to his door. We must therefore on no account lose his custom, but we must raise our market price, or our planters will be ruined. The plan I propose is to lay an additional tax on the home consumer, who has so long possessed an undue advantage in the price of sugar; and from that tax to provide a fund for a bounty on export.

The idea of giving a bounty proportioned to the exigency of the case, is well entitled to attentive consideration; it is no new principle, but the British Government is familiarized to the doctrine, and to the practice: it is more manageable, and more capable of being directed according to circumstances, than many other propositions are; it is a regulation which other nations have no right so much as to scowl at; it is capable of being withdrawn gradually, partially, conditionally, or wholly, as events may turn out; and after all, it need not perhaps amount to above 150, or £200,000; and that for a short time only. But, another very important consideration is, that it keeps clear of exterior politics, and leaves government at liberty to use its discretion, or its energies, in respect to them, as prudence may direct: and these may be reserved, yet combined, as a kind of *dernier resort*, to which recourse may be had when rendered inevitable by imperious circumstances.

On the subject of peace which occupies the fifth chapter of this pamphlet, we think the author has *travelled out of the record* to his disadvantage. None can sigh for peace more than we do: but whether a *stable* peace be in the power of one only of the contending parties, unless it be in the will of the other, needs not half the logic this writer possesses to determine. Neither can we assent to all the inferences which he draws from the conduct of Bonaparte in the last attempt at negotiation. We have elsewhere [vide Panorama, Vol. I. p. 913] explained some of those circumstances which contributed to cause the mind of that chief during that period to veer about: and we are firmly of opinion, that he cherishes an animosity towards this country, because he has not yet had a single occasion of triumph over it. *We are not humbled to him.* He has met with nothing but disappointment from us; and if he proposes peace, it will be only to lull us into a security of which he will reap the benefit. Against this security we protest: not against peace; nor even against an armed truce; nor against any measure tending to reconciliation of interests; nor against whatever may heal the wounds which have been inflicted by rancourous enmity. —But we are not willing to embrace a cloud for a goddess, we have not partaken of French lotos, and forgot our country, neither has any Gallic Circe transformed us into swine, by her blandishments; or, to employ a more sacred allusion, and with deep felt reverence, we protest against (what is sometimes sent in punishment on a devoted nation) a spirit of slumber, eyes incapable of sight, and ears incapable of hearing.

As we know that the author has had access to respectable authorities, we shall add his opinion of the present state of things on the Continent, and their effects on the future welfare of Europe.

The opinion which has lately become so prevalent that Russia will in future lean to the side of France is no less groundless than our other apprehensions. Russia can never become a great maritime power; and England, on the other hand, will never be the rival of Russia in the commonwealth of Europe. But France will not only have an opposite interest to Russia in the general affairs of the continent; she has also a direct subject of contention in the spoils of Turkey. Whatever be the future conduct of these two powers—whether in deference to England, and from dread of each other, they refrain at

present from the partition; or whether, as is less likely, they make a temporary agreement and divide the prey—in either case, the Turkish dominions will be a permanent source of hatred between France and Russia, and a consequent bond of amity between Russia and England.—Austria, in like manner, is the natural ally of England, and the inveterate enemy of France. If you wish to appreciate her strength read Clairfait's campaign of 1795, and see what wonders the Austrians are capable of performing when ably commanded. If you doubt the prowess of the Russians, study the battles of the last campaign from Pultusk to Friedland; in spite of the ignorance of their officers and the smallness of their numbers, they appear to have defeated the French every action except the last. All these facts lead to this conclusion—under present circumstances a contest by land against France is a vain effort, but if Austria and Russia will do in tranquility what France has done in commotion, that is, if they will draw forth the talents of their subjects, and give to merit what they have hitherto given to favour and to rank, they may bid defiance to France and disdain her controul. So great a change, however, from inveterate custom could not be produced by a sudden effort. Reverses in war were necessary to inculcate its necessity, and the repose of peace is requisite to accomplish its execution.

The late arrangements of France on the continent evidently increase her power during Bonaparte's lifetime, but they do not lay the seeds of future empire. Italy and Germany have long been, on account of their division into numberless principalities, the scene of oppression to their inhabitants, the source of wars to Europe. The policy of Bonaparte has been to extinguish the smaller and aggrandize the greater powers. Italy is now almost entirely comprehended in two kingdoms, and Germany, instead of an infinity of petty states, presents the efficient governments of Saxony, Bavaria, Westphalia and Wirtemberg. Had these changes been accomplished by the Emperor of Germany, should we not have rejoiced at events which thus converted weakness into strength? The day is not far distant when these governments will be desirous to shake off the controul of France. Throughout all these countries the French name is detested; every thing in their customs, their language, their prejudices, is adverse to an incorporation with their Gallic neighbours. The terror of Bonaparte's name, and of five hundred thousand soldiers will restrain them for a while, but the influence of these causes is temporary, while the operation of opposite causes is lasting.

Even in its more immediate effects, the policy of Bonaparte will often be found to lead to results very different from what he contemplates. By taking Poland from Prussia, and giving it to Saxony, he considers that he has weakened an enemy and strengthened a friend. Now this conduct has all the evils of a half measure. By this act, he has not only lost the attachment of the Poles, who hailed him as the restorer of their independence,—he has also indissolubly united Austria and Russia. Without venturing to proclaim the liberty of the Poles, he has done enough to awaken the fears of both these empires, for he has told them that he waits only a fair opportunity to add Galicia and Lithuania to the Duchy of Warsaw.

Having thus taken a view of the effects of peace on the continent, let us turn to the still more important consideration of its influence on our commerce and manufactures.

So far from engrossing the commerce of the world during war, our industy is subject to restraints, both from taxes and from interruption of intercourse with foreign countries, which would prove fatal to the industry of any other nation. Our navy commands the ocean, but can our navy open to our manufactures the markets of Spain, Germany, and France? If we consult our past experience, we shall find our fears as unfounded in regard to our commercial as to our military situation. We were afraid to terminate hostilities in 1748, yet in the peace which followed the Treaty of Aix la-chapelle, short as it was our manufactures and navigation flourished beyond all former example, and our government was enabled to lower the interest of our national debt. In the war of 1756, we took several of the enemy's colonies, and obtained the most glorious successes. The peace of 1763 was at first very unpopular, yet this peace, inadequate as it was termed, proved a grateful relief from an intolerable burden. At the peace of 1783, both we and other nations thought that the loss of America, and the accumulation of our debt, had sunk us to the rank of a second-rate power. Yet, no sooner was tranquillity restored, than the universal prosperity of the kingdom evinced, that all we wanted was that scope for our industry which peace alone can give.

Our insertions of these observations will prove that we have no dread of peace in our transactions with Bonaparte; but we are so accustomed to see the vigilance of Britain, lulled, as it were, into somnolency, while our adversary seizes every advantage afforded by trick and chicanery, that we must be permitted to recommend an attention unusually zealous to the interests of Europe, and of our country, even during any peace which can be made with him.

The Stranger in America, by C. W. Janson, Esq. 4to. pp. 500. Price £2 2s. Cundee, London, 1807.

CIRCUMSTANCES have given to America an importance much beyond that which sober expectation could possibly attribute to her, when she closed the war of her Revolution. Events of the greatest magnitude, and of incalculable interest to Europe, and to the world, were then in the womb of time, and till they were actually manifested one after another, the very supposition of their possible existence was treated as chimerical, if not as absolutely ridiculous, by those who reasoned on the ordinary course of things, and who could only catch a glimpse by anticipation of what was approaching with the rapidity of a whirlwind. The policy of France in supporting America against the Mother Country, was considered as destructive to herself by all enlightened statesmen: they could not, indeed, foresee the extent, nor calculate the magnitude of the mischief; but they very well knew, that the populace of the French monarchy, especially that part of it which resided in the capital, like its own *amadou*, which answers the purposes of tinder, was ready to be inflamed by every spark. The fears of the prescient have been but too well justified: and this quarter of the globe has suffered horrors in every shape, to which the American Revolution was introductory.

To those who fled from these scenes of calamity, America offered a ready and effectual refuge. The extent of her country, the peace of her dominions, the rising prosperity of her provinces, the novelty of her government, all conspired to render her the resort of whoever could obtain conveyance to flee from the desolations of Europe. These desolations have also lasted long enough to give time for the new settlers to fix in their adopted country, and to obliterate in them all desire of returning to the lands of their nativity. Hence the population of America has rapidly increased, and the posterity of these emigrants, united with that of her former natives, have augmented her strength, and greatly contributed to her spirit and her power.

The wars of Europe have, moreover, thrown into the hands of America, in no common degree, those advantages which always attend a state of neutrality and peace. Her flag has passed in safety over seas where that of a belligerent would have been in danger; and she has been confided in as the agent for those who did not dare to venture themselves. This has improved her commerce: it has added to her marine, it has brought wealth into her country, and it has turned the attention of many of her citizens to these profitable speculations. But it has had its evil also: profit has been sought after with extreme avidity: those from whom it has been derived, have naturally created a considerable influence in their favour; they have in fact formed a party: and thus divisions have originated, which have compromised the safety of the state, and have even ventured to dictate opinions to the government itself.

It will be clearly understood by our readers, that much of the American commerce is supported by British capital: this inclines those who are entrusted with it, and who receive advantage from it, to favour the interests of their British principals, and of the British nation. On the other hand, France and Spain, employ the American flag as a passport for property, remitted from their colonies to the Mother countries. But this passport is not obtained *gratis*: those who furnish it are well paid for the favour; and this renders them extremely urgent to make it as available as possible, and extremely clamorous whenever an iota of the privilege appears to be in danger.

It is well, therefore, for America, and for mankind, that a government, which should be free from partiality to either party, and which, being pressed by both parties, of necessity preserves somewhat of a medium, presides over the general union; for though it cannot direct the passions of individuals, yet it can temper the public acts of the state.

We have very recently beheld an influence acquired by the French party, which has endangered the peace between Britain and America: and we need not doubt, but that nothing which intrigue can set in motion will be suffered to remain quiet, under such promising circumstances.

It might, indeed, be thought, that the early Americans, being Britons by descent, their posterity would have retained some regard for their original country: and

this is true with respect to very many, of the better informed class of American population. But we must not peceive ourselves as to the predilection of the mass of the citizens of the United States; neither ought we to forget, that many of those who originally peopled these wilds, were disgusted with their own country before they left it: they quitted their native homes to seek in solitude for what they vainly wished, where Providence had placed them; and they transmitted this aversion, in no slight proportion, to their posterity. This was felt when the unhappy war which separated the colonies from Britain, discovered beyond concealment, the power of that principle which was rather latent than extinguished, rather suppressed than annihilated.

Mr. Janson's volume is, therefore, published at a time when every information concerning America is desirable. What is the *present* character of its people, what are their pursuits, their opinions, and their maxims, are not only enquiries to which attaches the common interest connected with all elucidations of the customs and manners of the human race, but they possess a temporary importance, which, however the politician may regret, is by no means unfavourable to the work before us.

The writer informs us that he has long resided in America; that he did not visit the United States for the purpose of making a tour in them, but with intention of passing a considerable part of his life there: that he met with repeated disappointments in his endeavours; and that his trips from State to State, in consequence, have led him to see much of the country, though to this cause he ascribes that want of regularity, which some, says he, may think fit to alledge against the work. He does not indeed, boast of having been so happy as to form a true friendship with an American: he considered "the rooted aversion in the hearts of Americans against the inhabitants of Britain," as an effectual bar to that gratification, and he strongly insists that his present opinion of that country and of its people, is the result of dearly-bought experience, and not of unworthy prejudice. The author describes with some severity, but we believe with truth, the prosperities which await European emigrants: they may be summed up in two words,—delusion and disappointment.

We pass over the incidents which occurred to the author during his voyage to this land of Promise, and behold him surrounded by the inquisitive Bostonians. The disposition to enquire after "news from England" is a striking feature in the American character; and it is a very natural one, in our opinion. When we consider the former relations between the two countries, and the anxiety with which these questions must have been asked, by the original settlers, we should rather have wondered if it had not occurred. Will not the same take place in future generations among the inhabitants of Port Jackson, &c.?

Mr. J. found the charges of living at Boston comfortably *high:* not so much from the expense of necessaries, as from the *extra* charges for conveniences.

But it will not be expected from us, that we should accompany our traveller in the course of his tour. We shall therefore observe, that he includes in his description the principal towns and cities of America (paying most attention to Philadelphia, where we conclude, that he passed the greater part of his stay on this continent): he describes also the climate of the several states, its variations, and extremes: the productions and principal peculiarities of each state; conceiving also, that the lives of those officers who were famous in America during the war, would add to the interest of his volume, he has favoured us with them; nor has he restricted his labours to these, but has gone back more than a century, to collect memoirs of persons to whom some may attach more interest than we do. If curiosity might be supposed to interest itself in the actions of Miranda, or the eccentricities of Tom Paine, yet we think, there was little occasion for introducing into a volume intended to be respectable, the mention of events of which the newspapers were detailing particulars, such as the *beginning* of that unfortunate accident which occurred to the Leander.

But by recommending greater delicacy in selection, we do not mean to deny that this volume contains much amusing matter; and some that is important: if its communications are not always of high interest, many of them are gratifying to curiosity: and from the whole taken

together, a fair estimate may be made of the temper, circumstances, and situation of America, when the writer left that country. Declining, therefore, to commiserate the sufferings of our author under the stings of musquitoes, or those which he experienced from the insolence of equality, or those from the tricks upon travellers, which are played in all parts of the world, we shall endeavour to communicate a general view of the American character as it appears in this work, and of those particulars in which this rising empire is distinguished from our own more fully peopled continent.

As Religion is not supported by an establishment in America, it may be worth our while to enquire into the state of it in that country.

Soon after Mr. Jefferson's advancement to the presidency, the tythes of the episcopal clergy were entirely abolished, and the church lands sold for the use of government. All religious sects are therefore on the same footing, without supremacy, or limited salaries. In the New England states, Presbyterians and Baptists are the most numerous. New York has a large proportion of adherents to the church of England, which many of the Dutch also attend. New Jersey contains a mixture of Quakers, Baptists, and Presbyterians. In Pennsylvania, founded by William Penn, a rigid quaker, a great part of the inhabitants are consequently of that persuasion. Being subject to no restraint, this nonresisting sect are, by many Americans of other denominations, charged with overbearance in all matters where they are concerned, and with a busy intermeddling meanness in the affairs of other sects. Maryland, like Pensylvania, follows the religion of the ancient proprietor, Lord Baltimore: About one half of the people are therefore Roman Catholics. In Virginia, the Methodists bawl out their tenets with the greatest success amongst the lower orders of people. They are said to do great mischief amongst the slaves, whom they receive into their congregation, and place among the most select part of their white brethren. They certainly terrify the uninformed negroes; and, in many instances, serve to aggravate the hardships of their situations, by disordering their minds. In the Carolinas, (to use Dr. Morse's observation) "Religion is at a very low ebb." The inhabitants of these states he calls Nothingarians. Sundays are there passed in riot and drunkenness; and the negroes indulge uncontrolled in tumultuous sports and licentiousness. At night they prowl about stealing wherever they find opportunity, at the risk of a severe flogging in the morning. At Charleston, they make some shew of religion on the sabbath, but, perhaps, with as little devotion as in other parts of the state. Of Georgia, I cannot, from my own observation, say much; but there is every reason to believe that with respect to religion, it is nearly on a par with the Carolinas; *gouging* [forceing out the eyes of an antagonist] being in equal vogue in the four southern states.

In Connecticut, the sabbath is kept in the most rigid manner; a great majority of the people being Baptists and Presbyterians. There the traveller is compelled to take his rest at the miserable tavern where he may have arrived on the Saturday, until Monday morning; for the running of a stage is prohibited on the Lord's day. I actually sustained a considerable loss by being detained at Newhaven on a Sunday in the spring of the year 1794, on my road to New York, which, in consequence of this delay, I reached too late to transact my contemplated business. Many instances have occurred of travellers on horseback, who have attempted to pass a meeting-house during service, being forcibly dismounted, and compelled to hear a doctrine, perhaps, repugnant to their tenets.

In all the other states, Maryland excepted, the principal merchants and men of property are chiefly of the church of England. The Roman Catholics are the most modern and orderly of the other sects. They have handsome churches in New York and Philadelphia. At Baltimore, a metropolitan cathedral is building, on an extensive scale, under the patronage and protection of Bishop Cleggett, a man of good sense and erudition, who governs the Catholic church throughout the United States with much propriety. To provide funds, he prevailed upon the government to grant a lottery, in which the Bishop drew the highest prize, and magnanimously appropriated it to the use of the church, affording a brilliant example to the other dignified clergy to "go and do likewise."

[Comp. Panorama, Vol. I. p. 342.]

We are, no doubt, to suppose that the expenses attendant on the support of public worship among all these sects, are paid by voluntary subscription. If we recollect rightly, Paterson says he was charged £5 5*s. per ann.* for a pew in a Church of England Chapel.

The returns of the army are stated by the author as follows: with the rates of pay to that establishment.

	Dollars per month.
A Major-General (the present highest rank)	166
Brigadier-General	104

	Dollars per month.
Quarter-master General	100
Adjutant-general and Inspector	75
Lieutenant-Colonel (no rank of Colonel)	75
Major	50
Captain	40
Lieutenant	26
Ensign	20
Sergeant	6
Corporal	5
Private Soldier (besides rations)	3

The general field-staff of the Militia includes the following ranks and numbers of officers:—70 major-generals; 183 brigadier-generals; 8 quarter-master generals; 15 adjutant-generals; 113 aids-de-camp; 1 state-engineer; 1 commissary-general of purchase, 1 commissary-general of issues; 100 brigade-majors; 1 pay-master general; 1 physician-general; 1 apothecary-general; 1 duty quarter-master general; 1 waggon-master general; 1 forage-master general; 22 brigade quarter-masters.

The second list, viz. of field-officers and regimental-staff, comprehends the following ranks and number of officers:—760 lieutenant-colonels commandants; 1509 majors; 432 paymasters; 587 surgeons; 362 surgeons mates; 618 quarter-masters; 732 adjutants.

The return of the Artillery includes 14 lieutenant-colonels; 45 majors; 195 captains; 261 first lieutenants; 152 second-lieutenants; 17 adjutants; 16 quarter-masters; 733 sergeants; 91 corporals; 359 musicians; 148 gunners, 62 alarm-men; 6853 matrosses.

The list of cavalry embraces 37 lieutenant-colonels; 70 majors; 431 captains; 778 lieutenants; 399 cornets; 28 adjutants; 8 paymasters; 25 quarter-masters; 1366 serjeants; 433 musicians; 27 farriers; 30 saddlers; 17,675 dragoons.

	Art.	*Cav.*	*Foot.*
New Hamphire	2	1629	19160
Massachusetts	2109	2126	53316
Rhode islands	36	57	4414
Connecticut	487	1290	13965
Vermont	324	1002	13708
New York	1143	1784	63744
New Jersey	186	993	21742
Pennsylvania	310	2582	83413
Delaware			
Maryland			
Virginia	1050	3096	61962
North Carolina		238	37871
South Carolina	778	1743	29185
Georgia	71	590	16650
Kentucky			29886
Tennessee		636	14285
Ohio	43	50	8079
Ditrict of Columbia	81	43	1895
Mississippi Territory			1623
Indianna Territory		16	1710
Michigan Territory			
Orleans Territory			
Louisiana Territory			
Total	*Art.*	*Cav.*	*Foot.*
In the United States	7083	17675	476095
			17675
			7083
Number liable to militia duty on the 30th of January last			2220
Number of Militia, (exclusive of officers,) in those states and territories from which returns were received at different years,			503073

The navy Mr. J. describes as consisting of six or eight frigates; but he denies that a 74 gun-ship was building on the waters of the Potomack as has been asserted. He says:

The ship carpenters employed by government have enough to do to repair those already built, most of which are in a state of decay. I saw the plank and some of the timbers of the frigate called the United States, built at Philadelphia not twelve years ago, so rotten, that they crumbled to powder on being handled. The timber of America is not so durable as that of Europe.

America has, also, a frigate, and two or three vessels of war, in the Mediterranean.

Our author's description of the behaviour of the Osage chiefs, may be considered as that of the Indians in general. They accompanied the mission sent on discovery up the Missouri. For an account of which Vide Panorama, Vol. II. p. 373.

These Indians arrived at the seat of the American government in October 1805, about the time of the landing of the other barbarian embassy from Tunis. Their appearance differing considerably from other savage tribes, excited much curiosity; while they appeared perfectly indifferent and unmoved at the most curious objects presented to them. They were grave and reserved, a conduct always observed among the higher orders of savages, who consider it beneath the dignity of a warrior to betray emotions of surprize, fear, or joy. For this reason, the most ridiculous object, which would betray an European philosopher into a broad laugh, will barely excite a smile in an Indian chief. On visiting the navy-yard, to which they were attended by the officers, they viewed the frigates and heard their guns fired without surprize. They conversed with each other on their construction, and appeared gratified with the idea of their usefulness in conveying a great number of people at a time over great waters. Thus they also regarded the military drawn out on the occasion; considering them useful in defence against the enemy. The muskets attracted not the slighest attention; but they fixed their eyes on the bayonets,

which they appeared to compare with one of their implements of war.

I was present when they visited the house of representatives.

The approach of the Osage Indians was announced by the jingling of little bells, such as we call hawks' bells. These were fastened to their cloths, as white men wear buttons. They were ornamented with a variety of foxes tails and feathers, bones, ivory trinkets in different shapes, curiously-carved shells, and pieces of hard polished wood. From the nose was suspended a small piece of silver; some wore this in the shape of a heart, and others round, and the size of a sixpence; and from each ear hung a fish-bone, a piece of ivory, or some other fanciful ornament. The face of the first chief was painted all over the colour of brick-dust—that of the next in rank was half reddened; another a fourth part; others were half black, and the remainder of the natural colour. A single lock of hair alone hung from the middle of the back of the head, to which was tied an enormous fox's tail, or a bunch of feathers of various colours; the whole forming a most grotesque, yet interesting group.

During the debate, which had begun as they were entering, they betrayed no symptoms of surprize; and seldom made a remark to each other respecting the proceedings of the house. A mission of Creek Indians arrived about the time of those from the Missouri, on a treaty of trade and friendship; and they, in compliment to their far-distant brethren, attended at the same time, but each party took different sides of the gallery. The Creeks are nearly civilized, and, from the dress of the greater number, there is no distinguishing them from the American citizens—some indeed were a little darker than the inhabitants of the southern states.

Having with much apparent attention listened to the business before the house, the chief whispered the next, the purpose of which appeared to be instantly understood, as they rose with one accord, and returned in the order they came, without noticing or indeed seeming to observe any other person but themselves.

Mr. J. describes the bankruptcies which take place in the States, as mere matter of form, or rather of evasion and trick. By means of a little friendly management, the bankrupt having, *as the instruments made on the occasion* import, delivered up his property, a dividend is reported, and the party is ready in a very short time to advertise a store well filled with goods (sometimes to the amount of 40,000 dollars) procured, no doubt, upon credit. This may concern many of our countrymen; and we hope will prove salutary to some into whose hands our work may fall. While a slovenly secrecy does but just save appearances in America, what chance of redress has a creditor in Britain?

But a still more destructive speculation is that which is always in activity in America,——the purchase of lands.

To enumerate the different frauds, and to lay open the arts practised upon deluded Englishmen by these gangs of coalesced adventurers, would alone exceed the limits of these sheets. To such a pitch of barefaced deceit did they arrive, that the American government was at length obliged to be its own land agent, and to open offices for retailing land to English settlers. To the disgraceful and villainous deeds of land-speculators, Dr. Priestley, and indeed most of the recent English settlers, could bear testimony. False titles, forged grants, fictitious patents, and deeds of bargain and sale of land in the clouds were daily imposed upon the unwary. Sometimes, indeed, the conspirators would discover a tract, which was under some indispensable necessity of being sold, of which they would make a bonâ fide purchase, and under this cloak have they conveyed it, again and again, perhaps a dozen times. In other instances, the land granted was described to begin at a sycamore tree on such a point; from thence running in a parallel line till it struck a mulberry tree; from thence running due south till intersected by an oak. In short, the described portion comprised the most valuable timber, and rich, clean land, and all for one dollar per acre. In these cases the purchaser would often find his land, and the remains of the trees described; but alas! instead of rich meads, fertile plains, valuable forests, and meandering rivers, he found a barren desart, not producing a single shrub. The trees had been planted for deception only, and the navigable rivers had found another course. Colonel Michael Payne, of North Carolina, Marshal of the State, informed me that he was obliged to attend a sale of land in the interior part of the state, which had been levied upon under an execution issuing out of the Federal Court, and that upon his journey over one of the most barren and rocky countries he had ever travelled, he observed a party of men planting trees. So strange an employment in so dreary a spot induced the colonel to enquire of the labourers what benefit they expected to derive from their labour. He also observed two or three carts, loaded with young trees, and a man at a little distance, surveying the ground, who said, in answer to the colonel's questions, that the land was advertised for sale in London at half a guinea per acre, and that they were "cooking it up a little." This

cookery consisted in planting a few young trees, the choicest growth of a far distant forest, as divisional lines and marks. The cook proved to be a confederate land-speculator, and a *ci-devant* congress-man. The colonel added, that from the nature of the soil, and unpropitious situation of the land, a colony of English farmers could not make it worth a shilling.

Very many delusions on this subject have been practised, and some of them by the States themselves: the state of Georgia sold an extent of lands, received the cash into the Exchequer, and then passed an act declaring the grant illegal and void—the Governor "seized the *records*, with which he marched in triumph attended by a majority of the assembly, and *burned them before the court house.* ——The whole of the purchase money still remains in the treasury of the state." p. 266.

It might be thought that the very report of such conduct would repell the rage for emigration from Europe, which has at some periods prevailed to an incredible degree. We hope that it is in most places pretty well abated; but surely only those fleeing from serious calamities, or the just reward of their demerits, could form a part of the following description.

The emigration from the British dominions, and more especially from Ireland to the United States, is almost incredible. I took some pains to gain correct information on this subject, and was astonished at the numbers, that of late years have crowded the American ships from different parts of Europe.

In the year 1801, fourteen thousand souls were landed from Ireland by the Philadelphia ships alone; and upon the moderate calculation of the like number arriving at other ports, we find the emigration to be twenty-eight thousand! These people paid, on an average, for their passage, ten guineas each, making £294,000 sterling. Many of them took with them considerable property; and almost the whole had the savings of a year or two in their pockets in specie on their landing on the American shore: but supposing they drained their country of only ten guineas each, more, the loss to Ireland would be £588,000!!!

Guinea-men with slaves, were never crowded like the American ships from Londonderry to Philadelphia with Irish passengers. A small ship, of only 215 tons, took on board five hundred and thirty passengers, who first paid the captain above £5000 for their passage. To these must be added the ship's crew, making five hundred and forty-two souls, being nearly double the number ever attempted to be stowed in a slave ship of that burthen.

Thirty of these unfortunate people perished on the passage. We are less inclined to wonder at this, than at the fact of any of them getting safe to land. What a risk of pestilence, on a long voyage! And yet, besides these importations, America imported negroes, which were sold at Charles Town, *like any other cattle*, by the hand, the hammer, or barter. Mr. J. states the number of those advertised for sale on the same day at 800. The slave market is open every day in the year, except Sundays. A horse for a man, or a man for a horse, is a common exchange.

The states which contain nine-tenths of the slaves in the United States are, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Kentucky, and Maryland. Of late years, Georgia has doubled her number of slaves; South Carolina has increased in the ratio of 146 to 107; North Carolina, in that of 133 to 100; Kentucky, in that of 40 to 12. Maryland has increased but in a smaller proportion, being the farthest from Charleston, where the nefarious traffic is exclusively carried on. In the New England states, slavery is nearly abolished. In Pennsylvania and Delaware the number of slaves has decreased; and in New York it is nearly stationary.

"The day is not far off," says an American writer, "when the southern and western states will have more representatives in congress, and electors for president and vice-president, for slaves only, than the northern for all their free people." This is another reason for the opinion I gave in the former part of this work, that the time was fast approaching, which will sap the foundation of the present government of the United States, and sever New England from the Federal Compact.

But we must not conclude that the feelings of humanity are lost in America; we acknowledge that we could with pleasure behold some of her institutions transferred to our own island. Punishments are milder for certain crimes in that country than among ourselves, and we doubt not but that they answer their intention no less effectually. Whether the different circumstances of society may justify the severity of our own laws, we do not determine, but we think a milder system of punishment would often promote justice,

since juries are frequently unduly lenient when the laws attach excessive penalties to crimes on which they are called to determine.

In very few cases indeed, in any state, is the punishment of death inflicted. Legislative bodies consider, that the laws of man should seldom extend to the extermination of that life which was given by the Almighty! In Pennsylvania, of late years, capital punishments are remitted in all cases, I believe, except treason, or murder in the first degree; and, in the latter case, death is seldom inflicted; but the culprit is sentenced to solitary confinement in a dark cell for a number of years, or perhaps for life. In the second degree, light is admitted into the cell of the prisoner, and his confinement is limited to seven or fourteen years. For burglary, which rarely occurs, the punishment is also solitary confinement. Such as are under conviction of theft and petty larceny are made to work in their cells, at the trade to which they were bred. Prisoners for inferior misdemeanors, midnight disturbers, vagabonds, and such as are detected begging or fighting, are kept at labour together.

The new city, Washington, is said to be in but a backward state: the golden hopes of many have failed, and little progress has been made within the last ten years towards finishing of it. The fact is, trade has taken up its residence elsewhere: and where there is no prospect of trade, the Americans concern themselves little about dignified appearances.

We cannot say that Mr. J. wholly omits all mention of trade; yet on this subject we deem his work greatly deficient. The trade of America, the number of her vessels, the activity of her merchants and seamen, the extent of her voyages, has within these few years presented a spectacle not unworthy the attention of Britain. We should have been glad if correct and recent information on this subject had formed a competent portion of this volume. As the question is of some importance, at the present moment, we shall add a few words by way of supplying what our author has omitted. Great Britain is a considerable customer to America for flour; and flour is produced in abundance in America, because cultivation of the soil is the occupation of most part of her population. But a very great and increasing market for American flour is the British West Indies, where the consumption amounts to more than 132,000 barrels (Comp. Panorama, Vol. II. p. 466.), nor is this likely to decrease. It is imported into the islands free of duty, and other foreign flour is prohibited; so that the Americans may be said, from the circumstances of their situation, &c. to have the monopoly of this market. The tobacco of America is sent to Britain under a moderate duty of about *eighteen pence* per pound; while that of all other countries pays 3*s.* 6*d.* but Britain exports a great proportion of what is consigned to her, and derives but a small profit from the convenience she affords to America. Britain also receives rice, pot and pearl ash, naval stores, of various kinds, &c. The shipping of America has prodigiously increased of late. In 1790 the tonnage of America was to the Spanish as 5 to 1: with Portugal, 6 to 1: with the Netherlands, 15 to 1: with Denmark 12 to 1: with France 5 to 1: with Great Britain 1 to 5: but it soon became with the Netherlands 26 to 1: with Russia 14 to 1: with Britain 1 to 3. At that time, out of the amount of manufactured articles received into America, amounting to 15,290,000 dollars, Britain furnished nearly 14,000,000. France furnished only 155,000 dollars. The increasing amount of the tonnage of foreign vessels entered into Great Britain, may be seen in the present volume, p. 24. Most of these were Americans: and at the present time it is understood that the quantity of American vessels in the British ports, greatly exceeds whatever has been known. In 1790 the tonnage of American shipping was one half of the whole that was engaged in the trade of that country; in 1791 it was three fifths; in 1792 it was two thirds: and it may now be fairly taken at three quarters. This rapid growth must be ascribed to circumstances of the present war; but what would be the situation of the American marine if the war were terminated, is more than we can take upon us to explain. The probability is that it would *sink* down to a much lower level. We infer this from a comparison between years of peace and war, in reference to the shipping employed in trade to our West-India islands, which stood thus, Feb. 26, 1802, as returned to the House of Commons.

PEACE. January, 1792.

British.		Foreign.	
Ships.	*Tons.*	*Ships.*	*Tons.*
253.	55,328	291.	55,806.

WAR. January, 1801.

62.	14,381	507.	112,596.

The exports of America to the West-Indies, were, in 1803,

Corn - -	bushels	647,853
Flour and meal -	do.	431,504
Rice - -	do.	9,393
Beef and pork -	barrels	49,203
Fish dry -	quintals	61,124
— pickled -	barrels	15,256
Pine boards -	feet	29,960,623
Timber - -	tons	7,807
Shingles - -	number	39,357,828
Staves - -	do.	13,519,455

A STATEMENT, *exhibiting the value (agreeably to the prime cost) in sterling money, of Goods, paying duties ad valorem, imported from the dominions of Great Britain in Europe, and from her dominions in the East-Indies; and also, from all other parts of Europe, and from China.*

For the years	From the dominions of Great Britain in Europe.			From all other parts of Europe.			From the British dominions in the East Indies			From China.		
Ending on the 30th Sept.	At ¾ per cent.	At 15 per cent.	At 20 p. cent	At 12½ per cent	At 15 p. cent	At 20 p. cent	At 12½ p. cent	At 15 p. ct.	At 20 p.ct.	At 12½ p. cent	At 15 p. cent.	At 20 p. ct.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1802	3907582	1315946	49650	1306183	343864	65976	594506	1453		456135	37398	4
1803	4091692	1254852	39273	678543	259922	40980	467718	5162	2	398165	58691	358
1804	4088459	1211050	49923	1105564	318575	34676	733497	9705		408218	34036	65

The British furnish the Americans with more than three times as much value in goods, as all the other nations of Europe together: but unless we had tables shewing how much of this was re-exported we must continue unable to determine to what amount the Americans themselves are consumers of our commodities. We know, certainly, that the credit given by British merchants has long been viewed with jealousy, by others beside the devotees to the French party in America; because they attribute to it, a political preponderance which is the object of their envy. In return, however, they comfort themselves with the reflection, that they could at any time, by non-importation, throw 300,000 British manufacturers out of employment. It might, therefore, have been thought that this political influence of America in Britain, would effectually counterbalance the influence of Britain in America: but alas! for the welfare of mankind! party is not only blind but deaf! pity it were not also dumb!

We have thought these hints on the trade of America, might be acceptable at this moment of expectation, because it must be evident to every reflecting mind, that in a controversy with this country, America hazards full as great a proportion of the means of her prosperity as Britain.

From this account of the Stranger in America, our readers will perceive that we consider it as a collection containing much information: yet, not so complete as we think it was in the author's power to make it: he hints, indeed, at a second volume, if the first is approved of. We wish he may not have kept back for the second, materials which would greatly have augmented the value of the first. He might possibly have made one excellent volume had he treated it with all his abilities, instead of two, from which the judicious would think certain parts could be spared without injury. We, nevertheless, wish the author success in his undertaking: we know not whether any body could have made a more entertaining compendium, under all circumstances; and supposing that he has told the truth, and nothing but the truth, we coincide with him in opinion, that the reasonable part of our population has but little inducement to quit its native land for *trans-Atlantic* adventures. Those who value the comforts of society, the intercourse of friends, the supply of mental as well as of bodily wants; those who have been used to a high state of cultivation as well of manners and sentiments, as of the soil; we shall advise to pause, and to take advice of Mr. Janson before they set their foot on ship board, with design of wandering to the United States.

We ought to add, that several plates, prettily executed in aqua tinta, adorn the volume.

Britain Independent of Commerce; or, Proofs, deduced from an Investigation into the true Causes of the Wealth of Nations, that our Riches, Prosperity, and Power, are derived from Resources inherent in Ourselves, and would not be affected, even though our Commerce were annihilated. By William Spence, F. L. S. 8vo. pp. 85. Price 3s. Cadell and Davies, 1807.

The Panorama has repeatedly had occasion to support the principle that Commerce is reciprocal: and that a nation which proposes to sell every thing and to purchase nothing impedes its own exports by such mistaken policy. In fact, the goods which are committed to the custody of negotiants for transmission to foreign parts, are such as the Country wherein they are produced regards as superfluities: not only what it can spare, but such as in fact it deems an incumbrance. It makes no difference in reality whether they be productions of nature or works of Art. If more corn be produced in a Country than the inhabitants can consume, the superabundance, must rot on the ground unless some foreign market be open to it: if more wine be yielded by the vintage than is required for beverage by the population, it becomes of no greater value than water. But if these countries thus overburthened, agree to exchange their superfluous corn and wine against each other, Commerce immediately begins its operations, and the advantage is mutual to both: For, it is undoubtedly an advantage to vary the enjoyments of human life. It cannot, indeed, be said, that the country which imports wine imports a necessary: or, if those who produced this commodity were to withhold it, that their customers would perish for want of it. Those who had been in the habit of using it, might be vexed at their inability to obtain it, but they need not die of grief for the loss. Neither has Nature been so niggardly of her gifts to any Country as that those who labour to render it fertile, should not be rewarded. Those who *will* cultivate the soil shall find, in the issue, that they do not toil in vain, if they follow up a right method with spirit. It may, therefore, pass for a principle, that Countries are independent of each other for the *necessaries* of life: but, in civilized Countries the acquisition of the mere necessaries of life, does not satisfy either individuals or the community. The notion of *comforts* is soon grafted on that of necessaries, and that of *elegancies* succeeds when the comforts have become familiar. The imagination of man seldom restrains its estimate of what are comforts to those articles which his own Country can readily supply: but, supposing that it regards home productions as entitled to this character, it commonly attaches the notion of elegancies to productions of distant climes, and what they have agreed to admire is received as entitled to admiration. Whoever by an inverse process could restrain our hankering after elegancies, and bid us look at home for comforts, would undoubtedly contribute to establish our independence. Under the pressure of untoward circumstances this may be a consolation; though one to which the philanthropist will have recourse with extreme reluctance.

The independence of the savage is not that independence which any true patriot will recommend to his Country: Independence derived from science, skill, proficiency in the liberal arts and mental studies, in general, may be recommended without hesitation: highly civilized communities may retain this, for a time; but whether in perpetuity is doubtful. To continue stationary, is the lot of very few things in this world; the fluctuations of opinions, of abilities, or of energies, seldom admit of mere quiescence. We may say of most things that if they are not advancing, they are receding, and if not the subjects of improvement, they are of deterioration.

If the labour of a part of the population of a Country, is sufficient to secure the support of the whole, in what shall those who have leisure, be advised to employ themselves? Undoubtedly, in promoting the comforts of those who afford them sustenance. The circulation of mutual accommodation begins at home; home is the first consumer of whatever is intended to augment the enjoyments of those whose industry provides food. Those who are not so engaged must direct their ingenuity to the fabrication of articles which may induce the former to procure them by exchanging a portion of food for them. No cabinet maker can *eat* a table, whatever it may have cost him in constructing it: but if the farmer

wants a table he may be willing to give a quantity of corn for it: if corn be abundant, he may even be tempted to give a greater quantity than he otherwise would, and thereby become proprietor of a handsomer table, than he might have chosen, had corn been scarce.

But though it appears at first sight, that both parties are equally benefited by this traffic, yet, if we examine which acquires the most lasting benefit, we shall find, that the corn which the cabinet maker received is soon consumed, and after a while no trace of it remains; while the table which the farmer received instead, serves him year after year, as long, perhaps, as he lives. The farmer, then, has the positive appointment of Nature in his favour, since the cabinet maker has no choice on the subject of eating. But, we now see a wide field opened for the exercise of ingenuity, for the exertions of mind, fancy, and talent, and the variety of ways in which mind exerts itself, the multiplied modes in which it can set temptations before the eyes of the tiller of the ground, reduces to a nullity that inequality which appeared at first sight. The numbers of conveniencies which art incessantly devises, some of which are always wanting renovation, finds constant employment, and thereby constantly procures corn, for the diligent artizan. Habit strengthens this intercourse, by converting conveniencies into necessaries: whence those who manufacture them have a certainty of disposing of them, nearly equal to that which the farmer has of disposing of his corn.

But, very happily for the bulk of mankind, the case is different in regard to elegancies: these, by their rarity, are estimated at a price beyond what the multitude can afford to give. The farmer resists whatever temptation they display, by observing, that he can have many comforts, or very many necessaries, at the cost of a single elegance. If indeed there be a superior class of persons, whose store of corn will not feel the diminution which this high price implies, then these may become purchasers of the elegance, and according to the number of these persons will be that of the elegancies which those who create them may consider as vendible.

Britain produces the necessaries of life, in sufficient abundance, not only to maintain those who raise them, but also to maintain those who employ themselves in furnishing conveniencies. The elegancies she originates are not very numerous: some of these, but many more of her conveniencies, she parts with, in exchange for the elegancies of other countries, and were this properly understood, those countries must be aware that in a contest of exclusion, Britain suffers less by excluding their elegancies than they do by excluding her conveniencies. Since, then, all commerce is exchange, and, if foreigners cannot sell their elegancies, they cannot purchase British conveniences, which party is most likely, after a while, to be most sensibly affected by a prohibition of intercourse?

This will be more evident the more closely it is investigated. If Britain supplies with a coat, of whatever value, the foreigner who supplies her with wine, to the same amount, the wine is drank and consumed without remainder, very shortly; but the coat is capable of service for many months. When Britain sends out bricks, and materials for building, to the West-Indies, the houses formed of these materials, may be shewn many years after the sugar which paid for them has been dissolved. Which party, then, is most benefited by this exchange? One has converted a perishable material into a lasting fabric; the other has enjoyed a temporary gratification, it is true, but when that is over has realized nothing. Nevertheless, national wealth is neither more nor less than the aggregate of those realizations, which have been effected in a course of years. It shews itself in an infinitude of forms: but the radical principle is the same. Our buildings, our canals, our implements of agriculture, of arts, our improvements of every kind, compose that mass of wealth, which deserves the name, in fact, more truly than the precious metals themselves. However strangely this may sound at first in the ears of those who have been accustomed to consider money alone under that character, it is nevertheless true.

Mr. Spence has taken great pains to establish positions analogous to those on which we have been reasoning, and since this may be considered as the main argument of his work, we shall introduce his statement in his own words.

Although every thing which man desires may be called wealth, yet of this genus wealth, there are many species, varying very considerably in their qualities, and in their real value. Permanency or durability, in particular, seems one of the most important attributes of wealth, a quality, the possession of which, renders one kind of wealth of much greater intrinsic value than another, though of the same nominal worth. Thus, of two nations, if one employed a part of its population in manufacturing articles of hardware, another in manufacturing wine, both destined for home consumption; though the nominal value of both products should be the same, and the hardware should be sold for £10,000. and the wine in the other for the same sum, yet it is evident, that the wealth of the two countries would, in the course of a few years, be very different. If this system were continued for five years, in the one country, the manufacturers of hardware would have drawn from the consumers of this article, £50,000. and, at the same time, this manufacture being of so unperishable a nature, the purchasers of it would still have in existence, the greater part of the wealth they had bought; whereas, in the other nation, though the wine manufacturers would have also drawn to themslves £50,000. from the consumers of wine, yet these last would have no vestige remaining of the luxury they had consumed. It is evident, therefore, that at the end of five years, the wealth of the former nation, would be much greater than that of the latter, though both had annually brought into existence wealth to an equal nominal amount.

Some wealth, then, being of so transitory and evanescent a nature, that after its consumption, no trace of its having existed, remains; and wealth of another description, being endued with more durable qualities, so that after its purchase and use by the consumers of it, it will still retain the whole, or part, of its value: it follows, that a quantity of the latter kind of wealth, may be exchanged for a quantity of the former, of a much larger nominal value, and yet no increase of wealth accrue to the nation making the exchange. Thus, the two countries above mentioned, might agree to exchange the produce of their industry. The manufacturers of hardware in the one, might exchange with the other, the articles which they had been accustomed to sell at home for £10,000. for as much wine as would sell at home for £12,000. and thus get a profit of £2,000. But, the question is, would this profit be an increase of national wealth? surely not. If we do not content ourselves with skimming on the surface of things, but inquire in this case, whence this profit arises? we shall find, that it would proceed from the consumers of the wine only: that, unless these purchased the wine, the manufacturers of hardware, could neither realize the value of their hardware, nor their profit upon the wine, and consequently, that whatever the latter gained, the former must lose, and the national wealth would remain just the same. And at the end of a very short period of time where would be the wealth which this nation had received for its hardwares? It would be consumed, and every relic of it annihilated; and, notwithstanding the greater value of wine imported, the nation would have been much richer, if it had retained its own unperishable manufacture.

Let us apply this reasoning to our own case. If we examine a list of the amount of our imports, we shall find, that more than half the value of all that we import, a much greater amount than any thing we can possibly gain by our commerce of export, is made up of wealth of the most fugitive and evanescent kind, of articles no way necessary for even comfortable existence, and which are wholly consumed before the end of the year, in which they are imported, leaving not a vestige of their having ever existed. Thus, we import annually tea to the amount of four or five millions sterling; sugar and coffee for our own consumption to a larger amount; and we may fairly estimate the value of the wine, rum, brandy, geneva, and tobacco, which we consume, as equal to eight or ten millions more. Twenty millions, then, and upwards, do we pay for these articles, of which there is not one, that we could not do very well without; of which there is not one, (if we except sugar) that we should not be much better without, and the whole of which are speedily consumed, leaving "not a wreck behind."

This being the case, with what propriety can we be said to derive accession of wealth from our commerce? We do, it is allowed, gain annually a few millions by our export trade, and if we received these profits in the precious metals, or even in durable articles of wealth, we might be said to increase our riches, though still comparatively, but in a slight degree, by commerce; but we spend at least twice the amount of what we gain, in luxuries which deserve the name of wealth but for an instant,—which are here to-day, and to-morrow are annihilated. How then can our wealth be augmented by tuch a trade; how will such a negative source of riches suffice to be referred to, as creating the immense positive wealth, which we enjoy?

It is granted that a commerce of this description may be a source of wealth to individuals; but not, therefore, to the nation; although there is a sense in which the wealth of individuals is that of the

nation. But, it must not be admitted without limitation, that even the apparent balance of trade, by which is understood the receipt of more *money* than we deliver, is a positive criterion of national wealth, for then, supposing our gains to be five millions in gold, yearly, in the course of ten years they ought to remain in the country in the shape of fifty millions in gold; and in twenty years they ought to increase our gold one hundred millions, which we know to be widely different from the fact. The course of commerce is somewhat like that of the current into the Mediterranean Sea, at the Straits of Gibraltar: during four thousand years it has run with considerable velocity into that sea from the mighty ocean; yet that sea does not overflow, but the contrary, because, beside what it loses by evaporation, there is a counter current, at a certain depth below, and what one stream brings in the other takes out, unsuspected by the superficial observer, yet not the less truly because invisibly.

The consequences which our author labours to establish are, that the class which purchases foreign elegancies, evidently the least numerous in every nation, would be the chief sufferers if commerce were annihilated; for, notwithstanding the comforts of numbers would be diminished, they would still be able to obtain necessaries in exchange for their industry, and after a while they would experience no insuperable hardship. He observes, that

All sudden changes in the system upon which a country has been accustomed to act, must be productive of some inconvenience; and there can be no doubt that the loss of any extensive branch of our export commerce would for a while be heavily felt by that proportion of the manufacturing class, which had been employed in fabricating goods for that particular market. (We may observe, by the bye, that the sticklers for the importance of commerce do not particulary lament the loss of it, because of the inconvenience which such a revolution occasions to a large body of people, but because of the diminution of national wealth, which they fallaciously fancy ensues.) The remedy, however, for this evil is in our own hands. When, in consequence of the caprice of one nation, or the envy of another, the export of our manufactures is materially lessened, we have but to lessen our imports proportionably, and to spend the money which we usually had consumed in the produce of other countries, in purchasing an additional quantity of the manufactures of our own. Thus, if the Americans persist in acting upon the non-importation law, which their pettish folly led them so hastily to pass, and, in consequence, throw upon our hands the two or three millions' worth of woollen cloths, &c., which they have been accustomed to buy of us, we have but to prohibit the importation of tobacco, and the other articles which we get of them, and we shall speedily see them upon their knees, requesting us to let things go on in their old train; and the consumers in this country, who will then save the money they had before wasted in tobacco, have but to expend the sums so saved in a new coat or two additional for each of them, and our manufacturers will not be sensible of the change, nor have occasion to regret the substitution of a Btitish for an American market. If Buonaparté succeed in his paltry scheme of preventing our trade with the continent, a scheme which abundantly evinces the miserable littleness of his views on matters of political economy; we have to abstain from importing a proportionate quantity of the luxuries we indulge in; to increase our consumption of home manufactures, and, far from being diminished, our wealth will be increased, and the prosperity of our manufacturers no ways affected by this master-stroke of policy, as its sage author doubtless deems it.

It will be said: "Though we might give up some of the luxuries which we import without great inconvenience, yet a very large portion of what we import is absolutely necessary to us, and could not be done without." This may appear, at first glance, to be the case; but if any one will examine a list of our imports, he will be surprised to find how few of the articles we get from other countries are necessary even to comfortable and luxurious existence; and of how comparatively small value these are, when compared with the immense amount of what we consume. We could not well do without some of the drugs used for dyeing and for medicine; we should want olive oil, perhaps, in the preparation of our woollen cloths; saltpetre (if we had not the art of the French chemists to form it from its principles) for our gunpowder; turpentine, and the various denominations of wood, of which we do not grow enough for ourselves. Of all the rest of our imports I can see scarcely one that we might not very well do without, or find fully as valuable succedaneums for from our own productions. Barilla, Turkey carpets, China ware, silk, fruit of all kinds, grocery of every description (except, perhaps, pepper), bar iron, linen of all kinds, skins of every sort, tar,—in fact, every thing besides the articles which I have pointed out (which no power on earth could hinder us from obtaining, and of which a

few cargoes of broad cloth would annually purchase all we can possibly have occasion for), seem by no means necessary to us. Some may be of opinion, that we could not do without the hemp, flax, and tallow, which we import from Russia; but there seems no reason why we might not grow a sufficient quantity of the two former articles for our consumption; and whale oil, of the fishery producing which we have a monopoly, will always abundantly supply us with the means of obtaining light, if our own produce of tallow should be insufficient.

With respect to hemp, it is infinitely desirable, that we should raise as much in our own country, as would be sufficient, at least, for the supply of our navy.

We cannot follow Mr. Spence throughout his reasonings: we do not ourselves think that the schemes of Buonaparté against our commerce will succeed, till he can supply the demand for commodities of a like nature with our own, on better terms than they can be obtained from Britain: then, indeed, our advantage will cease with our superiority. Mr. S. thinks, that this period is approaching, and rapidly too, ("in the course of twenty or thirty years"), that the improvements made by foreigners bid fair to produce rivals to our commodities, and that they will supply their own markets, at least, to our injury, if not to our exclusion. He thinks, that, from the high price of labour in Britain, this effect must follow. We can only tell him, that we have heard the same predictions from some of our most eminent men, for fifty years past, and that they have never yet been realised. If, therefore, he should be mistaken in this, which we hope he is, he is in very good company; and we impute no blame to his errors. We are aware, as well as Mr. S. is, of the influence of the national debt on the price of living, and we do not behold its increase with pleasure. Nevertheless, we trust that the infinitely varied ingenuity of this country will set in motion powers, which shall render this evil comparatively light, if they do not entirely counterVail it.

It is in vain to deny that the cessation of British commerce would be a serious calamity: our intercourse with the whole world is now so considerable that the stoppage of such a huge machine cannot be contemplated without apprehension: but whether the true and effective wealth of the country would not, after a while, assume another character, and be placed by public estimation in different articles from what it is at present by many, we see no harm in submitting to the attention of the considerate.

We have perused this pamphlet with interest; it is the production of a strong and intelligent mind. That we think some things have escaped the examination of our author, and that we do not see some other things quite so clearly as he does, is no imputation on his zeal or his ability. We completely agree with him, that the nation which determines not to purchase must not expect to sell: that there are many more drawbacks on our commerce, considered under a national point of view, than is credible by the general body of the public, or even by many very well-informed men; such as shipwrecks, loss of property, of lives, by casualties, hazards of various kinds, bad debts, and incalculable ANXIETIES, including those attendant on law suits among merchants, which of late are become almost standing articles in our courts of justice.

We are somewhat surprised that the writer did not divide this work into parts or chapters; it would have gained as a composition, and as a series of logical deductions: as it is now presented, the mind of the reader finds no resting-place, at which to relieve itself. As the subject is copious, and this may not be the last we shall hear of it, we suggest the propriety of a set of tables, marking the balance—not of money—but of *durability*, between the articles furnished by different countries. Durability, compared with quantities of the article, perhaps multiplied into the quantities, would afford data from which the lasting benefit each nation received from the other might be estimated, and of course would afford a tolerably correct notion of the increasing wealth of each, and what portion of it was derived from either.

Truth is usually elicited by the collision of powerful minds, when the subject under consideration is, though important, yet in a great degree latent. Nothing can be more important to Britain than the question before us. Whoever should undertake to support the contrary side of the argument will no doubt derive his materials from experience, which must always have great advantage in debate.

Opuscula Ruhnkeniana, quæ aut seorsum e Prelo emissa jam fere evanuerunt, aut Voluminibus impenso Pretio venalibus adjecta, Juvenes antiquæ Venustatis amantes plerumque latuerant, in Lucem et Utilitatem communem iterum vindicata. Accedunt Epistolæ novem ad J. P. D'Orvillium, nunc primum in Conspectum Eruditorum prolatæ. Prefationem et Indices addidit Thomas Kidd, A. M. e Coll. S. S. Trin. Cantabrigiæ. Londini; Impensis Lunn, 1807.

Mr. Kidd has made an acceptable present, in this volume, not only, as he modestly states in his title page, to *young* students, but to students of every age and every form. Ruhnkenius's tracts were many of them out of print, and not to be had at any price; and many were only to be procured by purchasing those expensive volumes to which they were appended, and of which they made a brilliant part. Mr. Kidd has collected these gems, and they now shine with united lustre.

David Ruhnkenius was a native of Prussian Pomerania. He was professor of history, and librarian, in the university of Leyden, and died in 1798, at the advanced age of 75. His larger publications are *Epistolæ Criticæ in Homeri et Hesiodi Hymnos; De Vitâ et Scriptis Longini; Timæi Sophistæ Lexicon*; and *Historia Critica Oratorum Græcorum.* He also published accurate editions of Velleius Paterculus and Rutilius Lupus. Wyttenbach has written his life. It is, however, a very singular circumstance, that Wyttenbach makes no mention of the name of D'Orville, Ruhnkenius's patron. Mr. Kidd publishes, for the first time, nine letters from Ruhnkenius to D'Orville, after the originals at Oxford. J. P. D'Orville was a native of Amsterdam, a critic of great eminence, and an associate of Burman. He died in 1751.

Mr. Kidd's preface does him great credit; it is written in a spirited, and at the same time a highly ornamented style. He shews how philology calls out and exercises human intellect, and he rescues those whom sciolists have denominated *verbal critics*, from the imputations cast upon them, as if they were men of inferior talents, and only of secondary consideration in the world. But for the labours of those great men, who assisted at the resuscitation of learning, we should still have sate in darkness, we should still have been involved in barbarism and ignorance. Mankind is under prodigious and continual obligation to the sagacity and diligence of the restorers of letters and the cultivators of the art of criticism. We transcribe, by way of specimen, what our editor says of that eminent critic Bentley.

"Judicio acerrimo et mente omnium capaci exortus est Bentleius, fulminis instar omnia penetrans, et sua quadam luce omnia perlustrans. Nulla erant adeo minuta et subtilia, ut acutissimam ejus ingenii aciem eludant, nec ulla adeo magna atque immensa, ut in iis contemplandis eadem defitiscat: animus ejus erectus semper, excelsus, invictus, avulsis terminis humanitatis, quos ignavia constituit, omnia degustat ac delibat, vera secernit a falsis, et, veluti aurificis statera, expendit; quandoque, veluti majore quodam numinis afflatu percussus, omnia densis tenebris obsita divinitus expediit. Erat non quem multi laudare possent, sed quem omnes mirari deberent; nec quem omnes amici expeterent, sed quem omnes inimici reformidarent. Dotes ejus tam naturales quam divinae tanto fulgore radios emiserunt, ut culpae suae, velut atomi, per vastum famae suae expansum vagentur. Ille non ad quosdam cives, sed ad omne humanum genus adjuvandum natus et procreatus posteris lampada tradidit, quam puriori splendentem lumine extulerunt viri praestantissimi, Hemsterhusius et Valckenaerius, qui viam ejus vestigiis signatam atque impressam, toto pectore, omnique animi contentione, secuti sunt."

That we may be enabled to estimate how much Ruhnkenius has contributed to the stores of genuine criticism, Mr. Kidd gives an alphabetical index to all those glosses extracted from the fragments of inedited grammarians, of which Ruhnkenius had collected a vast body from the rich libraries of France and Italy. The editor had at first incorporated and arranged all these scraps according to the order of the letters, "*sed retractando fidem meam expleturus videbar, si suas* λεξεις *juxta literarum ordinem cuique grammatico assignarem.*" It was certainly advisable to keep separate the glosses of lexicons which had been originally compiled for different purposes; we cannot, however, refrain from expressing our

lively regret at the omission of the general alphabetical list of words which might have found a place among the other *indices*. — It is then noted, "*excerpta* "*quæ R. humanitati accepta refert* "*Brunckius, literis majusculis ubique* "*designavi.*" In truth, that very useful digest, *Lexicon Sophocleum*, if stripped of Ruhnkenius's communications, would appear bald indeed. Brunck, we are aware, assures his readers, that he had looked over the transcript of Photius which was in the King's Library; but we have reason to suspect that the editor of Sophocles was greatly indebted to the communicative Ruhnkenius in this matter.

Mr. Kidd commences with the fragments of that very learned grammarian, generally denominated *Anti-Atticista*, about which he seems to have been particularly anxious; and when we consider that all the writers to whom this venerable critic has appealed, precede the age of Menander, we cannot feel indifferent about his decisions. "*Nam Grammaticus* "*ille, non nisi vetustissimos et classicos,* "*quos vocamus, scriptores laudat, et* "*eorum auctoritate vindicet voces et lo-* "*quendi formulas, quas Atticistæ te-* "*mere damnâssent.*"—Hist. Crit. Orat. Græc. lxxxix.——Then follow references to extracts from *Atticista*, &c. Next to these we find a list of Ruhnkenius's works and communications to scholars, chronologically arranged.

We shall insert the list; observing, that those tracts marked with asterisms are republished in this collection.

* Disputationes duæ de Gallâ Placidiâ Augustâ.

* Εις ευκλεεστατον και λογιωτατον νεανιαν, Ιωαννην Δανιηλ Λενυηπιον, το του Κολουθου ποιημα καταρτισαντα.

* Epistolæ novem ad Virem amplissimum J. P. D'Orvillium, antehac ineditæ.

Epistola Critica I. in Homeri Hymnos et Hesiodum.

Epistola Critica II. in Callimachum et Apoll. Rhodium.

* Præfatio ad Thalelæi, Theodori, Stephani, Cyrilli, aliorumque Jurisconsultorum Græcorum Commentarios in Tit. D. et Cod. de Postulando, sive de Advocatis. (N. B. This tract is not marked in the list with an asterism.)

Timæi Sophistæ Lexicon Vocum Platonicarum ex cod. MS. Sangermanensi, &c.

* Oratio inauguralis de Græciâ artium ac doctrinarum inventrice, &c.

* Oratio de Doctore umbratico.

* Ex Epistolio ad J. F. Heusinger de Cod. MS. Etym. M. olim Gudiano. (*Ex Epistolâ*, in the body of the book.)

* Dissertatio historica de Antiphonte, Oratore Attico. (Not marked with an asterism in the preface.)

* Præfatio ad Hesychii Albertini Tomum alterum: cui adjecta est Disputatio præstantissima de Festis Dionysiorum apud Atticos.

Elogium Tiberii Hemsterhusii.

P. Rutilii Lupi de Figuris Sententiarum et Elocutionis. Accedunt Aquilæ Romani et J. Rufiniani de eodem Argumento Libri. (Historiam crit. Orat. Græc. Libellum vere aureum Rutilio præmisit Ruhnkenius.)

Animadversiones in Xenoph. Memorabilia.

Fragmenta Appiani inedita, ex Grammatico Sangermanensi.

* Fragmenta Ruhnkeniana in addendis et corrigendis, quæ Tomo quarto Virgilii sui subjecit doctissimus Heynius, passim disjecta.

* Clar. atque erudit. Viro Jacobo Van Vaassen D. Ruhnkenius S. P. D.

Dissert. de Vitâ et Scriptis Longini.

Emendationes in Longinum (quas Toupio misit) C. Velleii Paterc. quæ supersunt, etc. cum integris animadversionibus doctorum, curante D. Ruhnkenio.

* Censura Comment. de Palæstrâ Neapolit. ab Ignarra scripti.

Homeri Hymnus in Cererem. Accedunt duæ Epist. Crit. ex editione alterâ, multis partibus locupletiores.

* Censura Libelli Pseud-Orphici de Lapidibus a Tyrwhitto editi.

* Præfatio ad A. Cornelii Celsi Medicinæ Lib. octo, etc.

* Præfatio ad Apuleii Metam. L. XI.

Timæi Soph. Lex. Editio secunda, locupletior.

Elogium J. Hemsterh. Edit. secund. castigatior.

M. Ant. Mureti Opera omnia. * R. Præfatio Tomo IV. præposita.

* A. H. L. Heerenio respondit Ruhnk.

Viro. illust. Josepho de Retzer S. P. D. Ruhnk.

* Viro doctissimo Jo. Schweighauser, de quibusdam Emendationibus in Polybium.

* Præfatio ad Schelleri Lexicon Latino-Belgicum.

* Σχολια εις Πλατωνα. Primum collegit D. Ruhnk.

Mr. Kidd closes his preface with a hope

that his labours may be acceptable to scholars; to men who may be deemed associates with Ruhnkenius in the cultivation of letters. He particularly wishes that the Bishop of London, of whom he speaks with appropriate sentiments of gratitude, that Burney, Rayne, Parr, Nares, his college (Trin. Coll. Camb.), and "*Graiæ* "*gentis decus*," (Porson), may receive his work favourably, and honour it with their approbation.

We heartily wish Mr. K. success in his literary pursuits. The editing of this work will prove an useful exercise to him previously to the sending out his *opus magnum*, his Homer. It will teach him how little reliance is to be had on the skill of printers, or the accuracy of ordinary correctors of the press. We have in this volume several pages of *corrigenda*; and there is an ugly dissimilarity between the Greek types used in certain parts of the body of the work; those in the Preface to Scheller and the Disquisition upon Antiphon are of a different form from those which meet the eye in the other tracts. As this is a work which will be read by the *literati* on the continent, we confess we feel not a little hurt at the discredit which these inattentions (to call them by no severer name) must bring on the British press; but we are satisfied that the mortification which Mr. Kidd must needs have experienced, cannot but have a most salutary effect on his mind, and that his Homer will come before the world in a form the more engaging in consequence of what has happened to Ruhnkenius. We have inserted in our Literary Prospective, the proposals for Mr. Kidd's edition of the Iliad and Odyssey, not deeming the short notice we took of it before (Panorama Vol. II. p. 651) adequate to the importance of such a work.

The Student's Companion; or, a Summary of general Knowledge; comprehending Geography, Natural History, Astronomy, Chronology, History, Biography, Commerce, Belles Lettres, History of Literature, Theology, and Politics. Illustrated by Engravings. By John Sabine. Pp. 382. Price 8s. Boards. Egerton, London, 1807.

WHEN a volume professes to be only a summary, we are not to look for complete information on any subject comprised in it, but for succinct (and *correct*) description only. The nature of the articles which this production offers appears in the title-page. They are treated with different degrees of merit. Some are well executed; others are meagre; according to the authors from whom Mr. S. has compiled. On the whole, we think it may be useful, to young readers especially. In a second edition, some divisions may be enlarged with advantage; and the work should be divided into two parts, capable of forming two volumes at the pleasure of the purchaser.

Chronological, Biographical, and Miscellaneous Exercises; on a new Plan: designed for the daily Use of young Ladies. By William Butler, Teacher, &c. Third Edition, greatly enlarged. Pp. about 600, price 7s. 6d. For the Author, London 1807.

A GREAT variety of useful matter is contained in this small volume; and we are not surprised that it has reached a third edition. Whoever has attended to the subject of Chronology must know, that many difficulties accompany it, and that it requires uncommon labour to render any performance of the kind before us correct. The most cautious may sometimes trip, and the most assiduous may be mistaken. We apprehend that Mr. B. has erred in stating (Introd. p, 10), that "the ancient Hebrews had no particular names to express their months:"—for what, then, were *Abib*, *Nizan*, &c.? He should have added to his Introduction the history of the change of style, and pointed out the difference between old style and new style, with the reason of that difference; at least, he should have referred to it, where it is introduced, in p. 340. These, and a few other peccadilloes, do not affect the general merit of the work.

The order adopted by Mr. B. is that of the days in the year; and he places events according to the day on which they happened; by this arrangement, several incidents, in ages remote from each other, are brought together. An index, in which the true chronology had been preserved, would have added greatly to the utility of the volume. The articles appear to be selected with perfect attention to good manners. Mr. B. is author of several other esteemed works, to which reference is made in the present compendium.

Extract of a Sermon on the Education of the Poor, under an appropriate System: preached at St. Mary's, Lambeth, 28th June, 1807, for the Benefit of the Boys' Charity-school at Lambeth: by the Rev. Dr. Andrew Bell, A.M., F.A.S., F.R.S.E. Rector of Swanage, Dorsetshire, and Author of the Experiment in Education at Madras. Second Edition; pp. 30; Price 1s. Cadell and Davies. London, 1807.

Dr. Bell is distinguished as the introducer of a cheap, extensive, and efficacious mode of education, which he first instituted at Madras, but which is better known in England by the advantages derived from it by Mr. Lancaster. As we heartily approve of the principle of instructing the poor, we cannot but recommend the practice; for if there be any inconveniences attending it, we are persuaded that they will be removed by experience. The worthy writer pleads the cause of that particular institution on whose behalf he was engaged, with much eloquence and power: yet we cannot help protesting against the publication of *extracts* only from such addresses, since the composition of the discourse is thereby wholly defeated, and it is deprived of the character of a sermon to the injury of both writer and reader.

The worthy Dr. will pardon us, if in this instance we describe him as an example to be shunned; in particulars of infinitely more importance we consider him as an example to be followed by the genuine philanthropist. He shall now speak for himself.

To supply deficiencies, and to furnish the means of spreading religious instruction among the young, on the foundation which Jesus has laid, a system of education * was invented eighteen years ago in a distant region of the world, there established in a public seminary, and thence introduced, at the close of the last century, into this country. By its economy of time, labour and expense, it is admirably fitted to diffuse the blessings of religious knowledge among the great body of the rising generation.† By its wonderful power of checking vice of every kind, and promoting good order and good conduct, it cannot fail to elevate the character, and improve the morals of the lower orders of the people, and establish in them habits of sobriety and subordination, conducive to their real happiness and best interests. By confining instruction in the elements of letters, and in that portion of religious knowledge, which is useful and necessary to the great body of the children of the poor, to a small part of the day (two half-hours may suffice), and devoting the rest of the time usually spent in school, to handicrafts, to trades, to gardening, to works of husbandry, or other manual labour; it bids fair to produce that eminence in art and skill, which early practice can best effect, and to form the youthful character to economy, diligence, and industry.

What expectations may we not indulge, in contemplating so powerful an engine? This most successful mode of propagating Christian knowledge and industrious habits, with the elements of letters, we may cherish the hope, will gradually spread, like any mechanical invention or improvement, over the civilised world; and in the course of ages, be the happy means of civilising those regions, which are now barbarous and savage: of "making the Sun of Righteousness to rise upon those nations, which yet sit in darkness and the shadow of death."

* "In the year 1797, he (Dr. Bell) published an outline of his method of instruction in a small pamphlet, entitled, 'An Experiment in Education, made at the Male Asylum of Madras.' That pamphlet has been extended, and very valuable details given to the public by Dr. Bell in two subsequent publications of the years 1805 and 1807.

† "The chief advantages of Dr. Bell's plan are,

I. "It completely fixes and secures the attention of every scholar: the indolent are stimulated; the vicious reclaimed; and it nearly annihilates bad behaviour of every sort.

II. "The children make a regular progress in their learning, which is daily registered; no lesson being passed over till it be correctly studied.

III. "It saves the expense of additional instructors; the eye of one intelligent master or mistress alone being required to see that their agents, the senior good boys and girls, do their duty in teaching their juniors.

IV. "It not only possesses excellent mechanical advantages in communicating instruction generally, but it is particularly adapted to instil into, and fix practically in the mind, the principles of our holy Religion, whilst it materially secures the moral conduct of the children, both in and out of school; and,

V. "By economising time, hitherto so lamentably wasted in charity-schools conducted on the old plan, it affords ample and very inviting opportunity to add to the ordinary establishment, a school of industry."——Report of the Trustees of the Charity-school of St. Mary, Whitechapel, April 7, 1807.

A Confutation of Atheism, from the Laws and Constitution of the Heavenly Bodies: in Four Discourses preached before the University of Cambridge; with an Introduction, Notes, and an Appendix. By the Rev. S. Vince, A. M. F. R. S. Plumian Professor of Astronomy and Experimental Philosophy. 8vo. pp. 157. Price 4s. 6d. Deighton, Cambridge, 1807.

ATHEISM is so degrading, as well as abominable, that we scarcely know how to suppose its existence. There may be various opinions on minor matters of religion, but these we can tolerate; there may be much ignorance where we might hope for better information, but this we can pardon: nations may even adopt different systems of faith, yet the foundation of all is the existence of a Deity. The sage and the savage agree in this:—but if there be such a phenomenon as an atheist, where shall we look for it? Not among the unlettered tribes of men, but where the reasoning powers have been so highly cultivated that we have pushed the genuine offspring of Nature to monstrosity. Happily, however, monsters in nature do not propagate their kind; and monsters in morals seldom form lasting sects, the adherents of which are respectable by their numbers, or by their talents. *Theoretical* atheism would never rear its head, did not *practical* atheism infuse a something mistaken for vigour into those who are infected with it. Nevertheless, we are pleased with the appearance of works like the present, which demonstrate the being of God, from the operations of his hand. We might, indeed, be excepted against as not impartial judges on a question like the present, since we not only have yielded to the power of arguments like those adduced by the learned author, but have actually become hardened in our conviction, and year after year has added to the habit of our confidence in the being, and the attributes, of Deity.

After this confession, we shall do no more than state, that Mr. V. in the first place proposes the more obvious principles of astronomy, the planetary system, the rotation, circulation, and other motions of the earth and its neighbours, the causes of the seasons, tides, &c. This part in our opinion is treated in a very intelligent and perspicuous manner, though it cannot be distinguished by novelty. It occupies thirty pages. Then follow four sermons, in which the arguments drawn from astronomical principles, &c. are enforced, and improved. Our limits do not allow us to do that justice to this volume which it merits, but we shall insert a specimen, that our readers may judge for themselves of its merit.

In the motions of the heavenly bodies we see the existence of power acting under different circumstances; a power originally impressed upon the bodies, and a power continually acting upon them, indicating an external cause; for no *internal* powers of a material body can give it motion, nor, when in motion, alter it's state. "Give me where to stand," said Archimedes, "and I will move the earth." The earth every moment receives a new impulse; where then shall we look for a footstool, but in some Being who exists independently of matter; but in Him, "Who dwelleth not in temples made with hands;" "Who maketh the clouds his chariot, and walketh upon the wings of the wind?" The government of the system requiring some *external* controlling power, affords a perpetual memorial, a constant visible argument for the existence of a God. We must not deceive ourselves with talking about nature as a first principle. "Nature is a word without meaning, if considered in any other view than as a system of laws, by which God upholds the visible world, and produces the infinite variety of effects in it, according to an established and regular course of subordinate causes and means; and hence, when the mind terminates its views in a supposed nature, as a self-moving agent or principle, it robs God of the honour due to his majesty, and transfers it to an idol of its own making."

The vast distances of the bodies which compose our system, forbid us to think that like circumstances could be found to exist amongst them all, without considering them as the work of one agent. Similarity of effects in bodies totally unconnected, and where the circumstances might have been varied an indefinite number of ways, affords a proof of design, which in no other case would be questioned. And here, the following circumstances present themselves for our consideration. All bodies have a tendency towards each other, and this tendency is regulated by a fixed law. All the primary planets describe, about the sun, curves of the same kind. They all respect the sun as their centre of motion. There is a fixed proportion between their mean distances from the sun, and the times of their revolutions. All the

like circumstances obtain in respect to the motion of the Satellites about their respective primaries. The general system, and the particular systems thus included in it, are all under the direction of the same laws. All the planets are opaque bodies, and the central body luminous, dispensing thereby to each body a greater uniformity of light and heat. Each body, so far as observations have been able to discover, revolves about an axis, and that axis is inclined to the plane of its orbit; by which, provision is made for day and night, and also for a regular return of seasons. The phænomena of several of the planets shew that they have an atmosphere of the same nature as that of the earth. All the planets move in the *same* direction. The periodic time of the moon about the earth is exactly equal to the time of her rotation about her axis. Observations have also discovered, that the same circumstance takes place in all the Satellites of Jupiter, and in one, at least, of Saturn. Whether it be true of all the rest, observations have not yet been able to discover; but, from the analogy which is observed in the other parts of the system, we may suppose that the same circumstances exist in all the secondaries. Of the bodies which accompany each other in their motions about the sun, we always find one very large in comparison with the rest, the former serving as a central body, about which the latter revolve; a circumstance which can hardly be imputed to chance, should you contend for the accidental formation of the bodies. And this is analogous to the case of the primary planets in respect to the sun. Where we see such an uniformity of effect running through so extensive a system, and where there was room for so much variation, are we to admit causes operating without direction, understanding, and wisdom? We may leave it to the common sense and judgment of mankind to determine, whether all such effects be not the result of design, and prove not the unity of the agent. A man must have a strong bias on his understanding, who does not discover the footsteps of a superintending power in all this. "By the strength of my hand have I done it, saith the Lord; and by my wisdom; for I am prudent."

The universe is also found to contain phænomena very unlike to any that we have hitherto described; of which, as they tend further to magnify the power of the Creator, is may not be improper to take notice. With the best glasses, objects have been discovered under the appearance of round, well-defined bodies, of a faint light; some of which have a luminous point situated in the centre; and in respect to their magnitude, they cannot be less in diameter than that of our planetary system. But the most remarkable and singular phænomenon is under the form of an elliptical ring, of a magnitude immense, and beyond the power of all calculation.* From a consideration of these stupendous works of the creation, we may observe with the son of Sirach, "There are yet hid greater things than these be, for we have seen but a few of his works."

* Upon the phænomena here mentioned, Dr. Herschel has favoured the Author with the following observations:

"From the angular diameters of my smallest planetary Nebulæ, we have reason to conclude, that, even on a supposition of their not being further from us than the nearest fixed star, and admitting the parallax of such a star to be only one second of a degree, their real diameters cannot be less than that of the whole Solar system, including the orbit of the Georgian planet.

"With regard to the elliptical ring, as it probably consists of stars, which is however not perfectly ascertained, its magnitude must be immense. The remoteness of stars to make them appear almost like nebulosity, is such, that we cannot fix on any magnitude that may belong to them, and we are thus left entirely in the dark as to their distance."

But whether we consider the ring as a solid body, or a collection of stars, the regularity of its figure affords a very satisfactory proof, that its formation was not a work of chance.

The Exemplary Life of the Pious Lady Guion, translated from her own Account in the Original French, &c. By T. D. Brooke. 8vo. pp. nearly 500. Price 6s. Bristol, Mills, 1806.

We are such friends to real piety, that we readily respect it under every form; but we doubt whether piety so entirely *supermundane* as that of the Lady Guion is the duty of the human race. Is it founded on scripture? We doubt it: for what scripture says to one it says to all; but if all were conformable to this lady, the charities of father, son, and brother, of mother, sister, and wife, must stand still, and the world would suffer incalculably by the abstraction from it of those who now are its honour, its examples, and its blessings.

Much as we abhor atheism, we do not affect to applaud excesses which yet, we admit, may be the offspring of good intentions. We think it is much more commendable to endeavour in the fear and love of God, "to do our duty in that state of life into which it has pleased

God to call us." In what sense it can be truly said of this pious lady that "she did not affect any thing singular or extraordinary,"—or with what propriety he can call on his readers to "go and do likewise," must be left to the ingenuity of the preface-writer to explain:—we cannot explain it for him.

Some Account of New Zealand; particularly the Bay of Islands and surrounding Country; with a Description of the Religion and Government, Language, Arts, Manufactures, Manners and Customs of the Natives, &c. &c. By John Savage, Esq. Surgeon. 8vo. Price 5s. 6d. Murray, London, 1807.

A PRETTY account enough of what the writer saw; but his title-page certainly raises expectations which his work does not justify. Those who could expect that so many particulars Mr. S. announces should be comprised in 110 pages of large type must know little of the properties of good description. In fact, his account is confined to the Bay of Islands, and does not include New Zealand generally. Mr. Savage lays down directions for approaching the coast of New Zealand, by North Cape, to which he adds very neat and useful views of that Cape and its neighbouring islands.

In a country that has been described (says he) as being peopled by a race of cannibals, you are agreeably surprised by the appearance of the natives, who betray no symptom of savage ferocity, and by the patches of cultivated ground in the neighbourhood of the bay, on each of which is seen a well-thatched hut, and a shed at a little distance. These appearances, together with the abundant supply of fish and potatoes brought on board by the natives tend forcibly to remove the prejudices you have imbibed from former accounts of this country and its inhabitants.

This bay lies in 35° 6′ S. lat., 174° 43′ E. long. The capital, called Tippoonah, consists of about a hundred dwellings, and is placed partly on an island capable of being easily defended. The dwellings of the natives are about five feet high; the walls are wattled and closed with rushes. The thatch is of strong bladed grass. Cooking operations are carried on in a shed at a little distance from the hut. The natives are of robust personal appearance; their countenances in general open: they have a great aversion to spirits, neither have they any means of intoxication among them. Mr. S. describes the women as pleasing, interesting, and soothing. This people have names for many of the stars, but the moon is their favourite deity, yet they worship the rising sun with much joy, and with a degree of elegant and reverential solemnity. They sing on this occasion a cheerful song; when the sun sets they sing a mournful one: the whole company join in chorus. They have ideas of rewards and punishments in a future state.

Mr. S. reports accounts of a monarch in the interior, who is carried in a chair of state, and is on some occasions attended by hundreds, or even thousands of dauntless warriors, armed with spears and battle-axes, and decorated with war mats, feathers, &c. This certainly raises our curiosity, and if correct, justifies the expectation of our discovering a race of people much more civilised than any we have yet met with.

As to the cannibalism of this people, Mr. S. admits it, yet thinks it not so prevalent as has been reported. The introduction of potatoes, he says, has saved many lives, for they certainly give that root a decided preference to human flesh, under every circumstance, except that of wreaking revenge on a chief of the foe, whom they have taken in combat.

Mr. S. brought to London a native, named Moyhanger, of whom he gives an interesting account, and whom he sent back after a few weeks residence in town, with an ample stock of tools:—real riches!

The natives are tattooed; the men more than the women. Personal ornament is by no means neglected: the hair of the head is loaded with decorations.

Mr. S. describes the warlike apparatus of the natives; their mode of warfare, their defences, &c.

Music seems to be natural to man: the New Zealanders have instruments as well as melodious voices.

The music of their songs is generally well adapted to the theme. Many of these are of a pathetic nature, others amatorial, and a great part of them humorous. Those of a pathetic nature are well suited to the subject. The amorous songs appear not so much to depend on the strain for communicating the sentiment as upon gesture and grimace, which in may instances are both extravagant and in-

decent. Their humorous songs afford them much entertainment, the subject being such, and the description so ludicrous, as in many instances to occasion a total suspension of the performance, by the laughter of the audience. Their musical instruments are similar to those of other islands of the vast Pacific.

Mr. S.'s account of the behaviour of Moyhanger in London, with his remarks on what he saw and heard in this new world are not undeserving of attention; and on the whole we think this volume creditable to Mr. S.'s powers of observation, so far as concerns the Bay of Islands. Every addition to our knowledge, when properly authenticated, is welcome; and we doubt not but that when we are enabled to congratulate the public on the appearance of a truly general history of this extensive island, we shall find these *savages* in possession of many enjoyments which are well entitled to the esteem of civilised nations.

The plates are prettily executed, and do credit to the talents of Mr. G. Cooke; the principal is a portrait of Tiarrah, the chief of the Bay. This serves as a frontispiece.

A Letter to the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders, of Yorkshire; occasioned by the late Election for that County. By W. Wilberforce, Esq. M. P. London, July 16, 1807.

THE intention of this letter is, to clear Mr. W. from the imputation of having joined the interest of Mr. Lascelles in the last Election. We cannot help being mortified at the thought that a Gentleman of the writer's respectability should have met with any thing which bore the semblance of necessity for such a vindication of his conduct. It adds one to the list, already too long, of the inconveniencies which accompany contested elections. The opposition was not *personally*, against Mr. W., but was a struggle between two opulent families of which Mr. Lascelles and Lord Milton were the representatives. They should have honourably agreed to secure Mr. W's. election; for why should he suffer for their contention? There are, however, many particulars truly honourable to Mr. W. connected with this contest: he alludes, very handsomely, to some of them.

Still, under all these unfavourable circumstances, there remained attached to me a number sufficient to give me a triumphant majority, and never will the sense of their kindness be erased from my heart: never can I forget the spontaneous zeal with which numbers of all ranks, by far the greater part of them before unknown to me, came forward, often subjecting themselves to great trouble and fatigue, travelling in uncomfortable vehicles; many of them persons of small property, yet coming from considerable distances at their own expense, with other similar gratifying marks of esteem and attachment. Perhaps it may be thought, that in our election, we too much neglected "pride, and pomp, and circumstance," the procession, and the music, and the streamers, and all the other purchased decorations which catch the vulgar eye. That our more sober system was recommended to me by economical motives I will not deny. This economy may perhaps be thought to have been carried too far; yet, when it is recollected that it was not my money, but that of my kind and public-spirited supporters which was expending, no liberal mind will wonder at my having earnestly wished to be parsimonious. But shall I also confess for my friends, as well as for myself, that we acted from the impulse of our taste, no less than from that of our judgment, when we declined all competition in parade and profusion. Our triumph was of a different sort. We may perhaps have too much indulged our love of simplicity; but to our eyes and feelings, the entrance of a set of common freeholders on their own, and those often not the best, horses, or riding in their carts and waggons, often equipped in a stile of rustic plainness, was far more gratifying than the best arranged and most pompous cavalcade.

I hope to remember only the kindness of my friends, and to forget all which is of a contrary character. Indeed I should be unworthy of the favour with which you have so long distinguished me, if every trace of what may have appeared at the moment unkind, because unjust treatment, were not swallowed up and lost in the accumulated mass of obligations, which, during three-and-twenty years, I have been continually, and without interruption, receiving at your hands. In truth, it would indicate a mind sadly irritable or strangely absorbed in its own individual concerns, if, in the present situation of public affairs, a situation almost unprecedently serious and critical, my thoughts and feelings were now disposed to dwell rather on the unpleasant circumstances of the last election (abounding too as it did with incidents of the most gratifying kind) than on the actual circumstances and future prospects of my country.

The Chimney-Sweeper's Boy : a Poem. 8vo. price 2s. 6d. Montgomery, Sheffield. 1807.

THE reports of the society established in favour of this unhappy class of our youth, have been long lying by us, waiting for admission into our Proposita Philanthropica: by way of making amends for the delay, we shall transcribe a part of the Introduction of this poem, as it states with perspicuity the reasons for the institution of that benevolent society.

Of all the children, demanding the helping hand of humanity, which this country exhibits, probably those who are employed by chimney-sweepers, as climbing boys, are the most deserving of commiseration and assistance,* whether we consider the distressing and unjustifiable means by which they are often obtained, the shocking and painful methods which are used to force them, at that tender age, to the performance of a task, not only the most horrid that can be conceived by the imagination of a child, but also one of the most difficult to be accomplished, whether we consider the hardships and misery to which they are in general exposed from the tyranny of ignorant and unfeeling masters, from cold, nakedness, hunger, and labour, at a period of life which demands the fostering care of parental affections and support, to render the body capable of hereafter discharging those duties which more advanced age will demand of them; or that total neglect of all learning, and moral and religious instruction, which is so absolutely necessary to fit the child to become a blessing to himself and to society; whether we consider the diseases and consequent deformity, if not death, to which they are perpetually exposed, or those habits of wickedness of every description which they are not only thrown in the way of witnessing, but in which they are too often encouraged to take a part, and it is to be feared to which they are even sometimes driven; we cannot surely avoid commiserating their deplorable situation, nor refrain from affording them every assistance in our power. Animated by these and other similar considerations, a society was formed some years ago in London for the purpose of bettering the situation of the climbing boys, and for endeavouring to supersede the necessity of employing them at all, by offering rewards for the invention and application of machines for sweeping chimnies.

In these several objects the society has met with considerable success, the condition of the climbing boys has been much improved, the number in some degree lessened, and machines have been invented, particularly one by Mr. Smart, which bid fair, with such improvements as time and experience may point out, to become a good and sufficient substitute, ninety nine times in a hundred, for climbing boys, and it (Mr. Smart's) can often be used in chimneys which children cannot ascend.

As to the poem itself, it suffers by having been written in the country: for had the author been informed of the *fact* of a discovery of a child, by the late Mrs. Montague of Portland Place, among the chimney-sweeping boys, he could not have failed of deriving much additional interest to his story from that circumstance. It is sufficiently well known, that this incident was commemorated during many years, by an annual dinner given on the first of May, to as many of the sooty tribe as chose to attend. The poem supposes young Edwin to be stolen when about three years old, by a gipsey, who sold him to a chimney-sweeper for five guineas: going to sweep the chimnies of Alcander's house, his recollection was struck, by what he saw:—but he was discovered by his voice. This resembles the adventures of Mrs. Montague's child: but to the best of our recollection is an imperfect copy of the fact.

The poet shall now speak for himself.

Now to Alcander's hospitable dome
The shivering Edwin and his partner come;
As on the marble hearth they barefoot stand,
The room spreads far in gloom on either hand,
The glimmering taper sheds a feeble light,
And faintly shews the gilding glittering bright,
The lofty mirrors long perspective throw,
And other distant sweeps and glimmering tapers show.
The wondering Edwin silent stood, and threw
His eyes around, struck with the splendid view;
Strong recollection rush'd upon his mind
Of scenes like this, tho' faintly here defined,
Scenes far and distant, scenes whose memory dear
Drew from his eyes the silent trickling tear.

* Here perhaps ought to be excepted those poor children who have been transported by their parish officers to distant cotton mills, compared with many of whom the West India slave enjoys happiness and freedom; this is a subject which greatly merits, and imperiously demands, the attention of the legislature.

Straight from his back the cumb'ring rags he threw,
And o'er his face the sooty cap he drew,
Then up the dark and dismal flue ascends,
Whilst loosen'd soot in clouds his course attends;
The room he pass'd, (as up the flue he crept,)
In which Alcander and Nerina slept;

Now from the chimney top did Edwin peep,
And, midst the howling tempest, shouted "sweep!"
As the pale moon burst through a parting cloud,
Awhile the wind was hush'd, again he shouted loud:
A fearful tremor shook Nerina's frame,
And all the powers of reasoning overcame;
She seized Alcander's arm, and with a grasp
Strong and convulsive, seem'd for breath to gasp,
"Hark! hark!" she cried,—the wind appear'd to sleep,
Again poor Edwin shouted, "sweep! sweep! sweep!"
"My child! my child!" she cried, with transports wild,
"O heaven! it is, it is my child, my child!"

Poems on Various Occasions. By Elizabeth Bath. Sm. Octavo. pp. 154. Price 5s. Desmond, Bristol. 1806.

A pretty collection of Poems, not without a considerable share of taste and feeling. We must not too scrupulously investigate every line, or seek too critical correctness in a *Friendly* Lady's poetry. The characteristic of the sex is a certain delicacy of sentiment, and sensibility of heart; and to these we submit, without reluctance or disputation. We believe too, that in recommending this neat little volume, we are doing a service to virtue. Our readers will accept a specimen.

An Address to Poetry.

Sweet Poesy, whose soothing power can chase
The fiend like forms which all our joys invade,
When in thy flowing numbers we can trace
Some kindred sorrow, some congenial shade,
And learn through thee that all are born to bear
Stern disappointment, nurse of keenest woes!
Affliction's sorrows and the wounds of care,
Which only may be heal'd when life shall close.
Thus we but taste what each by turns has known,
And find we do not tread affliction's paths alone.

Thy pleasing images we all admire,
Painted by thee solemnity can smile;
Thine is the light, the elegant attire,
Corinthian hangings round a gothic pile.
When o'er the mind the clouds of fancy low'r,
She calls on thee her darkness to illume:
And thou hast strewed her paths with many a flow'r,
And hung thy graceful garlands o'er her gloom.
Harmonic strains can soothe the sense of pain,
Enchant the soul and sorrow's power restrain.

When morbid melancholy fills the mind,
Thine is the rainbow 'midst the clouded sky;
The spirit, by thy pleasing sounds confin'd,
Forgets its former source of misery.
Let virtue ever be thy theme of praise,
Let her from thee that recompence receive;
She shines resplendent in the poet's lays,
Therefore 'tis thine that ornament to give.
O then employ thy powers in virtue's cause,
And gain thyself and her the world's applause.

Musical Dramas, with select Poems, and Ballads. By John Rannie, 8vo. pp. 291. Price 7s. M. Allen, London.

This author is determined that his book shall never be accused of old age; he has therefore placed no date on its title page; nay even the dedication, (which is to the Duchess of Malborough), has no mark of place or time; in return, we are determined to consider it as an antique, which, having formerly amused the author, may now be laid aside without any detriment to the public. As to its merit—why truly—we should be at some loss to present proofs of that to our readers.—The volume being "entered at Stationer's Hall," we may safely confess, that our temptation to infringe on this well protected copyright, is much too weak to induce us to hazard any penalty which might attach to a breach of the privilege.

The Origin and Description of Bognor, or Hothamton; and an account of some adjacent villages. (With a view of the former Place.) By J. B. Davies, M. D. sm. 8vo. pp. 124. Price 5s. Tipper, London 1807.

Dr. Davis has drawn a fair picture of Bognor, which he here presents to the public, for the use more especially, of those who seek for retirement in a watering place. His pencil is certainly friendly, and his tints are favourable. The volume also comprises an account of the neighbouring rides, walks, seats, &c. The doctor has added some cautions to bathers.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE REVIEW DEPARTMENT OF THE LITERARY PANORAMA.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

VINDICATION OF THE EARLY CHAPTERS OF MATHEW AND LUKE, ON PRINCIPLES NOT HITHERTO ADOPTED.

We are now prepared for examining the interesting papers of which copies have been preserved to us by translation, through the agency of St. Luke.

COPY OF MARY'S SONG.

My self doth magnify the Lord,
And my spirit rejoiceth in God my protector.

Indeed, he hath regarded the low estate of his handmaid,
And behold from henceforth all generations shall congratulate me.

Indeed, the Powerful hath wrought for me great things,
And holy is his name.

Yea, his mercy is from generation to generation,
Towards those who fear him.

He hath exerted the strength of his arm;
He hath scattered the proud, in the imaginations of their hearts:

He hath dragged the potent from chairs of state:
But hath exalted the humble.

The hungry he hath filled with good things,
But the abounding he hath sent away empty.

He hath raised up Israel his son,
In remembrance of his mercy of ancient times,
As he predicted to our forefathers,
To Abraham, and to his posterity.

This song certainly bears great resemblance to the song of Hannah, I. Sam. ii. But, it excels in delicacy and modesty.

I have endeavoured to render sensible some of those Hebraic paralellisms and oppositions, which occur in this poem. It appears to be the simple effusions of a grateful, but not untaught mind. The sentiments it expresses are timid and covert; decided, but not alarming. The Roman Governor, or Herod himself, might have perused this ode, without finding in it, any thing *startling*, nor could either of them have perceived the slightest hint in reference to the government, or to state affairs. The individual is thankful, but the patriot is silent: the sentiments are general, as to gratitude; but nothing marks the writer as being of the house of David, and allied to the crown. The enemies of the state are not even alluded to. It is evidently the production of a private individual, little knowing and less known in the world. In short, it is perfectly agreeable to the state and character of the Blessed Virgin.

But, if such a modest, mild performance were shewn to us as the production of a man of learning and study, a man accustomed to act a public part, and to appear before the people, a man who knew but too well all the vexations which the solemn services of his country experienced from arrogant conquerors, who set a military guard over the performance of worship in the temple itself, who occasionally practised indecencies, harshnesses, cruelties, slaughter, in the very precincts of the holy place, who interfered with the functions of magistracy, and thwarted the chiefs of the nation—if we were told that he, in the fullness of his joy, and in earnest expectation of great events, had composed this ode, we should pronounce it tame, insipid, spiritless, too feeble for such a character, whose thoughts *must* run in another channel, whose bolder verse *must* be marked by more pointed allusions, and who *must* express something more analogous to his dignity and station. Let us see whether these marks of character may be discovered in the poem composed by Zechariah; let us see whether we can find out the style of the priest in his effusion.

Blessed be the Lord, the God of Israel!
Surely he hath visited, and wrought redemption for his people:
And hath raised a horn of deliverance for us,
In the house of David, his son:
As he spake by the mouth of his holy ones,
Who from ages *past* have been his prophets!
Deliv'rance from our enemies,
And from the hand of all who hate us.
To realise *to us* the mercy *stipulated* to our fathers,
And to remember his holy engagement,
The oath which he swore to Abraham our father,
To give us, without fear, to serve him, *with sacred service*,
(From the hands of our enemies, we being delivered,)
In holiness and righteousness, before his face,
All the days of our life!
And thou too, my son, shalt be distinguished as a prophet of the Most High;
For thou shalt precede before the face of the Lord, to prepare his way;
To give the information of his deliverance to his people,
Evinced in the remission of their sins.
Such is the tender mercy of our God, in which he hath visited us;
Breaking like day in the east, from on high,
To enlighten those sitting in darkness and the shadow of death;
To guide our feet in the way of prosperity!

I think, Sir, that a well-practised ear will perceive, notwithstanding the unspeakable disadvantage of a translation from a translation, that this ode was composed in a rhythm and modulation different from the other: that the structure of the verse is not the same: but I am sure, that any one conversant with Hebrew poetry, will discern evident marks of Hebrew original, in the phraseology and sentiments.

No poet composing in pure Greek would use such expressions as—doing a thing by *the hand* of any one,—*to give us* to do a thing—to precede *before the face* of any one—or would-speak of *raising up a horn*—or would put *peace* for all manner of prosperity, all which are perfectly accordant with Hebrew usage.

It is evident, also, that this writer had extensive ideas of national advantage: nobody in reading this *at the time*, could have been ignorant *who* were alluded to by the "enemies" of the Jews, or by those who "hated" them; or from what condition they were to be *redeemed*—or what is implied in *redemption, i. e.* a state of slavery, or at least of subordination. These are, unquestionably, views of a politician; and of one who had *long* felt the galling chain of subjection. But this politician was a *priest*: accordingly, we find his foresight of all the deliverances he anticipates, terminates in the priestly service of God without fear, in the advancement of holiness and righteousness, and the remission of sins.

His son too, was not to be a captain, a warrior or a statesman. His father foresees that he would be a priest, as *he* was, such being his descent; and in that character he would announce to the people remission of sin; but, the father's whole heart is rapt, and all his wishes center, in his son's character as a prophet; that he might emulate holy men of old, and, like Samuel, for instance, that "his words might none of them fall to the ground."

Can we not discover in the character of this paper sufficient reasons for keeping it *private?* May it not bear a doubt whether Zachariah's opinion was *strongly* in favour of paying the tribute laid on his nation by Cæsar? Had the Roman Governor seen this paper, he would have punished the writer by fine and imprisonment at least.

Now, if we consider the strong internal marks of appropriate character, which I have hinted at, for to enter into a verbal discussion would, though satisfactory, be tedious,—if we consider how unlikely a forger of such papers would be to have maintained this character so correctly, throughout, as we see it is maintained,—if we consider how little advantage could attend the most complete forgery, —— or what end all this could answer, unless genuine,—we shall find every reason to conclude that we are obliged to St. Luke's spirit of research for our knowledge of these poems, and that, had he not drawn his authorities from the very earliest date, these at least would have been lost in the current of ages.

If these poems be genuine, they contribute to establish the genuineness of the history with which they are connected. The anecdotes following them are such as could only have been known, after the crucifixion, from Mary herself, Joseph being dead: and it is certain, that the same person as gave St. Luke these papers, might very easily, give him farther information. The preservation of these papers, supposed to be by Mary, adds to the proof of her being a considerate person, and pondering events in her heart. But the establishment of the early chapters of St. Luke, becomes an argument for the authenticity of the early chapters of St. Mathew. The most wonderful circumstance alluded to by Mathew occupies a considerable space in the narration of St. Luke: and if it be admitted as authentic in *this* Evangelist, no good reason can be given for rejecting it from *that* Evangelist, since we should willingly receive it on the credit of any one of the four. If then the history in St. Mathew *must* be exploded, let those who attempt it, set aside the same events from St. Luke; —but, on close examination they will find, that there are in St. Luke's history such natural, and artless characters of authenticity, such internal demonstrations of genuineness, and of integrity, that if those who peruse them even with suspicion, or aversion, have any tolerable portion of mental acumen, or critical skill, they will abandon the undertaking. I add too, that if their honesty be equal to what I wish it were, they will with pleasure bear their testimony to the truth, and abandon those errors which cannot but give pain and offence to their brethren.

A verbal examination of St. Luke's history would relieve it from those *false* ideas which are usually entertained of it; for which we are pretty much beholden to the very injudicious, unwarrantable, and unnatural representations of which the arts of design have been guilty.

I am, yours, &c.

FIDELIS.

I must intreat your learned readers not to consider the versions I have offered as intended for a display of learning: but, as varied from our established translation, merely for the sake of conveying some notion of what the Hebrew originals might be,

PROPOSITA PHILANTHROPICA.

———Homo sum,
Humani nihil a me alienum puto.

SOCIETY FOR RELIEVING THE DISTRESSED INHABITANTS OF GERMANY, AND OTHER PARTS OF THE CONTINENT.

[Vide Panorama Vol, I. p. 1039.]

London, August 1, 1807.—The astonishing transactions which have taken place on the Continent in general, within the two last years, and especially within the last four months, cannot but be familiar to every one that has bestowed the slightest regard upon passing occurrences: neither can the unparalleled velocity, with which the French troops have over-run and desolated the German Empire, be easily forgotten. But the extortions, rapacities, and excesses of every kind, which a victorious and licentious army have systematically inflicted upon the helpless inhabitants, and the awful distresses thereby occasioned, (notwithstanding the strenuous exertions of the Committee, formed in London, for apportioning relief among the suffering inhabitants) have not yet been sufficiently known in Great Britain, in order to excite that general commiseration which such imperious necessities demand.....In consequence of the aggregated calamities produced by the war, and of the scanty supply of provisions, arising from two successive years of scarcity, the inhabitants of many of the middle, southern, and eastern provinces of Germany, were overwhelmed with such a pressure of distress that, without foreign relief, immense numbers must have perished. To augment the catalogue of their woes, almost all trade, (and in the immediate theatres of war, all) agriculture, manufactures and commerce were, and still continue to be, suspended. For want of fuel, (the winter stores having been quickly exhausted) whole villages were destroyed by the hostile armies, in order to keep up watch-fires; so that numbers of the wretched inhabitants have been exposed, naked, and destitute of shelter, to all the inclemencies of a continental winter:—And a malignant pestilential disorder, in the beginning of 1806, swept away many thousands, (in Moravia alone upwards of twelve thousand), whom the sword and the famine had spared. Still, however, the survivors looked forward, in the hope that the harvest of the present year would, in a degree, alleviate the pressure of want: and since, even in favourable seasons, the poor inhabitants in many parts of Germany endure severe privations for three or four months before the harvest is collected, how great must their present and impending misery be, now that there is reason to apprehend that even this, their last—their only—hope will be frustrated?

Extract of a Letter from the Committee of Distribution at Luneburg, (in Hanover) to the Committee in London, dated July 4, 1807.—"We beg leave once more to wait upon our generous benefactors in England, imploring their further assistance; without which we shall not be able any longer to relieve a great number of starving families, who have lost every thing in a desolating and ruinous war of four disastrous years.—Ever since the beginning of January, we have had very near sixty thousand French, Dutch, and Bavarian troops, and twenty thousand horses, quartered upon us; three thousand Spaniards are daily expected*; a French hospital has been established in our town; new requisitions are raised every day; taxes are doubled; and a load is imposed upon our poor shoulders, under which the greatest part of our fellow-citizens must sink, if not supported by the charity of your Committee.—General and private distress has never been at such a height as at present. England is the only place in the world to which we can fly for protection and assistance;—the land of liberty,—the sacred asylum of the wretched and forsaken. The inhabitants of Luneburg, entirely deprived of all those sources of industry, trade, and opulence, which made them formerly the happiest and most thriving of his Majesty's Hanoverian subjects, and incessantly harassed by the exorbitant demands of a victorious and relentless enemy, are on the very brink of ruin and despair. To British benevolence alone they look up for support; the recollection of the generous assistance of the London Committee is the only ray of comfort that can find its way to their oppressed minds." Signed by the President, Secretary, and other Members of the Luneburg Committee of Distribution.

*** A sum was instantly apportioned to supply the pressing exigencies of Luneburg; concerning which city, as well as the rest of the Electorate of Hanover, the London Committee would observe, that no place or country, (though not the immediate scene of war) has suffered more severely from long-continued, systematic exactions; which have rendered their sufferings the more severe, on account of their close connection with this highly favoured island: and therefore the Hanoverians have shared (as in justice they claimed) an ample proportion of the British Donations.

Extract of a Letter from M. Niebuhr, dated Memel, March 1, 1807.—"Prussian

* More recent accounts state, that seven thousand Spaniards are at this time quartered upon Luneburg!

Oberland and Ermeland have, since the commencement of the present year, been desolated by the successive marches of the hostile armies, to a degree of which modern history affords no similar instance. In the whole district of Prussian Eylau and Ortelsburg, as far as the Strom (with the exception perhaps of a few places situated on the Nogat and the Hast,) the inhabitants have lost all their property. All the provisions, both for man and beast, have been consumed by friends or foes; and the money paid by the former will indemnify only for a very small part of the damage. Necessity has even occasioned the demolition of the peasants' cottages, in order to employ the poor materials of which they were constructed, the straw for litter, and the wood for fuel. Even the wood work of the ploughs has been taken for this use. The ravages, committed by the enemy, have not been occasioned by unavoidable necessity, nor even directed by any advantage they themselves could derive therefrom. The ferocious soldiers seemed to have been even more delighted by the despair and boundless misery into which they plunged the inoffensive inhabitants, than by the wretched plunder they could make amongst them.—The meanest articles of clothing have been seized upon; stoves and windows systematically destroyed: the medicines which were found in the apothecaries' shops, wantonly spilled, and spoiled. All the goods in the shops, that could not be carried away, have been rendered useless. Against this inhuman conduct, both the orders and remonstrances of humane commanders, (among whom Marshal Bernadotte merits particular attention), have alike proved ineffectual.—I speak here only of those sufferings and losses, for which some indemnification* may be obtained from the interposition of the benevolent; not of those which are the most oppressive. The present advancing of the allied armies makes the seventh time, that this once happy country, inhabited by an industrious and contented population, has been afflicted by the march of troops through it: and all the humane endeavours of the commander in chief General Bennigsen,—his vigilant attention to discipline,—and the patient frugality of the brave Russian soldiers,—will be inefficient to prevent us from being involved in the most dreadful calamities. This excess of misery and distress cannot be relieved by the benevolent assistance of the inhabitants of those districts, which have remained exempt from the inroads of the enemy, and from disasters like those which we have experienced; for they are, at the same time, under a sacred obligation to alleviate the sufferings of those heroes, who have spilled their blood for our preservation. We are, therefore, compelled to appeal to the humanity of foreign countries; and hope that England will not refuse to extend her generous and humane assistance to us.—Once more, I must repeat—without speedy and effectual assistance, many thousands must perish!"

Never has the benevolence of a British Public been implored in vain, in behalf of suffering humanity: and, since this highly favoured nation has not only been preserved from the devouring sword, and the devastating pestilence, but is also blessed with internal tranquillity, and with fulness of bread, the Committee implore their kind aid in behalf of many thousands; who, without assistance, effectual assistance speedily bestowed, must ere long perish!

With regard to the safety of remitting money from this country, (concerning which some highly respectable persons have entertained serious doubts, in consequence of the distracted state of the Continent,) the Committee beg leave to state, that such precautions have been taken from the beginning, as to leave very little room for apprehension in the minds of the Committee; who have in fact received advices of the safe arrival of more than £20,000 at the respective places of destination, as well as many vouchers and documents relative to the distribution and application of the relief. For, 1. The individuals, employed by the London Committee, in forming committees of relief, are either Aulic Counsellors, Magistrates, Clergymen, or persons in official situations, superintendants of public charities, who, being themselves placed above want, are consequently enabled to be impartial almoners of British Beneficence. 2. No money is sent directly from this country to the districts to be relieved, lest it should fall into improper hands; but credits have been lodged with trusty friends in safe neutral States; whence supplies have been drawn, as safe opportunities occur by other confidential persons, who reside at different places near the scenes of distress. 3. As doubts may arise, whether money will answer the desired end, since food has become so scarce, the Committee would observe that they have left it to the discretion of their correspondents to act as circumstances direct, and either to forward money or provisions, as may be found most expedient*. And, as the French troops

* Relief was also sent to Memel, with instructions for forming a committee to conduct the distribution.

* Accordingly, several of the Continental Committees have purchased provisions, which have been distributed among very numerous families with the most signal benefit. The London Committee give the following instance (out of many), as being the latest which has occurred within their knowledge. It is ex-

will probably be withdrawn from several districts, provisions can be sent from distant parts with the greater safety. 4. The Committee would further observe, that, notwithstanding the extraordinary change in the political aspect of Continental affairs, they will be still enabled, from the security of their extensive and confidential correspondence, to convey with safety the apportioned relief to its destination as early as possible.

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QUAKERS' SOCIETY.

The yearly meeting of this respectable body was held in London between the 20th and the 29th of May last. The following extract from the epistle addressed by that meeting to their brethren in every part of the kingdom, reflects no small credit on their benevolence.

"On the particular inspection this year into the state of our religious society, various objects tending to its welfare have engaged our attention; some of which we shall endeavour briefly to lay before you. But first we are inclined to express our thankfulness for an event which concerns not us only, but incalculable multitudes of our fellow creatures—our fellow-possessors of the faculty of reason—our fellow-objects of the redemption which comes by Christ. We scarcely need name the abolition of the Slave Trade. We view it as one of the most important acts of public, national righteousness, which ever dignified the councils of any government; and our minds have been directed in secret prayer to the Almighty Parent of the universe, that he may be pleased to regard this kingdom for good; and direct its future councils to such further acts of justice and mercy as may promote his glory, in the harmony of his rational creation.*

"We may also here mention that we learn by the accounts which we have received from our brethren in America, that their attention in assisting some of the Indian nations to attain to the benefits of civilization, is still continued with vigour and with increasing success. We are gratified with being informed of the contribution which Friends in this nation have raised in order to participate in this work of benevolence. Six thousand pounds of it are already put in train to be remitted to America; about nine hundred more are ready to follow, and we have cordial assurance from our friends abroad, that they will readily take upon them "the administration of this service;" which we trust will not only prosper, to the advancement of our Indian brethren in the scale of civil life; but, like the gift of old, mentioned by the apostle, may be "abundant also, by many thanksgivings unto God."

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To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

THE ANIMALS' FRIEND.

[Continued from p. 753.]

SIR;——In continuation of the observations inserted in your Number for July, I beg leave to add a few remarks on the mode of *killing* animals.

It may justly be deemed matter of surprize that in a country like this, (characteristically called benevolent and *humane*) where every want is supposed to find its remedy; that among the many societies which are daily brought forward for the relief of human suffering, none have hitherto appeared,* to interfere in behalf of those who were unable to plead for themselves, but are obliged to endure, without remedy, or the possibility of complaint, the most savage treatment (for it is infinitely worse than *brutal*) from those very persons to whose benefit their lives and services are entirely devoted: and by whom they are generally committed to the care, or rather cruelty of such servants, &c. as have less thought, and more brutality than themselves, the master being sometimes stimulated by motives of self interest, while the servant indulges his injustice and cruelty, at the same time, at the expence of both his master, and the animal.

This atrocious behaviour is more particularly exemplified in the treatment of HORSES, OXEN, SHEEP, ASSES, DOGS, &c. to whom we are under the most singular obligations, and from whose labours, (in the ever varied services of *commerce, health, food, apparel, medicine, and safety,*) united to promote

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tracted from a letter, dated Berlin, Feb. 19, 1807.—"I have at present a number of poor people to serve daily with dressed victuals. Yesterday I had three scheffel and four metzen of pease dressed for 1208 persons. The cooking is performed in the Anspach Palace, not far from my residence. I go thither every day, and serve out to the poor people, according to the size of their families, from one to four quarts and a half of porridge, in vessels which they bring with them. This," concludes the writer (who is a dignified ecclesiastic), "it is true, is rather a laborious operation: but the Lord gives me strength to go through with it."

* It is truly gratifying to find Christians of every name uniting their cordial thanksgivings on this great occasion.

* This was written, and shewn to several persons, long before the *Society for Suppression of Vice*, was instituted. How inadequate that was, to fulfil its *merciful* part, the writer of this has repeatedly *experienced*; although the hope of its superseding the necessity for these proposals, was the reason of their having lain so long dormant.

our INTEREST and our PLEASURE, such endless advantages are obtained.—We should, therefore, *acknowledge* these blessings, by gratitude to that *source* from whence they come; and by attention and care to the *means* that source has employed, in making them the *instruments* of his goodwill to us.

But it is not sufficient that we should try to render the *lives* of animals more comfortable, by *preventing* or *punishing* the exercise of brutality and wanton cruelty towards them: but considering their services, our advantages, and their animal or physical feelings, we must endeavour to render their *death* as easy as possible; and when we are obliged to deprive them of an existence, which has been long, laborious and useful, secure to them the most *speedy* and *certain* method possible: shewing mercy to them at the *time*, and in the *manner* of their death. It is much to be regretted, that what is common is disregarded; and thus we are neglecting to profit by the example of neighbouring, as well as what we call, *uncivilized* nations; in mercifully using the mildest means of destroying the lives of their animals; and brutally permitting and encouraging the most painful, lingering, and frequently *uncertain* mode of destruction, which inevitably protracts the miseries of a lingering dissolution.† The contrary custom might be easily introduced, through the means of humane master butchers, premiums to the men, with medals of distinction to such as excelled in humanity, expert killing, &c.: an honourable distinction, indeed, is the badge, or order of MERCY!

Many other practices equally disgraceful, demand the like attention to discountenance, as *racing*, *cocking*, &c. and in *shooting*, and *angling*, if at all allowable, (for no cruelty ever *is* allowable; since each suffering animal may say, in the words of the fable, "though it is sport to you, it is *death* to us") they demand, at least, the mercy of *immediate* death.*

REWARDS might be *liberally* given to such as *deserve* them by the mercy they shew to their cattle; as in the case of drovers, drivers, hackney-coachmen, ass-men, &c. (which I have often tried with good effect) and by adding a badge of distinction, as an appendage to their vehicle, or their dress: by which emulation would be excited, and the public thus called upon to encourage them in their several employs. Thus the only difficulty that had prevented the execution of this plan, would be removed: for the insufficiency of our present laws, would be compensated by new ones; and especially that unhappy one, which a learned barrister stated on this very occasion, that animals were only recognised as property; and that the depreciation of that value, rendered it a punishable offence at law. This learned barrister expressed his desire to join those others who were anxious to establish this institution; and to excite a more general attention to, and support of which, is the chief design of my soliciting that publicity from your work, which it is so well calculated to give.

Depending therefore, Sir, upon your candor, to excuse the prolixity of my detail, from the importance of its cause,

I beg leave to subscribe myself,
Your obedient Servant,
New Kent Road, A CONSTANT READER.
June, 1807.

† In many parts of the Continent, the cattle are killed by being shot through the head with a pistol, held near the ear: and in many other parts still more mercifully by dividing the spinal marrow, with a double edged, strong, lancet-shaped knife, inserted immediately behind the head, where it joins the neck. Thus *instant* death is mercifully produced. Butchers of ability would soon emulate each other in dexterity, at this happy practice: while the use of the *pole-axe* in England is cruel and lingering, as the blow is frequently uncertainly directed, from want of ability. The writer has known it given in the *eye!* The effect is also precarious and dangerous to others. If the other mode was adopted and enforced by those who have authority in the public offices (as at Deptford, &c.) the humane practice would soon become general.

* See Thomson's Autumn, line 360 *et seq.* 383 *et seq.* 401 *et seq.* 425 *et seq.* 454-5-6-7: and *Cowper's* Task.

EXCERPTA.

Archbishop of Toulouse's Account of the unfortunate Royal Family of France's Journey to Varennes, from Mr. Weber's *Memoirs of Maria Antoinette, late Queen of France.*

[Concluded from page 1030.]

Instead of this M. de Bouillé was successively deprived of the Carabiniers, the Royal Liégeois, Vigiers, Saxe Hussars, and Royal Normandy, on whom he could firmly rely, and whom he meant to employ. He was compelled to make use of others less to be depended upon, but among whom were still the Royal Germans, the noblest and surest regiment in the army, who were fortunately in garrison at Stenay, where they remained. M. de Bouillé gave early notice of his going to inspect the districts under his command, that he might be able without suspicion to leave Metz, and repair to the spot where he expected the King. At the same time he

caused a report to be spread that a convoy was coming from Paris with money to pay the troops, and under this pretence sent some detachments forward on the road the King was to take. He gave a colour to the arrival of others at points which he wished to secure, by ordering a removal of troops, and regulating their march and their halt at those points, to the day on which the King was to pass.

Under pretence of strengthening the frontiers, he ordered a camp to be marked out near Montmedy, and nine battalions of foot and twenty-six squadrons of horse, amounting to about 10,000 men, to repair there on the 20th, 21st, and 22nd of June. By the 19th, the artillery and camp equipage were on the ground, and provisions and ammunition provided before-hand for three months with the greatest secrecy; and M. de Bouillé went to Montmedy and to Stenay some days before the 20th, in order to make his last arrangements.

Although every thing was ready for the night of the 19th, which was fixed for the journey, it was retarded by an unforeseen event for four and twenty hours. It was usual for the change of the chamber-woman's service to be made every Sunday morning. Though the Queen had confided her secret solely to Madame Thibault her chief attendant, who was to set out by another road at the same time, it was to be feared that on the day of the departure there might be movements within the Palace which might excite suspicion in the minds of such of her women, and especially of those about her children, who might be inclined to betray her. She had in consequence made her arrangements for the evening of her departure, so that those women should be in waiting who were so much in her interest, that, without telling them her secret, she would not have to fear any treachery on their part, should they even have suspicions. By accident one of the Dauphin's women, a person to be depended upon, who was to have been in waiting that day, being indisposed, another, who was strongly suspected of democracy, continued until Monday in her place. The Queen thought the only thing that could be done on this occasion, was to delay the journey for four and twenty hours; but took care to give notice of it to M. de Bouillé by an express that arrived on the 15th at night. The General had time to change his orders, and the different detachments, instead of taking their posts on the 19th at night, and 20th in the morning, arrived at them on the 20th at night, and 21st in the morning: but the officer whom M. de Choiseul had employed to send on and station his relay, neglected changing the original orders he had given, and they arrived at Varennes on the 19th at night.

At length every obstacle being removed, and all things ready, on the night of the 20th, the King and Royal Family having supped as usual, retired, about half past ten o'clock, as if to go to bed. They soon after went to the apartment of Madame Royale, were joined by Madame de Tourzel with the young Prince, and prepared for their retreat through the room I mentioned, the communication of which with the empty apartments of the Duke de Villequier had been secretly opened by the Queen. The King, who was to pass for Madame de Korff's valet de chambre, wore a grey coat and a wig, by which he was tolerably well disguised; the rest were dressed very plain. I have heard, but do not recollect from whom, that for some time before the Chevalier de Coigny had been sent out every night through the door of the court which stood near M. de Villequier's apartments; he wore the same wig and coat which the King had for the journey, and, as his person was a good deal like the King's, the stratagem might have helped to prevent his Majesty's being recognized as he crossed the courts on the 21st of June.

Madame Elizabeth went first with Madame Royale, followed at a little distance by Madame de Tourzel leading the Dauphin.—They were attended by one of the three Gardes du Corps. A sentry, who in walking crossed the path which the Princesses were to keep, whether accidentally or purposely, turned from them when he was going to meet them. Madame Royale observing it said in a whisper to Madame Eilzabeth, "Aunt, we are known." They continued, however, without being remarked, left the courts, and went, followed, as I have said, by Madame de Tourzel and the young Prince to the *little Carousel* at the corner of the Rue de l'Echelle, where M. Fersen was waiting for them with a carriage. It was a glass-coach, which for its look and the horses that drew it, might pass for a Paris fiacre or hackney coach: he had hired it at a distant part of the town, and drove it himself, dressed like a hackney coachman. He was so completely disguised, that while he was waiting, the Princesses, the Dauphin and Madame de Tourzel being already in his carriage, an empty hackney coach having stopped close to him, the driver, who took him for one of the fraternity, entered into talk with him on the usual subjects among such people. The conversation lasted a considerable time, and was supported by M. Fersen with such presence of mind, in the jargon of the whip, that not the slightest suspicion was raised in the man's mind. He managed to get rid of him, after giving him a pinch of snuff out of a shabby box which he had, and the King soon after arrived, attended by the second Garde du Corps. There had

been a considerable space of time between his quitting the palace and the first party, but it was not less fortunate, although one of his shoe-buckles broke when he was pretty near a centinel of the Carousel gate, and he was obliged to put it to rights almost before him. The Queen, who was to set out last, was waited for more than half an hour, which made the travellers very uneasy. The third Garde du Corps had been left to attend her, and to give her his arm: all went well as far as the great gate of the Cour Royale; but just as she was going out she saw M. de la Fayette's carriage with flambeaux and his usual guards coming up: he was going home and crossed the Carousel to go to the Pont Royal. The Queen had on a hat that hid her face, the night was very dark, and she stood close to the wall to let M. de la Fayette's carriage pass. After escaping this danger she told the Garde du Corps to lead her to the *little Carousel*, at the corner of the Rue de l'Echelle, which was not above two hundred paces from the spot where they were. Her guide knew still less of Paris than she did, and it was too dangerous to ask the way so near the gate of the Thuilleries. They turned by chance to the right when they should have turned to the left, went through the little gates of the Louvre, crossed the Pont Royal, and wandered some time on the quays, and in the Rue du Bac. They were at last obliged to ask the way, and were told it by a sentry on the bridge. They had to return by the little gates, and keep along the courts of the Thuilleries, to get to the Rue de l'Echelle. They at last came up to the carriage without any other misfortune than the loss of time, but that was a real one, for the value of every minute was incalculable.

The illustrious travellers being all assembled drove off immediately for the barrier St. Martin, beyond which their post coach was waiting. It was drawn by six horses with a postillion of M. de Fersen's, who was a foreigner, not able to speak a word of French, and who did not know any of the company, in the coach. M. Fersen, not daring to drive the remise the shortest way, as he was not sufficiently acquainted with the streets of Paris to venture in the night through the town, thought it better to go by the Rue St. Honoré and round the old Boulevards; which he did, and got safely to the place appointed. —All the company went from the remise to the post coach, the Gardes du Corps on the box and behind. M. Fersen continued to be the coachman, his postillion managing the leaders: as for the glass coach, it was left with the horses to it in the open street, without any body to take care of it or carry it back to the owner.

In less than two hours the post coach arrived at Claye, the second post on the road to Châlons, about six leagues from Paris; here one of M. de Fersen's people was waiting with a cabriolet and pair, to carry him back to town. Although the coach was new, it wanted some repairs at Claye, which caused more loss of time; and it will be seen of what consequence all these delays were in the end.

Post horses were put to the King's carriage and provided for the three couriers without any difficulty. M. de Fersen having seen it set off, went into his cabriolet and returned to Paris, where it was broad day-light when he arrived. He had prepared every thing for setting out instantly for Brussels, where he was to expect to have tidings of the travellers: but he first went to the Hôtel de Ville, to the Mayor's house, and to M. de la Fayette's Hôtel, in order to ascertain himself whether the King's departure still remained unknown or not. At these places he saw that every thing was quiet, and thence concluded that no suspicion of the fact was yet stirring. He then walked home, got into his carriage, and set out for Flanders.

The King's flight was not discovered at Paris, until about eight o'clock in the morning.

The King and Royal Family continued their journey towards Châlons without any impediment, and without stopping to eat, having carried sufficient provisions in the coach. They were no where asked for their pasport, nor did any difficulty arise in providing them with horses; and they arrived at Châlons between four and five o'clock in the afternoon of the 21st. Here a man belonging to the town, being accidentally at the post house, while the carriage stopped to change horses, thought he recognised the King. Labouring with this idea he went to the Mayor, with whom he had some connection, communicated his discovery, and proposed to have the carriage stopped. The Mayor, who was very little of a revolutionist, seemed at first to agree entirely with the man; but so artfully alarmed him as to the consequences to both of them of such a step, if, unfortunately, he were mistaken in a fact so unlikely as that of the King's being in the carriage he had seen and which was now gone off, that at last the poor man agreed that it was very possible his sight might have been deceived, and that it was wiser to be quiet and say nothing of the matter. The King had escaped this danger and was got from Châlons, when, as his carriage stopped for a moment on the road, a stranger, dressed like a common person, came up to it, and putting his head in at one of the windows near which Madame de Tourzel was, said in an audible voice, "Your measures are all badly taken, you will be stopped." He then instantly went off, before there was time to ask his name or what he was.

The arrangements which the Queen had undertaken for the journey went no farther than Châlons sur Marne, and we have seen that so far all happily succeeded. The first escort was to have been ready at Pont de Somevele, about three leagues from Châlons, where M. de Choiseul and M. Goguelas were to have been charged with the private orders of the King and M. de Bouillé, and whence the operations of all the succeeding posts were to be put in motion. The King arrived there about six o'clock in the afternoon, without perceiving any thing on the high road or near it. This first disappointment added to what had been said by the stranger on the road near Châlons, made a strong impression on the Queen, and she could not refrain stooping towards Madame Elizabeth to say in a whisper that "all was lost, and they should be stopped."

They went off in the slowest step possible, and frequently halting to preserve every chance to the last moment.

During the time they took to change horses at St. Menehould, the King putting his head too frequently to the window of the carriage, was observed by the son of the post master, who was a very warm patriot, named Drouet. He had seen the King at the Federation the year before, but the better to ascertain his idea he took out an assignat, on which was a tolerable resemblance of Louis XVI. and compared it for some time with the face before him. His attention to the object was too striking to escape the Queen, whose uneasiness was increased by it. It was then near eight o'clock.

However sure Drouet thought he was of the King's being in the carriage, he did not dare to give the alarm at St. Menehould, either through fear of the dragoons, or the departure of the carriage: but he resolved to follow it, and to have it stopped where he saw it was possible. He imparted his discovery and resolution to his wife, who, in vain, did and said every thing she could to prevent his going:—He mounted his horse and followed.

The King arrived at Varennes about eleven o'clock at night. The house at which the horses were to stand had been so well described to him that he was at no loss to know it; but, on asking for the horses, he could hear nothing of them. Meeting with nobody who could inform him, he drove into the high town and alighted with the Queen, who knocked at several doors and went into some houses pretending to enquire for her relay, but, in fact, with the hope of seeing some of the persons who were to have been waiting for her at Varennes. She searched in vain; none of those employed in this little town having thought of placing any body at the entrance of it to give the King information.

Their Majesties, after walking about the high town for some time, proposed to the post-boys to go on. These objected on account of the horses being tired and unable to proceed till they had rested and were fed. After this debate, which lasted for a considerable time, the King prevailed upon them to drive him over the bridge, and he and the Queen went again into the carriage.

Meanwhile Drouet, who got to Varennes a little before the carriage, had not lost a moment in the pursuit of his design. His first care was to give information to the Procureur of the Commune, whose name was Sauce, and to prevail upon him to arrest the King. He found no difficulty in persuading him to do it; Sauce was a kind of revolutionary fanatic, and not deficient in address. He instantly issued orders for assembling the National Guards of Varennes, and surrounding the convent of the Cordeliers, where the sixty hussars were quartered. He, at the same time, sent emissaries to give notice to the villages and hamlets in the neighbourhood to send their National Guards to Varennes, and dispatched couriers to Verdun and Sedan for the same purpose.

While Sauce was doing this, Drouet, assisted by two or three determined men, the name of one of whom was Billaud, the same afterwards known for his fury in the Convention, overturned large carriages to stop up the bridge, and make it impossible for the King to pass, if he should attempt it by force. This done, he and his comrades, well armed, went and placed themselves in ambush under a vault by which it was necessary to pass to go to the bridge, and the best place for stopping the carriage. All these preparations were made so quietly, that neither the hussars, nor their officers, nor the persons sent by M. de Bouillé knew any thing of them.

When the carriage drew into the vault it was stopped by Drouet and his people, under pretence of having the passports of the travellers examined by the municipality of Varennes, and having their persons inspected.

Two muskets with bayonets, were crossed in the carriage from each window. Drouet behaved with a degree of brutality. Their Majesties were taken to Sauce's house, where this august and unfortunate family were received in a low room, through the door of which all that passed in the street could be seen. The Queen placed herself at the door, and it was not long before she perceived that a crowd was gathering, and that the house was surrounded.....

We have left out a variety of curious incidents, having already trespassed beyond our usual limits. We therefore recommend the perusal of the work to our readers' attention, in which they will find numerous anecdotes in honour of the much injured MARIA ANTOINETTE and the Royal Family.

HINTS OF PRECAUTION, DERIVED FROM THOSE INVASIONS OF BRITAIN WHICH ARE RECORDED BY HISTORY.

Every conflict rouses opposing passions: expectation animates the assailant, not merely to courage but to violence, and enables him to perform that, in the heat of action, of which in calmer moments he is incapable. The defendant also has his passions; and in repelling an attack they transport him with an energy proportioned to the value of the object for which he contends. When the individual struggles for life, he remits no exertion of strength, he puts forth all his powers, and strives with his utmost might and prowess. In public contentions, the sensations of individuals are transferred to communities, and those who govern them, proportion their preparations and their efforts to the magnitude of the object they contemplate, and to the vigour of the resistance which they expect to encounter. It is the lot of the present day to behold an undeniable proof of this, in the state of the present contest between France and Britain. We should hold ourselves degraded, as a nation, if our enemy thought to over-run us with little or no trouble; if he inferred under any decent pretence, that Britons were more feeble as men, and Britain more debilitated as a kingdom, than those which he had already vanquished, and over whose armies he had repeatedly triumphed. That is not the fact: like an able general our opponent has discomfited the less powerful states, in the first place: he has inured his followers to toils and triumphs, he has led them from action to action: they are hardened in their calling; the survivors have so often seen their fellows fall around them, yet have themselves escaped, that they have acquired that degree of insensibility which fits them for every purpose entertained by their sanguinary and relentless commander. Britain is reserved for his last atchievement: Britain, the prime object of his hatred, which has hitherto foiled his craftiness, defied his power, contemned his menaces, is viewed as that opponent, the subjugation of which would be the crowning exploit of his arms, the *ne plus ultra* of his glory. So far we are honoured; we are honoured too, by the extent and the magnitude of his preparations against us, they demonstrate that he foresees difficulties not a few; that he expects no trifling resistance, that he anticipates a conflict worthy men, worthy those whose ancestors have bequeathed them a renown which their posterity has not yet forfeited by cowardice, or relinquished from apprehension. In fact, the danger of Britain arises from a persuasion of its own security: we know that our nation is in repute for valour; we can appeal to instances, neither dubious nor distant, which the nations have united their voices to applaud. Our enemy has felt this to his conviction; but we are not permitted to repose under laurels already won, we are to look forward in expectation of repeated struggles for our existence; we are required to exert every principle of prudence, as well as of power, of good policy as well as of courage, in the necessary and truly honourable duty of self defence.

As a work on which the public has condescended to bestow considerable favours, we are desirous of contributing so far as in us lies, to the safety and advantage of our native land. We conceive that we shall best discharge this duty by clearly stating to our countrymen the necessity for that alacrity and promptitude on their parts which shall enable the nation to meet with triumphant resistance, events of whatever magnitude may be rising into view. When our horizon is blackened by the tempest, whose hollow roar has long resounded in our ears, self delusion only can mislead us to fancy that it will not surround us: when it rolls in *solid* obscurity its terrors nearer and nearer, and every flash becomes more intense, nothing but derangement of mind can benumb our convictions that we also have to "bide the pelting of the pitiless storm."

Neither the behaviour of its fleets, nor the character of its battalions, when formed, allow us to endure the smallest anxiety for the honour of our country. Yet there are two principles, *promptitude* and *union*, to the support of which our endeavours may be beneficially directed, and which our information leads us to consider as not incapable of deriving advantage from our labours.

In the political world, as well as in the moral, there may be such a state of things, that the benefit accruing from investigation of past transactions, may amply repay the trouble taken in reviewing them. We perceive in former occurrences, in their progress and termination, lessons of caution, or motives of encouragement, and it will be remembered that either of these may be necessary to us under present circumstances. If we begin with the utmost propriety, but do not persevere in the course we have adopted, if fear of error leads to change of measures, however commendable the motive may be abstractedly considered, the conclusion is not likely to be fortunate. On the other hand, if we do not detect mistakes in time, we cannot avail ourselves of better information, or direct our exertions to more promising efforts. This uncertainty, renders political measures the subjects of interminable debates: and as the gift of prescience is bestowed on the human race but in very small and limited portions, as we cannot see to the end of an undertaking from its beginning,

it is oftentimes only *after* the whole is ended, that we are enabled to discern with precision, what should have been done at the first.

From this inconvenience past occurrences are free; we behold them in their issue, as well as in their commencement; and from these we may gather that information which is concealed from us by the veil of futurity. We propose, therefore, to take a slight survey of those invasions, to which this island has heretofore been subjected, and by marking some of those circumstances by which they were characterised, to exhibit to our countrymen a fair statement of their dangers, and of their remedy.

The first Invasion of Britain which history has recorded is that of the adventurous Cæsar:

That fortunate Roman, and extremely skilful general, has described his descent on our Island, as the most considerable of his actions; and has boasted of having discovered a new world, yet he rather beheld Britain than subdued it, and rather visited than conquered it. His first attempt was August 26, before A. D. 55. *What military resistance was made to him?* None by the country at large: where he landed a few petty divisions of the sovereignty, joined to oppose him; but there was no general resistance, no effort of strength rendered stronger by mutual support and combination. On the 30th of September following, this General quitted the island with his whole army. He returned the next year, and penetrated further into the country, yet he made no permanent settlement in it, but retired as the autumn came on. In his first attempt, Cæsar had 80 sail of transports for his infantry, 18 for his cavalry: in his second, he had upwards of 300 sail and nearly 30,000 troops. But, having beheld this island, the Emperors did not lose sight of it; it was the subject of their most mature deliberation; and, at length, they effected by skilful management and perseverance, what at first appeared desperate, even to Roman troops, accustomed as they were to the submissions of those whom they were sent to subdue.

Did the Roman arms then prevail over the Britons? No: *but the Britons fell victims to their own divisions, to the intestine broils by which they were disunited.* —— Personal jealousy and faction accomplished what the sword of their enemies attempted in vain. Some of the Princes bravely opposed the Invaders; others were more intent on beholding the humiliation of their rivals, and solicited their own destruction, by uniting with their crafty and insidious foes. The Romans defeated the islanders *piecemeal*: there was no Sovereign whose authority could command universal obedience, whose voice was heard throughout the island, and being heard was attended to. When a leader was elected, his competitors appear to have retained their competition, and they stood aloof from assisting him, instead of supporting his endeavours. The *separated* kingdoms of the Britons, therefore, one after another, received the Roman yoke, and only the fastnesses of the country retained that remnant of liberty of which it was not worth while to deprive them.

When events laid the Roman Emperors under the necessity of withdrawing their forces from the Britons, they left this memorable advice with those whom they abandoned, *that they should* ARM IN THEIR OWN DEFENCE, *that they should protect by their* VALOUR *that independence which their former lords had now conferred on them.*

The Romans assisted them in fortifying the frontiers; they left them arms: but they could not rouse in them that spirit of self-defence, on which their welfare depended. Their former prowess was forgotten; their military fire was extinct; they had been accustomed to receive protection, and they knew not how to fulfil the duty of protecting themselves and their connections: they sunk under the calamities which they felt and feared from the Picts and Scots: "*The Barbarians,*" say they, "*drive us to the sea; the sea drives us back to the Barbarians: we have only the hard choice left us, of being slaughtered by the sword, or swallowed up by the waves.*" Melancholy picture of a people too languid to employ efficient means for self-defence!

The military establishment of the Romans in Britain was about 20,000 foot and 2000 horse: was this such a force, as Britons *if unanimous* could not have replaced? Or, were the Britons enervated by luxury, and sunk in vice, so deeply, that the nobler sentiments of the heart were stifled, and courage, freedom, and patriotism were names without power or influence? In their distress, the Britons invited the Saxons, and the description given of this rich country by the first band which arrived is extremely expressive of the reduced state of its population—they invited their countrymen, *to a certain conquest, to absolute authority over a people* LONG UNUSED TO ARMS, DISUNITED *among themselves,* DESTITUTE OF NATIONAL ATTACHMENT, *and lost to a sense of the blessings of liberty.*— The issue was, that numerous hordes of Saxons followed one after another, till they seized the kingdom which they had been invited to defend. It was, then, to *their want of political unity*, that the Britons were beholden for the subjugation of their country: the lesson cannot be too strongly inculcated that the divisions of the people were their ruin: hence they could not effectually oppose the Romans; hence, when the Romans were withdrawn, they could not effectually oppose the Picts;

hence the Saxons triumphed over them, and hence have more dangers and more calamities befallen this island, than from any other cause whatever. When we behold the devastation which spared neither age nor sex, which laid in ashes every edifice sacred and civil, which slaughtered the priests at the altars devoted to their sacred rites, which confounded the noble with his vassal in one common destruction, which peopled mountains and deserts with citizens flying for their lives, which intercepted many, whom it butchered, and more, whom it reduced to servitude, we do but mark the natural effects attendant on divided councils, on the want of a general interest, and a common center of national union.

Not less striking are the facts which manifest the numerous train of evils attendant on remissness, and deficiency in *promptitude*: the Britons never met their invaders on the Ocean; that element which was destined to be one day the scene of British triumph wafted not so much as a cock boat to watch the motions of the enemy; nor a single galley to crush by force a hostile vessel. The Saxons if resisted were resisted on the shore: if defeated in one province they sailed to another; and they poured forth their swarms till they made some impression, and obtained some settlement. In Sussex, in Essex, in the provinces north of the Humber, they became masters, and having established themselves on the coast, they extended their power by degrees into the interior of the island. But the Saxons, softened by prosperity, after a while, became no less divided as a people, than the Britons had been: the consequence was, their subjection to the inroads of the Danes, the pirates of which nation were for more than 300 years lords of the ocean. Sometimes repulsed by the English, and sometimes defeated, they nevertheless continued their incursions, pillaged every where, loaded themselves with booty, and returned home with riches, that displayed their irresistible temptations before the eyes of their countrymen, who formed army after army, and fleet after fleet, to partake those spoils which British wealth afforded. The ravages of this people were incessant: in vain did the noble Alfred struggle, with every virtue personal and political on his side; all that could be done he did; but his successors, less fortunate or less skilful, saw the crown transferred to the Danish race, and the prolonged inroads of the piratical hordes of the North issue in the acquisition of the English sovereignty.

Ethelred was forced to abandon his country and seek refuge in Normandy. Before his departure he thus expressed his sentiments to his nobility, "*We are not overcome by the swords, or by the courage, of the enemy; but by the treason and the perfidy of our friends. Our navy is betrayed into the hands of the Danes; our armies are betrayed by the revolt of our officers; our designs are betrayed by our Counsellors, who, instead of extricating us from our troubles, are continually persuading us to confirm infamous treaties: so that your valour and loyalty are rendered ineffectual by the treachery of your leaders!*"

The Danish dynasty had expired, and the Saxon line was restored, before the Norman conquest: and here we close the first of these papers, which propose to review former events for present guidance. Can any thing be more evident than the necessity for abandoning party distinctions of every kind, and uniting heart and hand, in the one great object, the Security of our Country? Can we otherwise than infer the necessity of promptitude and vigour? PROMPTITUDE which admits of no delay, VIGOUR which pervades with incessant firmness and alacrity, every department of the state; UNION which binds in the closest bonds of fraternal affection and friendly rivalship, all hearts, all hands, all efforts, will effectually repell the invader, and protect our sea-girt isle from every malevolent attempt of foe or fiend.—RESOLUTION that we *will* effectually defend ourselves, will prove our best defence:—GREAT BRITAIN in union, may defy the world in arms.

But we shall be excused, if notwithstanding our expectations and our wishes, we call the attention of our readers to the difficulties experienced by the Britons in supporting a long continued state of hostilities. They yielded to the Roman power after a *series* of struggles; they were subdued by the Saxons after many and obstinate engagements: the incessant vexations they experienced from the Danes fatigued them into submission: now, since what has been may be again, is it unlikely that our present adversary intends to resort to the same policy, to weary us into indifference as to our national honour, and to produce, by the pressure of events, a kind of callous insensibility in the hearts of our people, of which he will not fail to take important advantages? Against this *suspended animation* of mind, we do most seriously and fervently protest; against this canker, this gangrene of public sentiment, the most effectual measures should be taken. True patriotism will shew itself more beneficially and more worthily, by reconciling the minds, and by soothing the feelings of those whom it may address, than by the most flaming harangues, directed to the passions of those whose judgments are subservient to their prejudices, or by the most marvellous professions of zeal for the public welfare, which those accustomed to the delusions of the

human heart, very rarely consider as entitled to credit for their veracity, or to honour for their disinterestedness.

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In proof that we do not introduce this idea of the lengthened and unremitted efforts of our implacable foe, without authority, we shall subjoin the calculations of our enemy as to the probable duration of our power, which he conceives to be dependent on our commerce. That he is mistaken, we have no doubt, but the paper itself is not only a curious specimen of political arithmetic, but is a proper document to be submitted to our readers.

Estimate of the Probable Duration of the British Power, in proportion to its Public Expenses, and the Diminution of its Commerce. By M. GANHIL, *author of "A Political Essay on Public Revenue."*—[From the *Publiciste.*]

The public revenue in England is taken entirely from the aggregate of its revenue, which is composed of the products of its annual labours. These products are divided into two parts, which follow different directions: one is reserved for the purposes of interior consumption: the other is exported by exterior commerce.

Favoured by its geographical position, England may secure from the disastrous effect of war, the products of its labour which are necessary to its internal consumption. But it is more than probable, that if the war should last during the ruinous period of fourteen years, that the products of its labour which are consumed in Europe, would find no consumers, and would be totally unprofitable to the country which produced them.

In fact, the present war occupies at least two millions of men, the support of whom cannot be valued at less than two milliards (of livres), say then - - - - -	2 milliards
The loss of productions of their labour, is at least equal to the cost of their maintenance - - - - - -	2 milliards
Moreover, the waste of every kind, which accompanies a state of warfare in a highly cultivated country, among an industrious and commercial people, may be valued without exaggeration, at - - - - - - - - -	1 milliard
[Total - - - - - -	5 milliards

These 5 milliards, then, are the losses of Europe every year of the present war, and by consequence, if the war should last during the famous period of fourteen years, it would annihilate 70 milliards of wealth, would devour the products of the labour and savings of three centuries, and would replunge Europe into the state of misery and poverty, to which the perpetual wars arising out of the feudal system had reduced her.

Now, in this state, in what manner would the decay, impoverishment, and misery of the nations proceed?

The vanquished would be the first to suffer; their population would gradually diminish; their capitals would successively be exhausted; labour, deprived of those capitals which support it, and which strengthen the arms that perform it, would languish and be little productive. The soil would be cultivated only in those spots which were peculiarly rich and highly favoured by nature; the territorial production, therefore, would experience the same diminution as the productions of industry.

The vanquishers themselves would not be long before they also shared the fate of the vanquished. They could not escape those calamities which inevitably accompany a declining population, excessive expences, diminution of the products of labour, and cessation of foreign commerce.

At length, the industrious and commercial people would follow, step by step, the decay of the vanquished and of the vanquishers, the products of their industry and commerce would be rejected by impoverished Europe; they could not find any where else so considerable nor so advantageous a sale; the default of consumption would prevent the reproduction of others of a like kind; and would oblige the whole laborious population to seek other means of subsistence in distant climes and by other exertions.

Such will be, let us not entertain a doubt of it, the issue of a war of fourteen years, which England professes not to dread: it would devour the rich productions of her exterior commerce, and would reduce her whole productions to the supply of those necessaries which would, in that case, be required by her interior consumption.

We have no need to point out the fallacies of this statement: as the subject is treated on in another part of the present number. It must be taken as uncommon modesty in a Frenchman that he has not described France as gloriously profiting by such universal calamity: and as becoming rich, powerful, and happy, in proportion to the poverty, weakness, and misery of other nations.

SKETCH OF THE LIFE AND CHARACTER OF PASSWAN OGLU: OR PAZAN-OHLU.

His grandfather, Osman, was, as some say a *watchman* who patrolled the streets by night, (but others say a chimney *sweeper*) at Widdin. He served as a soldier, in the war of 1753, against the Russians; and distinguished himself by his bravery, for which he obtained several rewards, and among them the *fief* of Parabin in Moldavia, where he spent the rest of his life, employed in the instruction of his son Omar-Aga, who obtained the rank of Bassi-Aga, or chief of the district. Omar had two sons; one was Ibrahim Bey, who settled as a dealer in Constantinople; the other was Osman, surnamed *Pazman-Ohlu*, or *Passwan-Oglu* (*Oglu* is the Turkish for *son*) —"son of the watchman or of the sweeper." His father, who resided in Widdin during one part of the year, caused his son Passwan to be instructed in several branches of science, political and military. The young Osman united to a very active mind great violence of temper. In 1785, being in the country with his father, he quarrelled with him, and carried the affair to such extremity, that the son headed a *posse* of the vassals of his father, and put to flight those which Omar had armed in his defence.

The principal inhabitants of Widdin interposed in this quarrel, which lasted more than two years; and at length, in 1788, the father was reduced to solicit a peace with his son. This being effected, the troops of these partizans coalesced into one body, and these commanders became the lords of the city of Widdin, where their authority encreased daily, as did the numbers of their hirelings. They, therefore, ruled the whole district according to their arbitrary pleasure. The Porte, alarmed at this assumption of power, sent Mehemed Pacha against them in 1788, with 12,000 men, and promised him the Bashawlic of Widdin, if he was so fortunate as to subdue them. They were besieged in Widdin three months, but being unable to resist so great a body of troops, the father and son took refuge with 600 men who followed their fortune, under the protection of prince Maurojeni in Wallachia. The prince commissioned each of them as *Bir-Bashaw* (commander of 1000 men) and placed Omar, as commander, at Czernetz, and Passwan Oglu at Gyurgyero, with orders to defend these posts against the Austrians. Omar was, however, soon dislodged from Czernetz, by the imperial troops, and saved himself, with seventeen followers, on the right bank of the Danube, where he established himself in the castle of Kulla, six leagues from Widdin.

The Bashaw of Widdin was no sooner informed of the return of Omar, than he sent 1000 men, with orders to take him dead or alive. Omar with his 17 men repulsed their attacks during three or four days, in which time he received seven wounds; but at length the castle was taken by assault, the garrison was slain, and Omar with his secretary, were taken prisioners. When this was known at Widdin, the people rose in their behalf, and demanded that they should be set at liberty. The Bashaw, dreading the result of this commotion, sent private orders to the Bey who had the prisoners in custody, to decapitate them, secretly, which was done. In the mean time, he spread abroad the report that Omar had escaped; and this falsehood deceived the people of Widdin into tranquillity.

But Passwan Oglu being informed of the tragical death of his father, resolved to avenge it. He strengthened his army with troops from all parts of Wallachia; and having embodied 2,000 men, he passed the Danube in 1789, and posted himself at Bagna, between Nissa and Widdin, where he held a correspondence with the inhabitants of Widdin for the purpose of exciting them against their Bashaw, and in favour of an assault which he meditated. He continued to augment his strength, till it amounted to 5000 men: when, assisted by his partizans in the city, who opened the gates to him, he entered Widdin, by night, without opposition. The Bashaw now in his power, justified what he had done, by producing a firman from the Grand Seignior, commanding the death of Omar. Passwan Oglu granted him his life, directed him to disband his troops, and suffered him to live in Widdin, according to his dignity, but without authority. Being now master of Widdin, Passwan-Oglu committed the charge of the town to Bekir-Aga, a kinsman, 60 years of age; and himself went, attended by 6000 men, to visit the Grand Vizir, Jussuf Bashaw, who received him in a very friendly manner, and gave him the command of an additional 6,000 men. With these troops Passwan-Oglu advanced on the Morawa with design to succour Belgrade, then besieged by the Austrians; but he was attacked by a body of imperialists, and routed, with the loss of 3000 men. He was by this stroke reduced to the necessity of seeking shelter in the Vizir's camp, with 500 men. Here he remained two months: when he returned to Widdin, where he continued quiet during three years; not intermeddling, apparently, with the authorities military or civil, at length, he demanded from the old Bekir-Aga, an account of his administration; and on his refusal, put him to death, and seized his property. In the mean time, the Porte sent to Widdin another Bashaw, named Alchio-Bashaw. This officer having informed the Divan of the power assumed by Passwan-Oglu, in Widdin, demanded a force

of 12,000 men to reduce him, and his adherents. He received in answer, a firman ordering him to send Passwan-Oglu's head to Constantinople: but the sending of the forces was deferred. Informed of what was intended, Passwan Oglu collected 2000 men, attacked the Bashaw, who had 3000, and forced him to take refuge in the citadel. Reduced to capitulate, and surrender himself prisoner, the Bashaw consented to dismiss his troops, except 300 men, as his guard, and to obtain a pardon for his opponent. They lived during some time at Widdin, in apparent harmony. But, in May 1792, Passwan Oglu being gone into the country with only 60 men, the Bashaw sent 400 men after him, who came up with him at Ratosa, three leagues from Widdin. The conflict was sharp; but at length Passwan Oglu was enclosed with 30 of his followers in a house, from whence he saved himself in disguise. The Bashaw discovered his retreat, and again attacked him, but he had had time to assemble a power. The Bashaw was wounded in the action, and repulsed with the loss of 200 men. Passwan Oglu lost no time in renewing his connections among the townsmen of Widdin, and reinforcin his troops. When his strength amounted to 3000 men, he threw himself into Widdin (June 1792) and after a vigorous resistance, he succeeded in expelling the garrison and Bashaw, and took forcible possession of the fortress, a second time.

It was in 1792, when the French embassy at Constantinople, succeeded in persuading the Porte to discipline certain bodies of its troops after the European manner: this innovation excited general discontent among the Janissaries. About the same time, the Porte, intent on punishing for their cowardice and insubordination the garrison of certain fortresses on the Danube, particularly that of Belgrade, discharged the Janissaries and Spahis which had composed them, and replaced them by Kersales, a kind of irregular troops or volunteers, not subject to discipline. Passwan Oglu took immediate advantage of these circumstances, and from this moment professed himself the protector of all dismissed Janissaries. Many of these had been inhabitants of the cities they had garrisoned, and had held houses and other property in them, though now deprived of their pay and properties together. The zeal which Passwan Oglu exerted in their defence, augmented the number of his partizans throughout the empire, and in the Divan also, where a party was in opposition to the measures of government. The increase of his power by this means is evident, and the necessary increase of his connections; nor can we attribute his success in fighting with a mere handful of men against great armies, to any thing so likely to account for it, as to his secret intelligence among those who were disaffected to the new order of things in the army.

In 1794, the Porte sent Bashaw Hadgi-Mufti to confer with Passwan Oglu, and to propose terms for his submission: but, suspecting some snare, he soon broke up the conferences, and sent away the Ottoman envoy. Early in 1795, Passwan Oglu sent 1000 men to seize the fortress of Nicopolis, twenty leagues above Widdin, on the right bank of the Danube, under the pretence that it was necessary to the safety of Widdin. After a siege of twenty days it was taken, and the command of it was given to one of his officers. At this time he also sent numerous emissaries throughout Bulgaria and Servia to excite the dismissed Janissaries and other malcontents to assemble in troops. In June, a crowd of these insurgents, secretly directed by Passwan Oglu, who also furnished them with cannon, advanced to Belgrade, occupied the suburbs and the lower town, and were on the point of taking prisoner the commander, Hassan Bashaw. He, however, escaped to the citadel, and having received assistance from the Bashaw of Bosnia, after several bloody actions, he succeeded in expelling the malcontents. The Porte, informed of the part taken by Passwan Oglu in this insurrection, conceived that it should never enjoy tranquillity while this dangerous enemy was alive. In 1796, therefore, it directed an army of 50,000 men to exterminate this rebel, who was, however, at the head of 30,000 men wholly devoted to him, and whom he had trained to arms; he had also fortified Widdin with great diligence, and had stored it with immense quantities of provisions and ammunition, although nobody could guess whence he obtained the money which was requisite for arming, and paying, and feeding such great bodies of men.—It is, however, known, that a number of French engineers, and fugitive Polanders, had joined his standard; from whom his troops acquired military knowledge in different branches.

After many fruitless attacks on Widdin, the Beglerbey of Romelia, who commanded the Ottoman troops, had recourse to negotiation, and Passwan Oglu agreed to pay 500 purses to the Porte; in return, he was promised the dignity of Bashaw of Widdin, and a general amnesty. Thus, after a siege of three months, Widdin escaped by a convention; but the scene of insurrection was transported into Romelia, in which province swarms of discontented Janissaries and others, under the name of *Romelian robbers* covered the whole province with their ravages, from Tirnowa to Adrianople. The Beglerbey, Hakim Bashaw, who was accused of having conducted his attacks with too little vigour, was deposed and replaced by Ali-Pacha, from Natolia, in whom centered the hopes of the Porte to save the empire. This officer, after the most ex-

hausting exactions, and the most cruel massacres, in the country which he was commissioned to defeud, by his secret negociations with Passwan Oglu contrived to disband this army of insurgents. And thus he had the apparent merit of ending this perplexing war, and of strengthening the loyalty of Passwan Oglu. But, in fact, Passwan Oglu had only recalled these tumultuary troops around himself, and, as they arrived from the environs of Adrianople, he formed them into bodies, till his force amounted to 40,000 men. He now began to secure the side of the Danube, between Belgrade and Rudstuck, he put garrisons into Nicopolis and Sistowa, above and below Widdin; occupied Orsowa and Semendria, from whence he threatened Belgrade. But this city being reinforced by the help of the Bashaws of Bosnia and Thoma, Passwan Oglu left a body of troops in its neighbourhood, and with the rest of his army he rapidly advanced in two bodies, towards Adrianople, one body taking the route by Nissa and Sophia, the other by Tirnowa and Philippopolis. At Nissa he beat a body of Bosniacs, which he forced to fly into Belgrade. He sent emissaries throughout Bulgaria and Servia, and procured the good will of the people by diminishing the taxes in these provinces by one half; and established an effectual police. In a little time he was master of the whole region of Philippopolis, where he pitched his camp. Ali-Bashaw, Beglerbey of Romelia, was ordered to attack him, but the inferiority of his forces kept him on the defensive, before Adrianople. Several Bashaws of Macedonia and of Greece held intelligence with Passwan Oglu; and a part of the troops sent against him entered into his service. The Porte, seriously dismayed, called to its assistance great bodies of its troops from Asia, of which it gave the command to the famous Hassan, Capitan Bashaw, whom it raised to the dignity of Seraskier, and placed under him Ali-Bashaw, the Beglerbey, and such other Bashaws as remained faithful. Not less than 100,000 men were assembled against this chief, and threatened to attack him at Philippopolis; but Hassan Bashaw preferred the turning of his camp by way of Tirnowa; he ordered a strong column against that place which, having previously gained the governor, he took without a blow. Hereupon Passwan Oglu retired to Widdin.

The retrograde march, the bloody executions commanded in Bulgaria, by the Capitan Bashaw, which included a great number of the adherents to Passwan Oglu, the reputation of Hassan, the rapidity of his motions, and the strength of his army, the success which the Bashaw of Rudstuck had obtained over Passwan's garrisons on the lower Danube, at Sistowa, and Nicopolis, the loss of Semendria and Orsowa, the necessity he was under of shutting himself up in Widdin, all these events arriving in immediate succession, discouraged the troops of Passwan Oglu, and more than half his army abandoned him. Thus this rebel Bashaw, who during several months saw himself at the head of 60,000 men, was reduced to the necessity of defending his last remaining fortress with 15 or 16,000 only remaining. He was soon surrounded by the troops of twelve Bashaws, in addition to the army of the Seraskier; and these were assisted by a flotilla of armed vessels, which ascended the Danube from the Black Sea.

Whatever constancy, courage, art and stratagem, could oppose to an immense superiority of forces, was employed by Passwan Oglu during the siege, which lasted nearly five months. The Ottoman army was repulsed with loss in more than thirty attacks.

At length, the troops, of Ali-Bashaw being routed, and he returning to Sophia, with the remainder of his force, the Ottoman army, enfeebled and discouraged by its disasters, was in its turn attacked by Passwan Oglu, and completely defeated, with a massacre, as was reported, of 10,000 men. The Seraskier Hassan Bashaw withdrew with the feeble wreck of his army to Lonya. Hither he invited the Beglerbey Ali-Bashaw and killed him with his own hand, to punish his perfidy, to which he attributed the misfortunes of the Ottoman army. From Lonya the Seraskier opened negotiations with Passwan Oglu in the name of the Porte. After some months spent in the treaty, the Grand Seignior's commissaries settled with him, that he should retain his Bashawlic of Widdin, and receive a considerable augmentation of his territories, that he should be raised to the dignity of a Bashaw of three tails, that the Janissaries, expelled from Belgrade and other places, should be restored their properties; and it is thought that he stipulated also for the degradation of several Bashaws in his neighbourhood. It is conjectured, that the principal inducement of Passwan Oglu to come into terms, was, the fear of being attacked at Widdin by a body of 40,000 Russians, in consequence of an article in the treaty of alliance between the Emperor of Russia and the Grand Seignior, by which that number of troops was to be held ready to march against him, at the first requisition of the Sublime Porte. After this accommodation, which took place at the close of 1798, Passwan Oglu dismissed a number of his troops; nevertheless they were never so far out of his call, but what he could, and did, assemble them from time to time, when he wished to terrify or to punish some of the neighbouring Bashaws.

Subsequent to these events, Passwan Oglu enjoyed his station at Widdin; suffered but never trusted by the Porte; and at peace,

because not at war. He died February 5, 1807.

Our readers cannot fail of remarking the preponderance of the Janissaries, notwithstanding their disgrace in the councils of the Divan; and the attachment of the Turks to their old system of tactics, notwithstanding the conviction of the best informed men in the Ottoman empire, that this system would prove their ruin. The name of the Grand Seignior was, indeed, able, *during a time of peace*, to dismiss a part of these troops with disgrace; but it was not able to inspire the rest of his army with sufficient zeal or abilities to vanquish those whom he had thus dismissed. Not that we can rationally attribute to the insurgents more skill or more courage than to the Grand Seignior's officers; but because these officers and their troops were by no means free from some latent taint of that persuasion and sentiment, for which their opponents were in arms. On a question of prejudices, which a nation had imbibed from the remotest ages, and individuals from their earliest infancy, powerful indeed must that conviction be which can produce a zeal for the direct contrary; and which does not linger somewhere between a partial assent and an indifference sufficiently remote from ardour and alacrity. Late events, which are understood to have issued in the dethronement of Sultan Selim III. are no other than the continuation and effect of those very prejudices of which Passwan Oglu assumed to be the patron. The Janissaries, finding their importance increased by the war against Russia, could venture on measures which they would not have dared to think on had peace continued. They knew their power, the feelings of the public and of all true believers on the question, and they resumed that influence which peace did not afford them an opportunity of exerting. As the French were the great supporters of the new system of tactics which may now possibly be abolished, it should seem that French influence would decline with the institution which it had unremittingly promoted. We do not however venture to affirm any thing on this subject, as a short time will, no doubt, communicate *information* which must be every way preferable to *conjecture* however ingenious.

*** The peace between Russia and France since this article was written, is understood to have included the Sultan also.

PRESENT STATE OF PELOPONNESUS, ATHENS, SPARTA, AND JERUSALEM, BY M. DE CHATEAUBRIAND.

M. de Châteaubriand, whose works we have repeatedly noticed [see his Excursion to Mont-Blanc, Panorama, Vol. I. p. 1069], is lately returned to Paris from a journey through Greece, Egypt, and Syria. The public has been ever since anxiously expecting an account of these countries, from the pen of that lively writer: we are happy in being able to gratify, though but partially, at present, our reader's curiosity, by a translation of sundry hints dropped lately from him in some looser tracts, on the actual state of these once flourishing countries. In giving his excursion to Mount Vesuvius [Panorama, Vol. I. p. 135], we mentioned his departure for Antient Greece, and promised to notice his return—we now fulfil our promise with much pleasure; the more so, as from having been intimately connected with him when he resided here, we are led to expect much entertainment from his work when wholly published, which we shall impart to our readers without loss of time.—See Panorama, Vol. I. p. 753, on the elucidation of Mr. Cazotte's prophecy, found among M. de la Harpe's papers.

Speaking of Mr. Laborde, who lately explored the antiquities and modern monuments of Spain, Mr. C. exclaims:—

It has not been his lot to penetrate into those once famed countries, where at every step the heart sinks within the traveller's breast; where living ruins draw his attention from decayed monuments of stone or marble. A youth completely naked, wasted by hunger, disfigured by misery, was our guide in the desart; he pointed out to us in the wilderness the fallen gates of Mycena, and the tomb of Agamemnon.* In vain should we attempt to indulge poetical illusions in Peloponnesus: sorrowful reality too closely attends us. Hovels of dried mud, more fit for the reception of brutes, than for the habitation of man; women and children in rags, flying from the sight of the stranger, and of the Janissary: goats themselves partaking their fears, and bounding over the steep-rock: dogs alone waiting your arrival with howlings: such is the scene which disperses the delights of re-

* We have discovered another tomb at Mycena, perhaps that of Thyestes, or of Clytemnestra (see Pausanias). We have given notice of it to M. Fauvel.

collection. The Morea is a desart: since the Russian war, the yoke of the Turks has been heavier on the Moreans. The Albanians have murdered a part of the population; the traveller beholds every where villages destroyed or burnt: in towns like Mistra,* for instance, whole suburbs are abandoned: we often went fifty miles in the country without meeting a single habitation. Shocking vexations, outrages of every kind hasten the total destruction of life and agriculture in the country of Leonidas. To turn out a Greek peasant from his cabin, to take from him his wife and children, or even to kill him on the slightest pretence, is mere sport for the petty Aga of the most miserable village. The Morean sunk to the lowest degree of misery, tears himself from his country, and goes into Asia in quest of more prosperous destinies: but he cannot avoid his fate; he again finds Cadies and Pachas even on the sands of the Jordan and in the desarts of Palmyra.

We are not among those inflexible lovers of antiquity, who discover in a line of Homer ample compensation for all evils. We could never account for the sentiment expressed by Lucretius, when he says:

Suave, mari magno, turbantibus æquora ventis,
E terrâ magnum alterius spectare laborem.

Far from taking a delight in beholding from the shore the shipwreck of others, we feel, as our own, the misfortunes of fellow man. The Muses, on such occasions, retain no power over us, except that which awakens the soul to pity.

Monuments suffer no less than man from the barbarism which reigns over these countries. A stupid Tartar now dwells in the citadel, which contains the master-pieces of Ictinus and of Phidias, without caring to enquire what people has left those remnants, without attempting to go out of the cabin he has built for himself, on the ruins of Pericles's monuments. Sometimes only the inanimate tyrant moves heavily to the door of his den; he sits cross-legged on a dirty carpet, while the smoke of his pipe ascends amid the columns of the temple of Minerva, his unmeaning looks rove on the coasts of Salamina and on the sea of Epidaurus. We never could describe the various sentiments which assailed us, when in the middle of the first night we spent in Athens, we were suddenly startled by the noise of the drum and of the Turkish bagpipe, whose discordant sounds proceeded from the heights of the Propylea: at the same time a mussulman priest was singing in *Arabic*, to *Greek christians*, the hour of the night, in the town of *Minerva*. There was no need for the Derviche thus to mark the flight of time; his voice alone, in such a place, sufficiently proclaimed the lapse of ages.

This fluctuation in the state of human affairs, is the more striking for a traveller, as it forms a contrast with the immutability of the rest of nature: animals themselves, as if in insult to the unsteadiness of nations, have experienced neither revolutions in their governments, nor changes in their manners. The day after our arrival at Athens, we remarked storks ascending in the air, forming themselves into troops, and taking their flight for Africa. From the reign of Cecrops to the present day, these birds have every year undertaken the same journey, and returned to the same place. But, how often have they found in tears the owner of the mansion they had left in prosperity! how often have they vainly sought for him, or even for the hospitable roof where they were accustomed to build their nests!

From Athens to Jerusalem, the most afflicting scene meets the eye of the traveller: its progressively increasing horror is at its height in Egypt. There we have seen five parties contending in arms for the possession of desarts and ruins.* There we have seen the Albanian level his musket at unfortunate children, running to hide themselves behind the ruins of their cabins, as if accustomed to this horrible sport. Out of one hundred and fifty villages, formerly reckoned on the banks of the Nile, from Rosetta to Cairo, not one remains entire. A part of the Delta lies waste, and uncultivated, a circumstance which never perhaps has occurred, since the time that Pharaoh gave that fruitful soil to the posterity of Jacob! The greatest part of the Fellahs have been murdered; the rest have fled into Upper Egypt. The peasants, who could not tear themselves from their farms, have given up the hopes of rearing a family.....We shall always remember, with what pleasure, on our arrival in

* Mistra is not the ancient Sparta. The remains of this last town are discoverable at the village of Magoula, five miles from Mistra. We reckoned at Sparta 17 ruins above ground, the most part South of the citadel, on the road to Amyclea.

* Ibrahim-Bey in Upper Egypt, two petty independent Beys, the Pacha of the Porte at Cairo, a party of insurgent Albanians, and Elfy-Bey in Lower Egypt. There is a spirit of revolt in the East, which renders travelling difficult and dangerous; the Arabians now *kill* travellers, whom they formerly were satisfied with *plundering*. Between the Dead Sea and Jerusalem, a distance of about forty miles, we were attacked twice: on the Nile we received the firing of the line of Elfy-Bey

Rhodes, we beheld a little France in the centre of Greece :—

Procedo, et parvam Trojam, simulataque magnis
Pergama, &c.

With a reverential awe, tinged with softer feelings, we perambulated a long street, still called *la rue des Chevaliers* : it is lined with Gothic palaces, whose walls exhibit the armorial bearings of the great families of France, with Gothic mottos. Farther is a small chapel attended by two poor monks : it is dedicated to St. Louis, whose image is found every where in the East, and whose death-bed we saw at Carthage. The Turks, who have every where mutilated the monuments of Greece, have spared those of chivalry: the bravery of the infidels has been appalled at christian honour ; and the Coucis have been respected by the Saladins.

Ah ! when a man has been so fortunate as to be born in the country of Bayard and Turenne, can he behold without emotion the smallest object which retraces it to his mind ?—We were at Bethlehem, ready to depart for the Dead Sea, when we were told, that there was a French monk in the convent. We desired to see him. We were introduced to a man of about forty-five, of a placid and serious countenance. His first words thrilled through our soul ; for we never have heard without the liveliest emotion the sound of a French voice in those distant countries. We are always ready to exclaim with Philoctetes,

*Ω Φιλτατον, φωνημα φεῦ το και λαΐων
Προσφδεγμα τοιῶδ' ἀνδρος ἐν χρονω μακρω !

We put some questions to the friar ; he told us his name was father Clement, that he was from the neighbourhood of Mayenne ; that being in a monastery of Britanny, he had been transported to Spain, with about an hundred other priests : that he had been at first hospitably received in a convent of his order, and that his superiors had afterwards sent him, as a missionary, into the holy land. We asked him if he had no wish to see his country once more, or to write to his family : he answered with a sarcastic smile, " Who " in France remembers a poor Capuchin " friar ? Do I know whether I still have " brothers and sisters ? Sir, this is my coun- " try. I hope to obtain through the merits " of my Saviour, born here in a manger, " strength enough to end my days here, " without troubling any body, and without " thinking of a country in which I am long " ago forgotten."

At these words his feelings overpowered him, and he was forced to retire. He went hastily to shut himself up in his cell, and would not be seen again : the sight of us had renewed in his heart feelings he wished to smother. Such are the destinies of mankind : A Frenchman now mourns for the loss of his country, on the very site, the remembrance of which formerly inspired that most sublime ode on the love of the country,

Super flumine Babylonis ! &c.

We shall conclude these extracts by the account M. Châteaubriand gives of the site and particularities of the Holy City.

Jerusalem, seen from the Mount of Olives, on the other side of the valley of Josaphat, presents to the eye an inclined plane, whose declivity is from west to east. A crenelled wall, fortified by towers, and by a Gothic castle, encompasses the whole of the town, with the exception of Mount Sion, which is now outside, though formerly within its circumference.

In the western part, and in the center of the town, towards Mount Calvary, the houses are pretty close ; but on the east, along the Valley of Cedron, are many vacant spaces, and among them, the square which is round the mosque built on the ruins of the temple, and the spot, almost deserted, where formerly stood the castle Antonia, and the second palace of Herod.

The houses of Jerusalem are heavy square piles, very low, without chimneys, and without windows ; the roof is formed by a level terrace, or by a *dome*, and they look like jails, or like tombs. The whole would appear to the eye a perfect level, if the steeples of churches, the minarets of mosques, the tops of some cypresses, bushes of aloes, and of nopals, did not somewhat break the uniformity of the aspect. At the sight of those stone houses, inclosed in a stone landscape, the first question is, whether these are not the confused monuments of a cemetery in the midst of a desart ?

You will find nothing in the interior of the town to make up for that exterior gloom ; you will wander till you lose yourself in narrow unpaved streets, with various ascents and descents on an uneven ground, and where you sink in heaps of dust, or tread on loose stones. Hangings thrown from house to house increase the obscurity of this labyrinth. Vaulted *bazars*, emitting a most offensive smell, completely exclude the remaining light from that desolated town. A few despicable shops offer nothing but misery, and often these shops are shut up, from the apprehension of a Cadi passing : no one appears in the street, no one presents himself at the gates of the city ; now and then, only, a countryman skulks in the dark, concealing under his clothes the produce of his labour, for fear of being plundered of it by a soldier : in some secluded corner an Arab butcher skins some beast hung by the legs against a ruined wall ;

* After so long an interval.....
How delightful is this speech to my ear!

from his wild and ferocious look, from his bloody arms, you would sooner think that he has murdered a fellow creature, than killed a lamb. The only noise heard in the *déicide* city, is, now and then, the sounding hoof of an Arabian horse, galloping through the streets: It is the Janissary, bringing in the head of a Bedouin, or going out to plunder a Fellah.

In the midst of this extraordinary desolation, things still more wonderful must fix our attention. Among the ruins of Jerusalem, two people perfectly distinct find in their faith sufficient strength to abide the accumulation of so many horrors, and of so much misery. There live christian monks, whom nothing can compel to abandon the tomb of Jesus Christ; spoliations, ill-treatments, and threats of death are unavailing. Night and day their hymns resound around the holy sepulchre. In the morning stripped of every thing they possess by a Turkish governor, yet in the evening they are still found at the foot of Calvary, praying on the spot where Jesus Christ suffered for the salvation of mankind. Serenity dwells on their countenance; a smile plays on their lips. They receive the stranger with joy. Without arms and without soldiers, they protect whole villages against iniquity. Flying from the cane, or from the sabre, women, children, and even their cattle find an asylum in the cloisters of these recluse. What prevents the armed ruffian from following his prey, and overthrowing such weak barriers? The charity of the monks; they deprive themselves even of the necessaries of life, to redeem those who implore them; Turks, Arabs, Greeks, Schismatic Christians, all throw themselves under the protection of a few *frank* monks, who are not able to protect themselves: and here we must acknowledge with Bossuet, "that hands raised towards heaven, repell more battalions than hands armed with warlike weapons."

While the new Jerusalem thus rises in the deserts new clad in glory, turn to that spot between the Temple and Mount Sion; see that other small community which lives totally secluded from the other inhabitants of the city. This people, the peculiar object of general contempt, bows down its head without repining: supports every kind of vexations without suing for redress; the Jew expires under blows without a sigh; his head is called for, he tends it to the uplifted scymetar. When a member of this proscribed community happens to die, his friend goes in the dead of the night, to bury him clandestinely in the valley of Josaphat, beneath the Temple of Solomon. Enter the habitations of these people, you will find them in a most wretched state of misery, teaching their children to read a mysterious book, which they will in their turn teach their children to read also. This people still acts now as it acted five thousand years ago. Six times has it witnessed the destruction of Jerusalem, and nothing can discourage it, nothing can prevent it from casting a wishful look towards Sion. When we see the Jews scattered on the earth according to the word of God, we are astonished, no doubt,—but a supernatural wonder is excited when we behold them in Jerusalem; when we see those rightful owners of Judea, slaves and foreigners in their own country; when we see them under oppressions of every kind, still expecting a king who is to deliver them. Weighed down by the Cross which condemns them, and which rises above their head, near the completely scattered ruins of the temple, they still persist in their deplorable blindness. The Persians, the Greeks, the Romans, have disappeared from the face of earth;—but an inconsiderable people whose existence is anterior to that of those great nations, still exists, without intermixture, among the ruins of its country. If in the fate of nations something bears the stamp of miracle, surely it must be found in this circumstance. And what can be more wonderful, even in the eyes of a philosopher, than to find the ancient and the new Jerusalem at the foot of Calvary? —the first—mourning at the sight of the Sepulchre of Jesus Christ risen from the dead; the second,—seeking for consolation near the only tomb from which no one shall rise on that day which shall behold the period of revolving centuries.

NEQUID NIMIS: INCESSANT SUN-SHINE WEARISOME.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

Sir, Every fresh acquaintance that we form with the works of Omnipotence discovers the goodness as well as the wisdom of their ineffable author. The limits and boundaries of nature are proofs of the most attentive benevolence. The human senses are capable of exertion only to a certain point, and sight itself, which travels over millions of miles, is wearied by too long continuance and by too intense exertion. Certainly, as says the Royal Sage, "light is good, and a pleasant thing it is to behold the Sun";—and truly that celestial luminary "looks from his sole dominion like the God of this lower world." Inconsiderates are ready to affirm without hesitation that mortals cannot be too much blessed with the contemplation of his radiance. But what says matter of fact to this?

Under the torrid zone man reposes by day wherever shelter may screen him from the heat which the direct rays of the sun produce, and when "the moon shadowy sets off the

face of things", or " grateful evening mild" has diminished the ardours of the day, then triumphs the hilarity of the human heart, then the brisk dance and the lively measure reveal the sentiments of the soul; the youth shews his vigour and the maiden her grace; the village moves in chorus; all hands clap in unison, and " glance the many twinkling feet", to the chearing sounds of those rude instruments of music which untutored skill prepares.

In our temperate clime, where the sun's oblique rays impinge with moderated fervour, we receive them with unfeigned welcome: when the sun shines we rejoice, for what is the finest scenery without him? What a cold cheerless spectacle is the most verdant prospect unless touched by the tints of solar effulgence! He is the life of our life!

> And young and old come forth to play
> On a sun-shine holiday,
> Till the live-long day-light fail.

We daily lose the sun with regret: if we have seen him set in the valley, we mount the hill for the pleasure of again receiving his beams, and again marking the lustre of his parting ray. We follow him in our imagination to where he rises with all the splendours which compose his train, and we are ready to exclaim, " how happy those whose sun never sets! who behold this celestial luminary without interruption, and who bask in his glittering streams incessantly!" Such is man! Our travellers have taken advantage of the polar summer to examine those regions of the North where the sun never sets, and they have watched with great eagerness the appearance of this glowing orb above the horizon at midnight. Several gentlemen have favoured us with representations of this phenomenon; but I do not recollect any one who has traced it with more persevering observation than Col. Skjöldebrand, whose description I have translated. The Colonel was travelling northward, when he was gratified with this interesting sight for the first time.

At Avasaxa, June 19.—" It was midnight; the sun touched the top of a high mountain, which hid the lower limb of the solar disk. Nature in suspense, awaited the decision of this luminary, whether he would abandon the earth to the shades of night, or whether resuming his beneficent course, he would continue to enlighten the globe.

" We watched the shadow of one rock on another, to distinguish the sun's motion. After a few minutes we saw the shadow decline, which sufficiently manifested that the sun was rising. Speedily the united choir of singing birds saluted a morning, which had not been preceded by any night.

" Woe to the insensible wretch whose emotions could be no more than slight in beholding this spectacle! As to myself, I shall preserve a delightful recollection of it to the end of my days." p. 53.

At Kangis, June 24—" Directly as the company had retired to bed, I went out with all speed to behold from the top of a neighbouring hill, called Rein-deer Mount, the midnight sun: and my expectation was not deceived. The solar orb declined till within two or three of its diameters of the horizon; and after a moment of delay, but sufficient to be perceived, resumed its course, rising in the heavens with the most magnificent and delightful splendor". p. 63.

July 5th—" Towards midnight we went out of our tents to see the sun then shining in all its splendor, at an elevation of three or four diameters: this spectacle began now to become rather familiar to us, yet we never missed the sight when the state of the atmosphere permitted us to enjoy it. Nevertheless, we could have wished for a few hours darkness, for this perpetual day-light fatigued the eyes". p. 94.

July 7.—" On the river of Alten. The sun shone, at midnight, at an elevation of eight diameters above the horizon: by means of a common convex glass, I set on fire a piece of *Amadou* [tinder"].

In returning, July 31.—" Having reached Enontakis—we slept on the ground, without taking up time by placing the tent. Our sleep was so much the more delicious as the sun did not now enlighten the middle of the night, and as thick clouds overshadowed the twilight, that otherwise would not have disappeared during the short time in which the Sun was absent. After having beheld this luminary during three or four weeks without intermission, the eyes became fatigued with his brilliancy, which even during sleep penetrates the eyelids; and darkness becomes the source of a pleasure, which imagination cannot conceive without actual experience."

To those who desire a perpetuity of pleasure, of pleasure no less natural than that of beholding the sun, I recommend these remarks of our sagacious traveller. They are capable of a moral as well as of a natural application. There is great wisdom in the apothegm *nequid nimis*, nothing immoderately. Whatever character or rank of life we examine we shall find reason to conclude that enjoyment issues in fatigue, and that what at first inspired delight, at length gives way to wishes for an intermission; for a state which by its very contrariety becomes the source of a pleasure, not to be conceived by the imagination without actual experience. Here is a new

train of thought and comparison for our poets, and moralists; let them not only describe the anguish of that wretch who having been scorched in the sun by day, dreams at night of his fervour; but let them add the suffering of those who find that even during sleep his rays penetrate their eye-lids. When they allude to the apparent happiness of those who bask in court sunshine, or in the favours of fortune, whether literary or pecuniary; in what the world calls glory, whether military or political; let them not fail to recollect the suffering of those eyes which cannot turn from beholding splendour, but whether open or closed, incessantly *endure* the radiance of the great luminary. Give me leave, sir, to observe for myself that from this thought I derive additional motives for rejoicing in the grateful alternation of day and night; and with augmented satisfaction lift up my eyes in pleasing wonder to the starry heavens, survey their hosts, contemplate their beauties, discover fresh elegance in the cerulean expanse, and "watch the planets devious as they "roll." By day man is confined to this world; his labour, his attention, his wishes, his desires: he beholds no other; in vain he turns his exploring eye to heaven; a flood of light overpowers his sense, and his attention reverts to earth, his fixed abode. But, by night, the spirit wings its way, as it were, to other globes, springs from the planet which it inhabits to those almost within its call, or passes from these to stars, attractive by their brilliancy. Distance itself, does but rouse its powers; the feeble sparkle of scarcely distinguishable atoms of light imparts a stimulus, which the mind *will* obey, and which to gratify holds the place of reason and of principle.

We may carry this idea somewhat further still, and ask, what shall be the nature of those powers which when liberated from the prison of the body shall enable us

To pass the flaming bounds of place and time,
The living throne, the sapphire blaze,
Where Angels tremble while they gaze,
To see; unblasted with excess of light——.

. . . . . .

Condemn me not, cold critic! but indulge
The warm imagination: why condemn?
Why not indulge such thoughts, as swell our hearts
With fuller admiration of that Power,
Who gives our hearts with such high thoughts to swell?

We know so little of the properties of disembodied spirits, that I hope these sentiments may be excused, if not indulged, in

Yours, &c.

HERMIT.

LINNÆUS ON A BOTANIZING EXCURSION.

There is nothing more analogous to the feelings of a great mind than rational piety: and those who are best informed, are usually most ready to bear willing witness of the wonders with which they are acquainted, whether in heaven above or on earth beneath. If the poet could exclaim:

An undevout astronomer is mad:

we may direct the same censure to all who examine the wonders of nature, and are not struck with admiration at what they behold. How different was the character of that great naturalist, Linnæus! Having been favoured with a pleasing instance of this, from the same correspondent to whom we are obliged for the foregoing letter, we embrace with readiness an opportunity of inserting it in our work.

I was, says Mr. Skjöldebrand, a pupil of Linnæus. I saw that great man in my early days, and the remembrance of him will never be effaced from my memory. One day he invited a number of young students to visit him at his little country house, near Upsal, that they might make a botanizing excursion, at their leisure. I was fortunate enough to be one of the number. We found him in the midst of a beautiful meadow, dressed in a loose robe of green silk, with a velvet cap on his head, instead of a wig: lying reclined on the turf. Having laid his hand over a part of it, "Come hither, child," said he, "how many different plants do you suppose that my hand may cover?" I mentioned a number, at hap-hazard. On examination he found a greater number, than I had guessed; and having described them by their names, he added, "You will judge from this circumstance, my young friend, of the number of plants which grow on the surface of the earth; and how great is that great Creator to whom they owe their existence." When I recollect the mildness of his voice which emboldened the youth who, at the sight of a great man, were apt to be somewhat abashed, my eyes fill with tears of delight, and although thirty years have elapsed since I beheld him, yet I still think that I see the amiable Linnæus.—*From Col. Skjöldebrand's Travels to the North Pole*, p. 195.

Such merit, such piety too, deserves recollection. The character of such a man uniformly and completely maintained through life, is justly commemorated by tears of sensibility shed to his memory, so many years after his death: tears which do no less honour to the humanity of the colonel, than to the memory of his most ingenious tutor.

LETTERS ON THE UKRAINE, BY A RUSSIAN GENTLEMAN.

[Vide Panorama, Vol. II. p. 806.]

LETTER V.

The Ukrainians are very fond of fables and tales, indeed so much so, that the art of beguiling time by means of these amusements, has become almost a profession among them. I once passed a whole night in listening to tales told by a man expressly hired for the purpose.

Superstition has its full share of influence among these children of nature. They have their *Rosalki* (nymphs of the woods, or rather of the water) who, on certain occasions, particularly on Easter week, would tickle a man to death, if he should bathe in a river. They believe in wizards and witches; the former, whom they call *upirs*, are supposed to have only the front of a man, with no back, and therefore with his entrails bare, though concealed from view under his cloaths. It is pretended, that an *upir* is seen sometimes, at twilight, in the shape of a fiery serpent or dragon, descending to some habitation of a woman, whom he forces to yield to his embraces. A female of pale complexion, and sickly appearance, is sure of being suspected as the object of its visits. I need not tell you, my dear friend, that this fiery serpent or dragon, is the *ignis fatuus*

Witches called *wiedmas* are represented with a short tail behind, sailing, or rather flying, on magpies, in their different expeditions, and to their nocturnal meetings. A great power is ascribed to them over the elements; for which reason, in seasons of extreme drought or wet, they are generally accused by people. The means of detecting and punishing them, are said to consist in throwing them into the water, with a rope round the waist: those who sink are to be considered as honest christians, and those who float on the surface, as *wiedmas*, whose peculiar characteristic it is never to sink. Some old men and women will tell you, that in such and such a place they had actually seen the experiment tried!!! A woman older than usual, seldom or never escapes the suspicion of being a *wiedma*; especially if she is in the habit of administering relief to persons afflicted with illness, an employment which is chiefly confined to old women in the Ukraine. A suspicion of this kind I remember to have seen on one occasion attended with melancholy consequences.

A woman, reputed for her advanced age and skill in medicine, lived at the village of B——— on the Toretz. Three wags, in order to try whether she was a *wiedma*, or not, adopted the following scheme: one pretended to be taken suddenly ill; the other went to fetch the old woman to his assistance, while the third, in a white wrapper, laid himself down on the grave where a body had been interred the day before. It was midnight; the way lay through the churchyard, and if the woman were a *wiedma*, as report stated, it was thought no apparition could be an object of fear to her. As the man advanced who led the good old creature, the supposed spectre rose up by degrees, and the treacherous guide, in a pretended fright, took to his heels, and abandoned his charge, whose real horror was such that the next morning her body was found dead upon the spot.

The people firmly believe, that the ghosts of all who have destroyed themselves, rove about and disturb their living friends at midnight; till such a time as the grave has been opened, and a priest having previously uttered some suitable prayer, has performed the ceremony of running a peg through the body, and replaced it with the face upwards, which the evil spirit had turned downwards. A belief like this would, perhaps, be worth something in countries where suicide is common.

Winding up a sheaf is held in great horror; that is, if a farmer discovered the least appearance of corn being twisted into something like the shape of a sheaf, at any corner of his field, he considers it as a manifest proof that some conjurer had been there, at his tricks; and the crop must be totally abandoned, or taken in at the hazard of his whole property being destroyed by fire, or some other calamity. An excellent principle for knaves!

Much faith is also given to incantations, or charms, in cases of disease, particularly in the ague, to which the inhabitants are very subject. Making certain signs on the windows to keep out devils, attaching a peculiar virtue to certain days, injuring a person by looking at him at a particular time, and innumerable absurdities of a like kind, are received as truths by the Ukrainians; but not the least ridiculous notion among them is that which they entertain of the *Kurgans* (a species of small hills) scattered through the country, and mentioned by Pallas in his Travels through the Crimea. These kurgans generally have a stone statue at the top, representing a female, and for that reason called *Baba* (an old woman). On my repeatedly asking what was the origin of these statues, I was uniformly answered, that they were sinners, turned into stone, for having blasphemously spit at the sun, when it first made its appearance, and dispelled the darkness which surrounded the world for some time after its creation. It would be a puzzling question,

perhaps, to ask why women were the only transgressors?

I would not speak of this weakness of the human race, were I not desirous of making it a subject of enquiry by some one better qualified than myself for the task. Whence does this frailty arise? Has it originated in Christianism, that is, in the abuse of the Christian religion? If so, may we solve the question by recurring to the time when this religion furnished the priesthood with an easy and specious instrument of imposture. The great analogy of superstitious notions in all christian countries, seems to support this opinion. Or, may we look further? Perhaps, to paganism and idolatry. Perhaps, the source of these notions is in human nature itself. In either case, it is a subject worthy of the attention of a most acute and comprehensive mind. However, the light of reason which has dispersed the night of superstition in other countries, begins to dawn in the Ukraine; and it is with great satisfaction I acknowledge, in this respect, the beneficial influence of the clergy. As a body of men the clergy is the most respectable in the Russian empire; and the Ukraine may justly boast of it. The clerical education is classical; and the morals of the priesthood are good; they form a striking contrast to those of the profession in other parts of Russia, whose total want of education, undignified behaviour, loose morals, and extreme ignorance, are equally reprehensible and disgusting. I must be understood, however, to speak generally.

This natually leads me to describe the mode of education in the Ukraine; a subject which by no means concerns the lower orders, very few of whom understand reading and writing, the number of schools, where they might be instructed, being very inconsiderable, and mostly kept by villiage clerks, whose knowledge extends no farther than perusing church books in the old Slavonic. Nor does it appear to me necessary, that they should know more; since those whom they are to teach require merely such a share of instruction as is sufficient to make them good Christians, and to whom a knowledge beyond that point I have always considered as more hurtful than beneficial.

As to the middle and higher classes, the parents are very proud of having their sons educated at college. There are several public schools in the Ukraine, but the *Academia* of Kiow, and the *Collegium* of Charkow are the principal. They have respectable classical libraries attached to them, and are divided into six classes; the rudiments of language; grammar; poetry; rhetoric; philosophy is very deficient for want of proper apparatus. In theology there is at least no want of sophistical ingenuity. These two nurseries of education have nevertheless produced eminent divines, and enlightened statesmen, and indeed, there is scarcely a civil department in which some of the students are not conspicuously employed. It is but justice to say, that the young men are better informed in the Ukraine, than in any part of the empire. I said the young men, because females, even of the higher class, seldom receive any instruction except by example, and so far as relates to domestic economy. For this reason, though they are not so polished as the Russian ladies, they are better mothers and wives; and manage their household concerns with admirable discretion and propriety. They are more useful than elegant, more affectionate than informed, more agreeable in private than in society; and, perhaps, knowing just so much, and no more, than is sufficient to to make the other sex happy.

After a student has gone through the first four classes, having devoted a year to each, except that of rhetoric, in which some remain from two to four years, he is allowed to be *inspector*, that is, a certain number of students from the lower classes are placed under his inspection, which is called *Conditziga* (condition, or living), and depends entirely on favour. These students, or rather boys, live with him, and maintain him; and it is his business to explain, and repeat to them, what they are taught publicly in their respective classes, and to see that the instructions they receive there be not thrown away; for this reason he may be called private tutor, with great propriety. There is one thing, however, which is a painful grievance, and ought to be redressed.

Unfortunately, the colleges are, in general, under the superintendance of monks, whose rigid pedantry pursues such severe measures with regard to students, as tend effectually to damp the genius of an aspiring youth. Corporal punishment is inflicted even on the inspectors, at the mere whim, or caprice, of a domineering priest. What respect can possibly be entertained for them by their pupils? The meeting a young woman, ever so respectable, and exchanging a bow or a few words; the being present at the celebration of marriage, and other things equally trivial, are crimes, which can only be atoned for by disgraceful corporal punishment, unless a special permission, or rather absolution, were previously obtained!!—In consequence, the students are kept in complete seclusion from the world, and their manners are so unpolished, their notions are so confined, and their agreeable accomplishments are so few, that when they leave college they appear to have just come from the wilds of America.

I have very little to say about the nobility. They are mostly Great Russians; and live in the same pompous and splendid style, except

that in the Ukraine, they have more ample means of indulging in luxury. They are quite a distinct body from the natives, of whom it may be said, that they have got more virtue than vice, and less money than hospitality.

The Ukrainians are, in general, well made, tall, of dark complexion, and, notwithstanding their apparent sluggishness, are capable of being the best and most active horsemen, excepting, perhaps, the Calmucks, in the Russian empire; for which reason, and also on account of their manly appearance, they form the principal part of the Russian Cavalry. The women are, in general, handsome, and both sexes have so much sincerity and candour, as exposes them to perpetual imposition. Their benevolence to strangers, and particularly to foreigners, whom they consider as orphans cast friendless on an unknown land, partakes of parental solicitude, and is the index which shews best the genuine goodness of their heart. Family affections, friendship, conjugal love, and domestic duties are in no countries better appreciated.

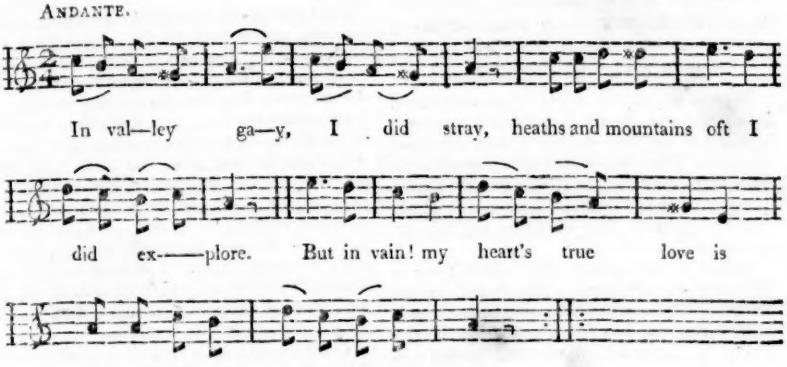
Among their vices indolence and drunkenness are prominent. The first, which is more a political than a moral vice, is the natural result of the fertility of the country, want of commerce, and the facility with which the means of subsistence are obtained; the second is, perhaps, the result of the first, and may be traced to the original operation of the same causes. The abundance of corn, enables a vast number of distilleries to maintain themselves, and to sell their *horeelka* (a species of whiskey distilled from rye, not unlike Holland's Geneva in taste) at so low a rate, that the inhabitants can scarcely refrain from drinking it. I do not charge the government with permitting the existence of such a prodigious number of distilleries, purposely to feed the revenue, at the expence of the people's morals, as is the case in most countries of Europe; nor do I exclaim against the landholders, who by a constant supply of *horeelka* to their tenants, or boors, seem to encourage vice, in order to turn it into profit; but I do lament most sincerely that no other channels have been opened, to rid the country of its superfluous produce, which is so considerable, that corn, notwithstanding the present number of distilleries, is frequently left to rot in the stacks. However, it is to be hoped, that foreign commerce, advancing rapidly from the Black sea, and the encreasing demand from the interior of the Empire, will soon enable the inhabitants not only to part with what the country produces; as it were, spontaneously, but even with what can be obtained by the effectual application of labour. The encreasing population, with which the value of land must necessarily encrease and diligence in cultivating it, is another powerful cause, which, by promoting industry, must sooner or later counteract the habit of indolence and drunkenness.

I cannot conclude this letter without remarking the peculiar genius of the Ukrainians for music. You are doubtlessly aware, that the Ukraine supplies with singers all the principal churches in Russia, and also the chapels, from the imperial, to that of a wealthy individual; you will, therefore, permit me to make an assertion, that without Ukrainians, there is no harmony in our churches; discord and confusion grate on the ear. On the contrary, where natives of this country are employed, I not only do not regret the absence of the organ, but, judging from experience, I think it would be superfluous and cumbersome. It would deprive us of that unique style of church music, the sweetness of which, produced by an unlimited combination and range of voice, which would be stifled or straitened by the organ, Italy herself cannot match, and much less surpass.

This genius for music is so general, that many a woman, while at her work, will often modulate her voice, so as to affect the hearer to tears; for it is to be observed, that most of the Ukrainian songs, not excepting even those designed to promote conviviality and regulate the measures of dancing, are in the minor key. Whenever I saw a group of women, sitting at the threshold of a door, or a merry throng of village-maidens, sporting on the banks of a river, as is the custom, I was certain of hearing those pathetic sounds which never fail to awaken the exquisite pleasure of sensibility. I might also enlarge on their skill on musical instruments, ample specimens of which are exhibited in every village fair, and in every Ulitza or evening meeting; but this would be speaking of art assisting genius, and not of genius itself. For, undoubtedly, the varying melody of a human voice, is the first, natural, and spontaneous, as it is the sweetest, effusion of musical genius.

Though words are generally considered as a mere vehicle for music, yet I am inclined to think poetry and music are inseparable sisters; and, as simplicity is the parent of both, the less they depart from it, the more they are genuine and captivating. On this principle I have no hesitation in saying that the Ukrainians possess likewise a peculiar genius for that simple and tender poetry, which is exactly adapted to the style of their music. I am forming a collection of Ukrainian songs with words to them, which, as soon as it is finished, shall be sent to you; in the mean time, in order to give you a general idea of them, I subjoin two songs, not because they are the best, for to select such would be very difficult, but because I have been able to procure them more readily.

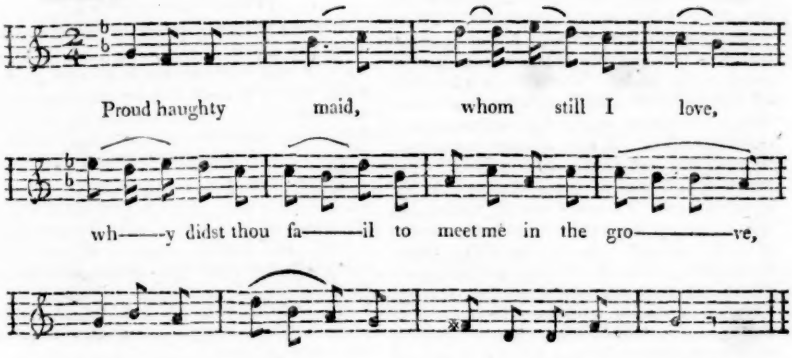
ANDANTE.



Oh! had I
Falcon's eve,
In the dead of dark and stormy night,
I would seek my dear beloved,
My soul's joy, and fond delight.

Of all things
Eagle's wings
Would be welcome to my heart,
They would bear me through those climes
Which from me my treasure part.

ANDANTE.



Oh! dearest youth, be less severe,
Think how much prying envy's tongue I fear.
Fear not, my love, the day will come
When all thy foes shall be for ever dumb.
When absent, lovely maid, from thee,
All in this world seems dead and lost to me.
Sweet youth, dear comfort of my eyes!
Behold yon fish that swims, yon bird that flies;
As little can I live from thee,
As they without the air, or stream can be.

(In the translation, the measure is adapted exactly to the original.)

ALTAN-HOOR, THE MOST INEXHAUSTIBLE SALT-LAKE IN RUSSIA.

[From Sonntag's Russian Extracts.]

Nature could not depart from her fixed laws, and transform a desert into a paradise, when the Caspian retired into a narrower compass. The country, formerly covered with its waters, remained as it was a sandy desert. Yet mankind had to thank her, not for food, but for a present that preserves and seasons it:—a rich store of salt.

If extent determines rank, Altan-Hoor is the king of salt-lakes. This word, in the Tatarian language implies *golden lake*; but is now corrupted into *Elton* or *Yelton*. It lies nearly in Long. 65°. Lat. 48°., in the government of Saratov, above seven (German) miles from the Volga; and its circumference is about nine German miles. Its surface, when the waters are out, reflects so much of the red rays of light, that Repechin in his travels says, "when he approached it, he saw the sky illumined as if it had been by fire." Hence its Tatarian name.

Besides six large streams, a number of rills flow into it; and the bottom of the lake abounds with saline springs. In fact the whole lake is a concretion of salt, stronger or weaker as the water is more or less evaporated in dry or wet summers; yet in general so rich, that Repechin procured 5½ lbs. from 15 lbs. of the concretion. Thirty years ago it was covered with a coating of salt like ice, but now the salt does not float so much on the surface. The water was formerly of the depth of a man's height, but at present it is fordable, and in hot summers particularly shallow. A new *stratum* is annually formed, but not always equally thick. Between it and that of the preceding year is a layer of mud. Thus it proceeds deeper and deeper, where the *strata* of salt become more solid, but thinner. Round thin cakes, a span in diameter, float on the top and concrete; till at last they sink by their own gravity. They then stratify, and thus the *stratum* of one summer, which becomes covered with mud in autumn, forms a bed for the operation of the year ensuing.

According to the latest accounts, there are at present only three places opened in the lake; but they are from three to six versts from the banks. Small bodies of workmen come from the neighbourhood, and mutually share the labour and profit. From 1768 to 1770, their numbers are said to have amounted to 4000 annually; since that they have diminished down to 1000. They enter the water in pairs, provided with poles, such as are used in Russia for breaking the ice; and while one is engaged in spliting a layer of salt, the other drives in his pole at the opposite end, and they bring up a large mass. They never go deeper than the quadrennial *stratum*, as the mud would be too great an impediment. The salt is then broken into small pieces and cleansed from the mud. Each labourer sells his share to the carriers who go there on speculation. In 1773, they received from 50 to 60 copecks for every 100 poud; and probably the price has risen since that period. At the magazines the carriers are paid by the poud for their load; in Saratov it is six copecks per poud, in Kamyschin 4 cop. As the road lies mostly through deserts without water, they are obliged to have one yoke of oxen to carry water for two teams. The carriers cannot make more than five or six journies during the summer.

No salt-mine in Russia is so productive as Altan-Hoor. From 1765 to 1770, the Crown received twenty millions of pouds; but from 1770 to 1775, only fifteen; perhaps owing to other salt-works being more worked, and partly to their yielding better salt, for the former is much mixed with sulphate of soda and argill. By a chemical analysis, one poud was found to contain a lb. of sulphate of soda, and in another there were thirteen ounces of an argillaceous *residuum*. Hence it is not strong enough for pickling. To outward appearance it is blackish, and very coarse grained.

* * * * * * *

RUSSIAN MARRIAGE CUSTOM.

[From the same work.]

When a Baschkir, at her marriage, removes from the paternal roof, she likewise takes leave of the leathern bottle of sour mare's milk, which is known to be their most common sustenance. She embraces it, thanks it for having nourished her so long, and then attaches a trifling present to it as a *memento*.

Young men and maidens! smile (if you are weak enough) at this tenderness shewn towards a bottle of mare's milk; but, at least, honour the feelings from which it flows. Gratitude, and attachment to the place where we first began to enjoy the blessings of existence, are virtues which will always remain praise-worthy, though some may attribute them to weakness.

STEPNEY CHURCH-YARD GHOST.

We have been favoured with a copy of the following *jeu d'esprit*, which sufficiently explains itself. The Rector of Stepney, (the *Rev. Dr. Harper)* and the churchwardens granted the prayer of the *Ghost's* petition, to a certain degree. The tomb has been cleared and re-set; and we hope the inscription will be re-traced ere long. On digging round it, a stone was found, stating that the monument had been repaired in the year 1759, by Saffin's *Countrymen*.

" *List, list, O list!*" SHAKESPEARE.

" *More last words.*" ANONYMOUS.

" *For who, to dumb forgetfulness a prey,*
This pleasing anxious being e'er resign'd,
Left the warm precincts of the cheerful day,
Nor cast one longing, ling'ring look behind."
GRAY.

. . . . . .

To the Rev. the RECTOR, *and the worthy* CHURCHWARDENS *of the Parish of* ST. DUNSTAN STEPNEY, *the humble Petition of the* GHOST *of* THOMAS SAFFIN, *gravely sheweth:*

That his, the said ghost's body, hath lain in the church-yard of *St. Dunstan's Stepney*, for 120 years:——

That a tombstone with an inscription * (as per margin) was laid upon the same, by the pious care of his surviving father:——

That the said inscription, by the injuries of the weather, and the corroding tooth of † time, is nearly obliterated:——

That the said inscription had the rare honour to be noticed by two of the most eminent authors who ever adorned England, MR. ADDISON and DR. JOHNSON;—the former of whom illustrates a peculiar style in writing, by contrasting the said inscription with another upon the monument of one *Daniel Saul*, ‡ formerly buried in the same cemetery;—and the latter praises your petitioner, while yet in the body, as a wise man; that whereas he had the misfortune to be born in New-England, he your said petitioner, had the good sense to come to London to reside; where he died: . . . . .

That in his nightly walks in and over the church-yard, your petitioner has observed, with great satisfaction, the laudable care with which you have repaired sundry monuments attached to the walls of the church; particularly the well-known tablet at the east end of your venerable edifice; recording in most interesting verse the humility of *Dame Rebecca Berry*: §——

Your petitioner, therefore, most humbly prays, that you will be pleased to order the inscription of his tomb to be re-cut, and also cause the encroaching earth and grass about his monument to be removed; that the memory of THOMAS SAFFIN, a man once favoured by his prince, may not perish from among men; but that future generations may read the epitaph heretofore exalted into importance, by the chaste humour of ADDISON, and the keen wit of JOHNSON.

And your petitioner, the said GHOST,
Shades, will ever rest, &c.
March 3, 1807.

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* Here Thomas Saffin lies interr'd; ah why!
Born in New-England, did in London dye;
Was the third son of eight begat upon
His mother Mary, by his father John.
Much favour'd by his prince he 'gan to be,
But nipt by death at th' age of 23.
Fatal to him was that we small-pox name;
By which his mother and 2 brethren came
Also to breathe their last, nine years before;
And now have left their father to deplore
The loss of all his children, with that wife
Who was the joy and comfort of his life.
Deceased June 18, 1687."

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† Of Carthage wall I was a stone,
O mortals! read with pity,
TIME CONSUMES ALL! it spareth none,
Man, mountain, town, or city.
Therefore, O mortals! all bethink
You, whereunto you must,
Since now such stately buildings
Lye buried in the dust.—

Stone from Carthage Wall; now in the porch of Stepney Church.

The stone on which these words are inscribed was in 1708 a corner-stone in a porch on the north side of the chancel. It was afterwards fixed in a buttress near the site of the porch; and is now let into the wall within the west vestibule under the belfry. It is a stone of the sort used to make hones of; somebody had loosened it from its place about 7 years ago; it was kept in the parsonage house till the late repairs furnished an opportunity to fix it where it now stands. It has been painted over.

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‡ Here lieth the body of Daniel Saul,
Spitalfields weaver; and that's all.

Once on a stone a little to the south westward of the Church.

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§ Here lyeth interred the body of Dame Rebecca Berry, the wife of Thomas Elton, of Stratford Bow, gent. who departed this life April 26, 1696, aged 52.

Come, ladies, you that would appear
Like angels fair, come dress you here,
Come dress you at this marble stone;
And make that humble grace your own,
Which once adorn'd as fair a mind
As e'er yet lodg'd in woman kind.
So she was dress'd, whose humble life
Was free from pride, was free from strife;
Free from all envious brawls and jars,
(Of human-life the civil wars.)
These ne'er disturb'd her peaceful mind,
Which still was gentle, still was kind.
Her very looks, her garb, her mein,
Disclosed the humble soul within.
Trace her through every scene of life,
View her as widow, virgin, wife;
Still the same, humble, she appears,
The same in youth, the same in years,
The same in low and high estate,
Ne'er vex'd with this; ne'er mov'd with that,
Go, ladies, now; and if you'd be
As fair, as great, as good as she,
Go, learn of her HUMILITY.

LUNATICS.

THOUGHTS ON THE STATE OF CRIMINAL AND PAUPER LUNATICS, IN ENGLAND AND WALES: EXCITED BY THE MEASURES PURSUED IN THE LATE PARLIAMENTS.

The importance of the following article is so great, as well to the public as to individuals that we have been induced to allot it a considerable space. We hope it is introductory to a system which will unite greater attention to the patient, with greater economy to the families of the unhappy sufferers, or to the local officers of the respective districts.

There are, however, one or two remarks to which we wish to draw the public attention.

1. Dr. Halliday observes that labour, even if compulsory, *in the open air*, and such as requires bodily exertion only, is curative. What is the best means of obtaining this labour and rendering it beneficial?

2. It passes uncontradicted that the lunatic affection is a disease increasing in its frequency in this country.—What is the cause of this increase? does it exceed the ratio in which the population of the country increases? If not, we are no worse at present, than former generations have been. If it does, what proportion does it bear to the increase, or *decrease*, of marriages? to the propagation of disorders destructive to generation, and to morals?—to the depreciation of money, and consequent difficulties of support?—to the introduction of foreign luxuries, and a mode of life less conducive to general health, than that of former ages?—to a more extensive and diversified system of education which injures the body in *very early life*, before it is able to support the requisite exertion? to prevalent glooms arising from the unhappinesses of the times? or to any other cause. If the cause could be ascertained, hopes might reasonably be formed of counteracting the *increase* of this disorder. That it may be checked by proper means, we have no doubt, and, if such means were discovered as might be relied on, they could not too soon, nor too extensively, be promulgated.

We should have been glad if a proper distinction had been maintained between *idiots* and *lunatics*: the numbers of the former, if now registered, might be useful for purposes of comparison, to say the least, with future times: but there is a possibility, that by observing under what circumstances they occur, various useful remarks might be derived from such a register. Are our manufacturing counties most subject to lunacy? Why has Lancashire 272 from a population of 670,000, when Cambridge, Huntingdon, Hertford, and Essex, from a population of 444,000 have only 7? Why has the East riding of Yorkshire only 30, and the North riding only 23, while the West riding has no less than 424? Out of a population of 16,000, Rutland has 19, which is more than 1 to 1,000. Derbyshire has 57 out of 161,000 which is full 3 in 1,000. Though we acknowledge, freely, that more correct returns are wanting to justify inferences, yet we cannot refrain from directing the attention of the inquisitive and especially of medical practitioners to these queries and to the consequences to which they naturally lead.

Report from the Select Committee, appointed by the Honourable House of Commons, to enquire into the State of the Criminal and Pauper Lunatics, in England and Wales, and of the Laws relating thereto. —July 15, 1807.

The Committee divides its report into the laws now in force respecting the care and maintenance of criminal and pauper lunatics:

Secondly, the manner in which they are now ordinarily kept:

Thirdly, the provisions and regulations which it has appeared that it might be expedient to adopt in future.

CRIMINAL LUNATICS.—The only law relating to criminal lunatics, as distinguished from other insane persons, is 40. Geo. 3. c. 94. —This statute does indeed empower his majesty to give orders for the safe custody of persons so found to be insane, in such place and in such manner as to his majesty shall seem fit; but no provision is made for defraying the charge of their maintenance and cure, except where they have sufficient property of their own which could be applied to that purpose under 17th Geo. II. c. 5. s. 20.: they have therefore been in most instances continued in the county gaol.

In the course of six years, since the 40 Geo. III. c. 94. by the returns made to this Committee, it appears that 37 persons have been detained under the provisions of this Act, and are now confined in different gaols, where, if paupers, they are necessarily maintained at the county expence.

This number will of course annually increase, particularly if as at present no means are generally adopted for the cure of persons under such circumstances; and if the parishes upon whom the burden of the maintenance of a lunatic

must otherwise fall, shall in consequence of his committing an offence be enabled to throw that expence during the remainder of his life upon the county at large, and thus profit by the omission of that care and precaution which it was their duty to have taken for his safe keeping.

Neither are the county gaols without great inconveniences, as they are not constructed with a view to the safety of lunatics: of which the committee gives an instance; Aaron Bywater was acquitted a few years ago at the great sessions for the county of Montgomery, of a murder committed by him, under the influence of insanity, and was ordered to be detained in the county gaol, where he still remains. In less than three weeks afterwards, he, though ordered to be strictly watched, was allowed during an apparently lucid interval to escape out of the gaoler's sight, and murdered one of his fellow prisoners.

It therefore appears to be highly desirable to effect the separate confinement of all persons detained under the above-mentioned act for offences committed during a state of insanity under due regulations.

The only act which refers expressly to the case of Pauper Lunatics is the 17th of Geo. II. c. 5. (already referred to); by the 29th section of which it is enacted, that Justices of the Peace may direct the safe keeping of Lunatics, or may pass them to their proper parish.

The number of other Pauper Lunatics in Poor Houses and Houses of Industry, according to the returns received, amounts to 1,765, exclusive of 488 in private custody; but these are so evidently deficient in several instances, that a very large addition must be made in any computation of the whole number.

Even if the condition of the persons so confined in Poor Houses were not so revolting to humanity, as it appears frequently to be; the Committee is of opinion, that there are other sufficient inducements to provide proper places expressly for the reception of Lunatic Paupers. In their present situation there is no probability of their cure, and they remain a burden upon the public as long as they live. Whereas, in the Asylum, which has for twenty years been established at York, nearly one half of the patients admitted have been discharged cured, and at St. Luke's a still larger proportion.

In many instances, but particularly in the metropolis, parishes have adopted the system of boarding their insane paupers in private mad-houses.

The measure which appears to the committee most adequate to ensure the proper care and management of these unfortunate persons, and the most likely to conduce to their perfect cure, is the erection of asylums for their reception in different parts of the kingdom; a measure which has already been adopted with great success by private subscription at York, Liverpool, Manchester, Exeter, Hereford, Norwich, and Leicester; to this the public opinion appears to be so favourable, that it may be sufficient for the legislature, at least in the first instance, rather to recommend and assist, than to enforce the execution of such a plan.

The committee therefore propose, that power should be given to the Magistrates of any county, to charge the expence of such building upon the county rate, or, where circumstances will admit of it, for two or more counties to unite for this purpose, the charge upon their respective rates being settled according to their population: that all pauper lunatics, within the district for which such asylum shall be erected, shall be conveyed thither, and be there maintained at the expence of their respective parishes, at such rate as shall be fixed by a committee of governors, nominated by the magistrates of the county or counties.

That annual returns of the number of insane persons chargeable to each parish, shall be made at the Michaelmas quarter session.

In fixing the number of counties which it is expedient should unite for this purpose, it appears from the evidence of those best acquainted with the subject, that it would be highly desirable, for the purpose of preventing unnecessary expence, that each building should be calculated to contain as large a number as possible, not exceeding three hundred.

The advantage of this, independent of the saving in the original cost of the buildings, is apparent from the reports from the different asylums now established. The weekly expence per head for each lunatic at St. Luke's, where there are three hundred, does not exceed 7s. 6d. while at York, where there are one hundred and fifty-eight, it is estimated at 9s.; at Manchester, where there are one hundred, at somewhat more, and at Leicester and Exeter, where the numbers are much smaller, it varies from 13s. to 15s. Attention should also be paid to placing the building in such a situation as from its vicinity may ensure the probability of the best medical assistance. For this reason, wherever an asylum has already been established by private contribution, great benefit may result from connecting the proposed establishment with it; and in all cases it may be desirable to allow the addition of an establishment for persons of a superior class, to be defrayed by themselves; and for those who are in a state of distress, though not actually parish paupers, to be maintained by charitable subscription.

We select the following particulars from a useful and interesting Appendix attached to this Report.

Number of Lunatics and Insane Persons, now confined and under Custody in the different Gaols, Houses of Correction, Poor Houses, and Houses of Industry in England and Wales; taken from Returns received from the several Countries; so far as the same can be made up.

COUNTIES.	Gaols.	Houses of Correction.	Poor Houses, Houses of Industry, or Workhouses.	TOTAL.		REMARKS.
Bedfordshire	—	—	—	—		None.
Berkshire	2	1	1	4		
Buckinghamshire	—	2	36	38	1	In a private mad-house.
Cambridge	—	—	—	—		None.
Cheshire	—	—	29	29	2	in private confinement.
Cornwall	—	2	26	28		
Cumberland	—	—	—	—		None.
Derbyshire	1	1	55	57	3	in care of their friends.
Devonshire	2	—	19	21		
Durham	—	1	44	45	1	in a lunatic hospital.—20 not confined, in general maintained by the parish.
Dorsetshire	—	—	47	47	22	not confined, maintained by the parish.—41 in private custody.
Essex	2	1	—	3		
Gloucestershire	2	—	8	10		
Hereford	—	—	—	—	6	in a private mad-house.
Hertford	—	—	—	—		None.
Huntingdon	—	—	4	4	3	in private custody.
Kent	—	—	62	62		
Lancashire	5	—	272	277	58	in private custody.
Leicester	1	—	—	1		
Lincoln	1	—	21	22	4	in private confinement.
Middlesex	5	27	143	175	110	in private mad-houses.
Monmouth	—	—	2	2		
Norfolk	3	3	16	22	20	in private mad-houses.
Northampton	1	1	14	16		
Northumberland	—	7	23	30		
Nottingham	—	—	35	35		
Oxford	—	—	22	22		
Rutland	—	—	19	19		
Salop	—	61	45	106		
Somerset	3	—	64	67	5	in private custody, or at large.
Southampton	—	—	41	41		
Stafford	—	—	—	—	44	in private mad-houses.
Suffolk	—	—	92	92	11	not confined.
Surrey	1	—	67	68		
Sussex	2	2	77	81	2	in private mad-houses.
Warwick	—	—	—	—	31	in private mad-houses.
Westmorland	—	4	—	4		
Wiltshire	—	—	28	28		
Worcester	—	—	34	34		
Yorkshire, N. Riding	—	—	23	23		
Do. West Do.	—	—	424*	424	15	in York Asylum.—2 in Manchester do.
Do. East Do.	—	—	3	3	25	not confined.—5 York Asylum.
Anglesey	—	—	—	—		None.
Brecon	1	—	—	1		
Cardiganshire	—	—	—	—		None.
Carmarthen	—	—	—	—		None.
Carnarvon	1	—	—	1		
Denbigh	—	—	—	—		None.
Flint	—	—	—	—		None.
Glamorgan	—	—	—	—		None.
Merioneth	—	—	—	—		None.
Montgomery	2	—	10	12		
Pembroke	2	—	—	2		
Radnor	—	—	—	—		None.
TOTAL	37	113	1765	1915	483	

* *This return does not discriminate between those in poor houses and those in private custody.*

Charles Watkin Williams Wynn.
Whitehall, 20th Jan. 1807.

Copy of a Letter from Dr. Halliday to Mr. Williams Wynn.

Halesworth, 26th March 1807.—Sir, I have now been able to complete my enquiry for the county of Suffolk; and the number of insane persons amounts to one hundred and fourteen, of whom forty-seven are Lunatics, and sixty-seven Idiots. The Lunatics are confined to the cell allotted to their use in the different workhouses, except about thirteen, which are in the Lunatic Asylum at Norwich, and two that are in St. Luke's hospital; the whole however are supported by the parishes. With regard to the Idiots, I may observe that the greater part of them are kept in the workhouses as common paupers, without receiving any more than common attention, and without being separated from the general mass. I understand too, that a practice prevails in some parishes of allowing the poor Idiot to remain with his mother or friends; and, when he is supported by the parish, this humanity, for I conceive it as such, is often perverted to the worst of purposes; idiotism is often counterfeited to secure the parish money. It was once very much the fashion in this county for poor farmers to pretend they had some secret remedy for madness, by which means they prevailed on the guardians of the poor, as well as others, to board such unhappy beings with them. The farmer, no doubt, found the allowance for two or three such patients a very easy way of making up his rent, and their labour, for (able or not able) they were compelled to labour, was amply sufficient to cultivate his farm. I have no doubt whatever but many, in this way, would be restored to reason and their friends, for nothing tends so much to divert the mind from itself or its imagined misery, as air and exercise, yet the treatment they met with was most inhuman, and I am happy to say, that I believe there are no such receptacles for Lunatics at present in Suffolk; I need not, however, deprecate this system, as the present mode of confining the Maniacs in a dark damp cell of the workhouse is much worse; but this cannot be remedied until public asylums are erected in every county, sufficient to contain the Maniacs as well as Idiots of that county. I have collected my information from the most respectable medical gentlemen in the county, and I have reason to think it tolerably accurate. I have not as yet received any satisfactory information from Norfolk, but shall have much pleasure in forwarding it to you as soon as I do. I have the honour to be,

Sir, your most obedient servant,
ANDREW HALLIDAY.

A letter from Sir G. O. Paul, is entitled to very particular attention: its length prevents us from inserting it.

The Committee mention having received much valuable information from Mr. Dunston, upwards of 25 years master of St. Luke's hospital, we therefore subjoin his account of that truly noble establishment, the internal conduct of which is so creditable to him, and the great attention paid to the general management of the institution, so very honorable to the governors.

Mr. Dunston says,—The officers and servants to St. Luke's Hospital are as follows; viz. a physician, surgeon, and secretary, non-resident; an apothecary and his wife, a master and matron, six men and ten women servants, resident.

The average number of patients at one time in the hospital is three hundred; there are consequently 320 persons to provide for.

The convalescent patients assist in performing the household work.

The average number of incurable patients in the house at one time is 115, and there are waiting for admission 640 persons.

The average number of curable patients admitted annually is as follows:

Males 110. Females 153. Total 263.
of which number 60 are parish patients.

The numbers discharged are as follows:
Cured, Males 37. Females 71.—Total 108.
Uncured, Males and Females 100.
Unfit from various causes, chiefly palsy, fits, pregnancy, &c. 28. Dead 27.

From the above estimate it appears, the proportion of females to males admitted is nearly as 3 to 2; of females cured to males nearly as 2 to 1.

	£.	s.	d.
The average of salaries to the officers is	467	0	0
Do wages to servants	303	19	2
Do medicines	79	15	3
Do house expences, viz. bread, meat, butter, cheese, bedding, ironmongery, &c. &c.	5,146	4	0
The average of ground rent and taxes is	270	13	8
£.	6,267	12	1
The building cost £55,000, which taken at an interest of 6 per cent, is	3,300	0	0
The average of repairs is	297	10	8
£.	9,865	2	9

	£	s.	d.
The average expenditure for each person exclusive of the building and repairs, is	19	9	9
Do inclusive of Do	30	16	6
Do for each person's board, bedding, and washing, &c.	16	1	9

The ground, including yards and gardens, is three acres and a half, which is found fully sufficient.

Plan for Division of the Kingdom into Districts, for Erection of Lunatic Asylums.

Counties.	Population	Population of each District.	Places of Asylum.
Northumb.	157,101	476,309	Durham.
Cumberland	117,230		
Westmorland	41,617		
Durham	160,361		
Lancashire		672,731	Liverpool.
Yorkshire		858,892	York.
Cheshire	191,751	444,536	Chester.
North Wales	252,785		
Derbyshire	161,142	510,049	Nottingham
Nottingham	140,350		
Lincolnshire	208,557		
South Wales	288,761	523,534	Hereford.
Hereford	189,191		
Monmouth	45,582		
Salop	167,239	545,725	Shrewsbury.
Stafford	239,153		
Worcester	139,333		
Leicester	130,081	486,384	Leicester.
Rutland	16,356		
Warwick	208,190		
Northampt.	131,757		
Cambridge	89,346	443,928	Cambridge.
Huntingdon	37,568		
Hertford	97,577		
Essex	226,437		
Norfolk	273,371	483,802	Norwich.
Suffolk	210,431		
Somerset	273,750	524,559	Bath.
Gloucester	250,809		
Oxford	109,620	389,672	Oxford.
Berks	109,215		
Bucks	107,444		
Bedford	63,393		
Middlesex			
London			London.
Westminster			
Southwark			
Surrey			
Cornwall	191,751	534,752	Exeter.
Devon	343,001		
Dorset	115,319	520,082	Salisbury.
Wilts	185,107		
Hants	219,656		
Sussex	150,311	457,935	Canterbury.
Kent	307,624		

We probably may resume this subject in our next.

STATE OF THE COTTON MANUFACTURE IN FRANCE.

In our last number we gave some account of the wine trade of France: a natural source of wealth to that kingdom, if it were spiritedly pursued and liberally conducted, and more than sufficient to make her ample amends for every article in which the balance of trade is against her. We have thought that the state of the cotton manufacture in France would be interesting, and therefore have procured the following extracts from papers referring to that manufacture: they were drawn up on occasion of a difference of opinion as to the efficacy, as well as policy, of an intended prohibition of foreign cottons. — Many persons held that prohibitions of every kind were injurious in the event, to those who established them; while others thought, they could be the only effectual security to French industry. We do not warrant the correctness of every inference drawn in these papers; and very little attention is necessary to discover, that the true causes of the decline of the French manufactures are not enlarged on. Had the writers stated in plain terms, that the injuries they suffered under the revolution were perpetuated by the military spirit fostered under Buonaparté, and the taking away of their most promising hands, the youth, from the labours and *skill* of the profession, to bear arms in distant countries, they would have told truths, which would not have greatly forwarded their interests at court.

These papers, however, inform us of the state of these manufactures, their progress and their powers. They shew too, that we have no great reason to dread their interference with our commodities in foreign markets for a long time to come. In our review of Mr. Spence's pamphlet (Vide p. 1153) we thought a much longer time than "twenty or thirty years" was likely to elapse, before the British trade need think itself in danger. These papers confirm our opinion. They shew too, to what amount, in spite of the war between the two countries, in spite of prohibitions, and in spite of the double line of custom house agents and spies, the French nation was a customer to England: and what were the means taken to counteract this; not by extending the production and export of an article which England might take in exchange, but, conceiving that running cash alone was wealth, by endeavouring to rival her in that particular article, wherein her superiority is confessed even by her enemies.

The hint at the silk trade of England is not without its interest; but, had the revocation of the edict of Nantes, which banished the Protestants from France, no influence on the silk manufactories of England? And does not the State which persecutes on account of religion deserve every injurious consequence which results from that Anti-Christian spirit?

We presume that there can be no impeachment of the authority of papers drawn up for public use, by the official supervisors and promoters of the French commerce; certainly they cannot be partial to Britain.

. . . . . .

India engulphs annually immense sums from Europe, which merely is the channel through which the quantity of precious metals furnished by the mines of America

passes to Asia. If ever that source of supply, America, should be exhausted, India, in 25 years, would drain Europe of her last shilling.

Since 1792, the commencement of the war with England, when our India Company was suppressed, the French flag has not been able to appear in any part of that rich country. Tributary, like the rest of the continent, to the English Company, we may estimate at 40,000,000 * (£1,750,000), annually, the sums of which we are deprived by this trade; so that in thirteen years, we have poured into London 520,000,000 (£21,000,000) of *cash*, as part of the imposts received by the English from India .....

The English have lowered the prices of their goods, in proportion as France has increased the duties on them, progressively, till, at this moment, in the London market, cotton goods completely finished, are offered to buyers, at 40 *sous* per lb., when cotton in the wool, is itself at 50 *sous* ..... What do the English care for the loss of 15,000,000 (£600,000), for a few years, if they thereby oblige us to lose 30,000,000, they are nevertheless gainers..... By what more certain method can they perpetuate their empire, than by selling at such a price, that it is impossible not only for new establishments of spinning and weaving to cope with them, but even for those which have existed for ages, such as those of Rouen, Troyes, and the Beaujolais?

Since the lines [of custom house officers,† &c. on the frontiers] have been doubled, the insurance for prohibited goods is paid on the frontiers at the rate of 4 to 600 francs per quintal: of course only the finer fabrics which contain great value in small compass can afford to pay it.

In 1689 England had barely twenty silk looms at work: in 1794 the importation of silk into England was 683,000 lbs. valued at £750,000, which by labour was rendered worth double that value to the nation. Since 1794, Bengal has become, exclusively, the property of England, and the growth of silk is so successfully encouraged, that England has received in two convoys within four months 1,320,000lbs.

What were the cotton manufactures in England twenty years ago? According to a report presented to Parliament by Lord Auckland, May 2, 1796, we see that in 1783 were imported 5,000,000lbs. of cotton wool, which when manufactured was worth £960,000. In 1795 the importation was 30,000,000lbs: and the value of the goods was £6,000,000. In 1801 the importation was 42,000,000lbs: the value of the goods was £15,000,000. In 1802 the importation was 54,000,400lbs: the value of the goods was £20,000,000. The sales of the English East-India Company mean while were in

1783 - - -	£3,363,800
1795 - - -	7,718,265
1802 more than	12,000,000

and this rise has had no injurious effect on the English manufactures of other kinds, woollens, silks, china, &c.—*Reflections on the necessity of prohibiting in France, foreign cottons: addressed to the Society of the Friends of Arts and Commerce at Lyons, by a member of that Society.*

The importation of cotton goods by the English East-India Company stands in opposition to the prosperity of our manufactures. In vain had the duties to be paid on them been successively augmented: in order to render this measure ineffectual, the English lowered their prices in the same proportion, in the hope that they should be amply compensated for this momentary sacrifice, if they could thereby accomplish the destruction of the French manufactories. Already were the warehouses of the French workmen loaded with spun cottons, with finished pieces which they could not sell, with cotton wool which they could not give out for spinning, because there was no demand for the commodity in that state.

In short the admission of foreign cottons rendered France tributary to England, to the amount of 60,000,000 (£2,500,000) per annum.

It cannot be concealed that the manufacturers of printed cottons, who have not laid in a stock of white cottons, will suffer for the present from this prohibition: because our looms cannot, at least during the course of a year, supply the deficiency of Indian cotton goods. It is equally true that the weavers cannot deliver cottons in pieces at so low a price as the English can, therefore figured cottons must experience some rise of price. Some kinds will not be replaced by our manufactures without great difficulty: of these the

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* Our readers will recollect that the French sums are in livres (francs), nearly equal to 10½d.

† The nature of these officers may be gathered from the following article, dated Mentz, Jan. 7. "A numerous division of custom-house guards is detached for the North of Germany; they will be organized into a regular body, and armed with musquets and sabres. The number of those which will be detached from the eastern frontiers of France, where they have been hitherto stationed, will be, it is said, *ten thousand men*. They will repair to Lower Saxony, to occupy the banks and the mouth of the Elbe, and to form a line along the frontiers of Holstein, in order to hinder the introduction of English merchandize by means of Denmark, and the North of Germany. A similar line will be established, it is reported, along the coast of the Baltic."

consumption must diminish.....*Our spinners cannot as yet furnish cotton spun sufficiently fine for the more delicate kinds of muslin.* The prohibition of cotton goods will be a loss to the revenue of 9 to 10,000,000 (400 to £450,000: The memoir from Brussels, states this defalcation at from 30, to 40,000,000) to compensate in some measure for this loss, cotton in the wool is subjected to a duty of 60 francs per quintal. And to reconcile the interest of the spinners with the necessity of encouraging the manufactures of muslins, spun cottons are subjected to a general duty of 7 francs *per kilogramme*. This is sufficient to prohibit those of ordinary fineness and sufficient to induce proprietors of spinning establishments to make new efforts, to furnish finer goods. A bounty (of 50 francs per quintal) is allowed on exportation: but *before exportation can be attended to, our manufacturers of cotton goods must be in a state to furnish an adequate supply to the consumption of* 33,000,000 *of inhabitants; and certainly, to accomplish this, they have many efforts to make, and great increases and augmentations to establish.* When we are informed by experience that there is an excess of manufactures beyond the consumption, it may be wise in government to lower the duties on cotton in the wool.—*Discours de M. Colin, April 26, 1805, delivered to the Legislative Body.*

A statement of the actual products of the spinning trade, drawn up for the inspection of government, enumerates 7,450 spinning-machines; 800,714 spindles; 12,088,850 lbs. of cotton spun; 56,000,000, (£2,250,000,) of capital engaged in the establishment of buildings, lofts, machines, &c. 28,634 looms, capable of furnishing 1,575,870 pieces of cotton cloth: the whole employing about 60,000 workmen. Compare Panorama, Vol. II. p.633.

Of the quantity imported for the year 12 amounting to 4,558,700 square yards of cotton cloth, only 6,700 square yards were of Indian manufacture, the rest were English.

In the year 11, the amount of the duties on cottons, was 37,023,812 francs (£1,500,000): those of cottons and muslins, whether plain or figured, was 3,442,506 francs, out of the whole.

.....Every day the fancy and the wants of the most numerous class of consumers, fixes itself more firmly on the productions of the cotton manufacture; these productions are immense; they render us tributary for enormous sums to our most implacable enemies; they are become the principal support of that colossal power which aims at universal dominion.

You, Gentlemen, who have adopted as a duty, the protection of the industry of the Lyonnese, must you not raise your voice in their name under these circumstances? Must you not recollect the infinite mischiefs which the rivalship of the English cottons has produced on our manufactures? The low price at which they have been offered has concealed a dangerous snare of which we had not an adequate suspicion. This want of foresight calculated that it would cost less to be clothed in the cotton goods of England, than in any kind of apparel manufactured in France; but it did not foresee that this economy would be disastrous to us, not only because we leave unemployed among us, those hands which we ought to employ; but also because, by our expenditure, we pay the wages of the sailors of England, and we render available those duties which she collects at the other extremity of the globe.....Lyons more than any other city has suffered by this folly. If cotton goods were less plentiful, those of silk would be more in request: at present many of our rustics occupy their leisure by weaving of cottons; and this disposition prevails over half of our department.——*Report of the Committee of Commerce of the Society of Friends of Commerce and the Arts on the propriety of prohibiting Foreign Cottons in France.* December 27, 1805.

Advice of the Chamber of Commerce of Lyons: given in consequence of the foregoing communications.....The possession of metals which unite to an intrinsic value, a value universally acknowledged, the faculty of being the measure and representation of all other values, constitutes essentially the riches and power of civilized states. Under this point of view the commerce with India cannot be otherwise than fatal to Europe, because it is conducted and paid for only by means of money, which having once taken that course, proceeds to be buried in the grave which Asia digs for it. The English, possessors of vast territories in that beautiful part of the world, alone have been able to render them profitable; they have contrived to lay under tribute to them the nations which occupy Brazil, Mexico, and Peru; they engage, with success, in a traffic which they conduct at the expense of others; and by the help of their returns, they contrive to appropriate whatever wealth remains in the possession of those who have entrusted them with their capitals. Insomuch, that the India trade is useful to the English alone, and only contributes to impoverish the other states of Europe.

What, in this state of things, is the actual condition of France? Wearied during twelve long years by a revolution at once expensive and bloody; exhausted by an almost constant state of warfare, accustomed by the fertility of her soil and her happy situation, to give but an inferior attention to the interests of commerce, she sees her capital diminish yearly; and the balance of trade, for several

years, has constantly been disadvantageous to her; she is continually in a progress of impoverishment by the balance which she is obliged to pay: the high rate of interest manifests, for a long time past, that her circulating cash is not in proportion to that situation in which it ought to be according to the riches of our soil and of our industry: she may even fear that she may see her capital fail from supporting her agriculture and manufactures; she is in the condition of a commercial house, which trading without profit, exhausts itself the faster in proportion to the efforts it makes to support itself: this universal impoverishment inclines us to frugality in what we purchase, and the perfidious hands which offer those purchases to us, display them only to lead us the more rapidly to a total exhaustion. *Deliberated in the sitting of Jan.* 2, 1806.

On Feb. 22 following, the imperial decree was issued, prohibiting the entry of cotton goods and muslins: allowing the entry of cotton yarn at a duty already stated, at certain towns only; and allowing a bounty on exportation.

A note which is added by another hand observes, that according to the English papers of Dec. 21, 1805, it appears from authentic calculation that 6,000,000 of persons are annually employed in India, in the cultivation and manufacture of cotton; and receive for their labour only their food and the protection of the state. Thus, by an immense fabrication which costs the English nothing, yet nevertheless employs a population equal to one fifth of that of France, and half that of Great Britain, this greedy and industrious people subjects all Europe, and draws to itself, without expense and without hazard, the greater portion of its cash, and prevents the spread of French industry, which would retain our capitals, increase our circulation and wealth, and clothe 100,000,000 of persons. The cultivation of productions which only the climate of India can produce opens to the English a prodigious commerce which would not affect any branch of European industry.

PECULIAR INSTANCE OF IMPRINTING, ON VELLUM, EMPLOYED IN MAKING BOOKS, BEFORE THE ART OF PRINTING WAS PRACTISED.

"*O that my words were* printed *in a book.*"
Job, xix, 23.

Mr. Henshall, in the 3d Number of his Etymological Organic Reasoner, lately published, Comp. Panorama, Vol. II. p. 513, offers some account of the *Codex Argenteus of Upsal*, containing 326 pages of the Gothic Gospel, which we think sufficiently curious to insert in our work. This most precious Relic, in its primitive state, as the celebrated and learned Professor Ihre has proved from internal evidence, originally consisted of 640 pages. It is formed of very fine, thin, smooth vellum, of a *quarto* form, and purple colour; though some of the sheets (probably through age) have a paler violet hue. Upon this ground the letters have been *impressed* by the application of *metallic types* heated; they are chiefly formed of silver foil, adhering by means of some glutinous medium to the vellum; but some initiatory lines exhibit golden letters. Hence the book has sometimes been called the *Codex Aureus*. When we consider the antiquity of this invaluable volume, it is altogether wonderful that the invention of the art of printing should have been reserved for the year 1441. The transition from using one type at a time, to the combination of several applied unitedly at a single impression, seems very natural; and yet when we reflect that the use of signets cut on gems may be traced to the earliest ages of which History takes notice, without leading to any such results as either printing or engraving, we cease to wonder; we see that human ingenuity has its boundaries; and perhaps, without incurring the imputation of superstition, we shall refer the discovery of the art of printing to an act of Providence, which was about to work a mighty reformation in the religion of Christ, chiefly by the instrumentality of that most useful art. With regard to the antiquity of the *Codex*, says M. Henshall, "Unless the learned Wachter however is *totally deceived**, the *Codex Argenteus* was the book of Alaric, King of Thoulouse, whose kingdom and palace were plundered and destroyed by Chlodovic, in the year five hundred and seven: or certainly of Amalaric, whom Childebert the son of Chlodovic overcame in battle in the year five hundred and thirty-one. Unfortunately for literary curiosity, he had not leisure to arrange the investigations on which he established this conjecture. I shall however produce a few arguments in favour of his opinion.

Walafrid Strabo ‡distinctly affirms that the Goths when resident in Greece spoke the Teutonic language; and the historians, Socrates, Sozomen, and Philostorgius, testify that the learned of that nation translated the divine books into their own vernacular tongue, of which many *monuments* are still in exis-

* Vide Præf. ad Germanos, cap. 47.

‡ "Gothi (qui et Guttoni) in Græcorum provinciis commorantes *nostrum*, hoc est *Theotiscum sermonem*, habuerint, et ut historiæ (Socratis, Sozomeni, Philostorgii) testantur, postmodum studiosi illius gentis divinos libros in suæ locutionis proprietatem transtulerint, quorum adhuc monumenta apud nonnullos habentur." Walafrid. de Reb. Eccles. cap. 7.

tence. Procopius § relates that the Vandals, the Goths, and the Gepidæ had all *one* language, denominated the *Gothic*. Hence he deduces that all these distinct tribes originally appertained to one nation, inhabiting the region beyond the Danube, and afterwards became distinguished by the names of their respective leaders. Wachter presumes that these *monuments* almost necessarily refer to the *Codex Argenteus*, especially when Childebert, with his other precious ecclesiastical treasures, bore away in triumph twenty chests ‖ of the Gospels.—From probability let us proceed to certain historical evidence. This book was preserved for many centuries in the monastery of Werde, in the vicinity of Cologne. When that district was ravaged by the triennial war in the seventeenth century, it was transmitted to Prague for security. Subsequently, count Konigsmark took this city by storm, and the *Codex Argenteus* came into the possession of the Swedes with other plunder, and afterwards enriched the library of Holme. At this period Vossius with many scholars visited Christina, the patroness of learning, and became the possessor of it in 1655. Whether by favour, fraud, or dishonesty, I will not pretend to decide; but there are very suspicious circumstances attending the transfer. In the year 1662, Puffendorf, journeying through Holland, found it in his custody, and purchassed it for Count de la Garde at the price of four hundred rix-dollars. This liberal-minded nobleman, with the true spirit that characterizes a real encourager of literature, and conscious of the negligence frequently found in descendants, deposited this invaluable treasure in the royal library at Upsal, where I fervently wish it may continue for ages."

When Professor Ihre first discovered the way in which the Letters of this book were produced, he was apprehensive that his opinion would not be credited, and he called in four honourable and literary characters, Klingenstiern, Celsius, Aunel, and Frondin the subpræfect of the library, to examine the fragments to attend to the subsequent observations, and if true, or correct, to corroborate them by their testimony. Ihre published in 1753.

Proofs.—1. The form of the letters, which is evidently concave on the impressed side, is convex on the reverse. This is so palpably evident, that the smooth surface of the vellum, if you examine the margin, and spaces between the lines, is found dry and rough between the letters, and the lines of each character are discoverable by the touch of the finger.

2. Though the colour of the letters is very much decayed, and frequently destroyed, yet the deepened furrows of the letters delineate the original impression, so that, by turning to the reverse page, the marks of the letters are found mingled with its text. From this cause, errors have occasionally been committed, as Ihre proves. (*Præf. p.* 4.)

3. It is impossible that the letters could have been formed by a pen or a reed, since these instruments are incapable of impressing furrows on vellum.

4. All the characters are so uniformly similar, that the least variation in their form is not discernible; hence it is very improbable that they could have proceeded from a pen, or a reed.

5. Professor Ihre exhibited to these four respectable examiners a certain oleaginous, glutinous, substance, between the gold and silver foil, and the vellum to which they adhered, which was manifestly visible to them, when viewed in the solar light.

6. The perishing colour of the letters, which in some places are visible in such a manner, that the silver and golden particles are discernible in the furrows of the character, while the other part has entirely disappeared, gives further testimony that the book was impressed with mineral letters.

As several foreign virtuosi, especially "the monks of the order of St. Benedict in France," affected to doubt of the possibility of this process: Ihre has taken considerable pains in his Preface to vindicate his discovery, and says, "I have never exhibited the *Codex Argenteus* to any one individual, and very many learned Swedes and foreigners have inspected it, whoever called in question my opinions or statement."

§ "Omnibus (loquitur de Vandalis, Gothis et Gepidis) *una* demum *lingua*, quam Gothicam vocamus: ita ut at unam universos gentem pertinuisse quondam, ac suorum deinde ducum nominibus discretos fuisse existimem. Antiquæ eorum sedes trans flumen Istrum." Procop. de Bell. Vand. lib i. c. 2.

‖ Gregor. Tur. Hist. lib. ii. c. 37.

STATE OF THE POOR.

In several parts of our work we have directed considerable attention to the state of the poor, we refer especially to the plan suggested by Lord Suffolk, given at large, Panorama, Vol. I. p. 102, &c. and to our remarks, on the intended Bill of Mr. Whitbread, Vol. II. p. 225, &c. as well as to our observations on Mr. Beckwith's philanthropic intentions, Vol. II. p. 246, &c. The evil is of magnitude to require the united wisdom of a multitude of counsellors, and as some thoughts may strike one party which have not suggested themselves to others, we shall pay every attention to the remarks, especially the *practical* remarks, of our friends on this interesting subject.

At the time when Mr. Pitt projected an amendment of the Poor-Laws, the following *Suggestion for the Improvement of the Poor-Laws* was printed and dispersed among Members of Parliament and others, by the Gentleman whose name appears subscribed to it. The plan has simplicity at least to recommend it; and as a copy has fallen into our hands, we think it right to give it, at the present juncture, an extended circulation; for which we apprehend no apology will be required by the reverend writer. We may observe that the legislature now acts upon the principle here recommended, in the allowances made to militia-men's wives and families; the parishes where they reside pay the money in the first instance, and they are reimbursed by the parishes actually chargeable with it.

If the System of the Poor-Laws could be so amended as to do away the Necessity for Removals, to diminish Litigation, and, consequently, to lessen the Expenditure of parochial Money; almost every thing were effectuated which it may be reckoned expedient, at one Effort, to attempt.

To accomplish these desirable Ends,—

1. Let the present Law of Settlement and Removal be abolished.

2. Let that be deemed the Parish, or the Settlement, of each poor Person, wherein he shall happen to reside at the Time when Disease or Decay shall overtake him.

It is to be presumed, that the Parish wherein any poor Man shall reside has the Benefit of his Labour; and, therefore, that Place which is enriched by the Labourer, should provide for the Pauper.

One Exception, in the Metropolis, and most large Towns, may be admitted. House-Rent is so high, in some Parts of the Town, that the Labourers and Manufacturers are obliged to live in the Out-Parishes:—in such Instances, let the Parish where the Employer shall reside, support, in the Hour of Distress, the Employed.

Two Questions only will be necessary, when a poor Man shall ask for Relief;—"where do you live?" "for whom do you work?"—Let the Parish in which he may at that Time reside, supply his Wants, and let the Parish where his Employer may reside, reimburse the Expences incurred.

An End will thus be put to Removals, in all Cases; the Simplicity of the Plan will nearly supersede Litigation, (which arises chiefly out of the present involved Law of Settlements,) and a prodigious Saving will be made of parochial Money.

The poor Man (and let Humanity, as well as Economy, be looked to) will thus be happily consulted for, and his Wants readily relieved. He will be no longer exposed to the Question ordinary and extraordinary, of Examination, as it is called, and Re-Examination; where he must give an Account, maugre the Imperfections of a Memory impaired by Sickness, or weakened by old Age, of his own Life, and perhaps of his Father's Life; and, in many Instances, must swear to what he has heard, and not merely to what he knows to be Matter of Fact. He will cease to be the Victim of the Pass-Cart; whilst the most inexperienced church-warden may understand, and the most thorough-paced Beadle shall not explain away, his Right to due immediate Relief.

3. Let the Punishment of Vagrancy be Imprisonment and hard Labour.

In all other Cases, let the Law stand as it does at present.—Let all Parishes enjoy their local Acts of Parliament; the Execution of which, Habitude has made familiar to them; and let no One suppose that the Plan here suggested is a mere Innovation; it only goes, generally speaking, to put all Paupers on the same Footing with the casual Poor at present.—EDWARD ROBSON, A. M. Curate of Whitechapel.

STATE OF THE JEWS IN FRANCE PREVIOUS TO THE MEETING OF THE PARISIAN SANHEDRIM.

[Vide Panorama, Vol. II. page 943.]

THE Jews have been established in France from the days of the ancient Gauls. They were then, as they are now, traders, and one branch of their trade was the purchase of children to sell again. The Gauls at that time paid a heavy poll-tax, and the child in the cradle paid as much as his father: the consequence was, that an individual did not marry, or he exposed his children to avoid paying the tax, or he sold his children to the Jews, who sold them again to strangers.

The Jews were banished from France and re-admitted several times. They were expelled by Childebert in 533; by Dagobert an hundred years afterwards; by Philip I. in 1096; by Philip Augustus in 1382. When admitted, they were considered as *stock* on the grounds of their owners; the lords sold them, exchanged them, assigned them for the payment of their debts. The dowry of Margaret of Provence, widow of Louis IX., was assigned on the Jews, who paid her quarterly, 219 livres, 7 sous, 6 deniers. *The goods and chattels of a Jew belong to his lord*, say the *Establishments of St. Louis*; a baron could not be deprived of his Jews, any more than of his colts or horses.

The Council of Lateran, in 1215, ordered every Jew to wear a small wheel on his

breast to distinguish him from Christians. Louis IX. ordered this mark to be of a yellow colour, and to be worn both before and behind. Philip III., in 1227, added a horn on the bonnet. After enduring these and other degradations, during 200 or 300 years, they were banished for ever by Philip le Bel; but Louis X., squeezing from them the enormous sum of 122,500 livres, admitted them into France, for 12 years only, with liberty to redeem their synagogues, their burial grounds, and their books, except the Talmud: they were, however, obliged to wear the wheel, to abstain from usury, and from disputation on matters of faith. Philip V. confirmed this permission; Philip VI. revoked it; John granted another for 20 years; Charles V. another for 16 years; Charles VI. banished them wholly in 1394: since which time they have been prohibited from settling in Paris, where they had occupied the market places, and seven or eight streets entirely.* It was established as a maxim, by that great jurisconsultus, Gallus, *that to lie with a Jew was the same thing as to lie with a dog*; and, on this principle, if a Christian woman had connexion with a Jew, or a Christian man with a Jewess, the Christian criminal was burnt alive. What further fate is reserved for this people time will shew: and if the intended Sanhedrim should assemble in October, possibly some conception may be formed of its future estimation. The *costume* of its members is already arranged with great accuracy: the bonnet of the president is to be decorated with myrtle.

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* The annual tax per head for Jews was the same as that for *horned cattle*.

DESCRIPTION OF BERLIN; WITH THOUGHTS ON THE EXTERNAL APPEARANCE OF THAT CITY, AND OF POTSDAM.

Nothing is more easy than *prophecy after the fact*; yet there is, in the following letter from Berlin, dated Dec. 21, 1806, which has been published in the French papers, so many points of comparison and resemblance between the general government of the state and the condition of its capital city, that we lay it entire before our readers.

This capital of the Prussian monarchy is a striking proof of what may be accomplished by the genius of a great man in a country where nature has been niggardly of her favours. Such a genius may, for some instants, produce extraordinary things; it may excite the gaze of the world by forcing nature to effect wonders on an ungrateful soil, inimical to every species of industry; but when this impulse has ceased, Nature resumes her empire, and restores the same wildness and waste as before. She consumes those foreign plants which have been forced to flourish for a day on her soil, and quickly annihilates whatever gave the semblance of life and prosperity. If nothing can prove more forcibly the genius of the Great Frederic than what he has done at Berlin, nothing can prove more forcibly that every thing was by constraint, and that since his time every thing has degenerated.

Berlin is built in a kind of desert: the surrounding country is but an arid sand. Nevertheless, this city presents to the eye of strangers a sufficient number of handsome structures, and of streets, long, broad, regular, and adorned with good houses. The river Spree, of which the different branches cut even all quarters of the town, is adorned by several elegant and solid bridges. Berlin also possesses manufactories and workshops in a flourishing condition. The fine arts have even rendered themselves conspicuous and displayed their productions.

Nevertheless, every thing demonstrates at this moment, that all these riches are factitious; they present to the spectator much shew and appearance, but they have little solidity; like some of those ephemeral flowers, which glitter for a moment in the rays of the sun, but are too feeble to resist the coming storm.

The nobility, which composes part of the population of Berlin, is in general poor. If some families be excepted, and some bankers, fortunes are but middling: nevertheless, the women are excessively fond of dress, and spend considerable sums on personal decoration.

No public square is decorated with a handsome fountain; but pumps are placed in every street from distance to distance, to right and left.

The streets are in general provided with flat pavements for foot passengers, but these are divided at the separations between the houses and often much more frequently still by little, deep channels cut straight down into the stones by which the water runs off, and in conjunction with the steps before the doors of the houses, which encroach considerably on the pavement, become, during night, so many break-neck impediments, extremely dangerous for walkers, notwithstanding the light of the lamps. The streets are very dirty in winter; the mud is taken away too seldom: those who should remove it content themselves with forming it into heaps from space to space, and when some unlucky foot-walker hits too violently against the steps of a house, or trips at one of the channels aforesaid, if he escapes a fall for the instant, it is only to tumble forward or aside into a heap of mud.

Some of the bridges over the Spree, are of stone; the others are of wood, and open in the middle like two sluice doors reversed, to let the boats pass; the masts of which are

very high. This manner of opening is very simple and convenient, because the doors which form it, being divided into several parts, some of them continue always shut for the use of the public, while the others are open for the passage of boats.

There is but one national spectacle at Berlin; the architecture of it is well enough, and the interior is agreeable. Comedies and comic operas in German, are played in it: of which the music is good. This building is isolated; and is situated in the handsomest quarter of the city, it is also placed between two churches equally beautiful, one for catholics, the other for protestants. There is another handsome building called the Opera, it was used only for public festivals, or masquerades during the carnival. The French have established in it stores for the use of the army.

The circumference of Berlin is very great: the inhabitants affirm that it is six leagues: but many of the suburbs resemble the plain de Grenelle, at Paris, rather than parts of a populous city: in the very interior of Berlin there are still found many streets, not yet paved.

The necessaries of life, board, &c. are very dear at Berlin: wood costs as much as at Paris.

Clock-making was distinguished among the arts which flourished at Berlin. Many clocks with movements by mechanism, are well executed: one is placed in the palace at Charlottenburg which executes a military march, in which are clearly distinguished the different sounds of horns, clarions, tymbals, &c.

The town of Potsdam appears very handsome to travellers passing through it: but when examined more accurately, it is a subject of surprize, and proves to be only a castle of card. The houses have beautiful fronts and a grand appearance, but the interior in no wise corresponds: at every step, a woman covered with rags is seen at the window of a palace. The great Frederic who caused almost all the houses of this town to be constructed, was able to give them a striking effect in point of architecture, but to cause them to be inhabited by persons whose riches and opulence might answer to the magnificence of their dwellings, was above his power.

In a word the city of Berlin and its neighbourhood are in a very poor country, sandy and barren: the district has no natural commerce belonging to it, and can have none, seeing it produces nothing useful to other people, but is obliged on the contrary to purchase every thing of which it stands in need.

As to the military power of Prussia, events have proved that it was a phantom rather than a reality. The Prussian troops, composed of soldiers collected from every region, were restrained merely by a discipline of extraordinary severity: ill paid, ill fed, ill clothed, they could reckon very few real soldiers devoted to their country. The Great Frederic, indeed, with this army performed memorable prodigies; but, he is gone, and miracles have ceased.

LIST OF PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS, &c.

[*Principally from the Rep. of Arts, &c.*]

Joseph Bowyer, of Kidderminster, in the county of Worcester, Carpet-manufacturer; for a method of working or manufacturing carpeting for carpets and carpet rugs not heretofore used. Dated May 29, 1807.

John Brown, of the parish of Saint Andrew Hubbard, in the city of London, Stationer; for certain improvements in the construction of a press for printing books and other articles, part of which may be applied to presses now in common use. Dated June 2, 1807.

John Bywater, of the town and county of the town of Nottingham; for certain improvements in the construction of windlasses for weighing the anchors of ships and navigable vessels, and various other purposes. Dated June 6, 1807.

Allan Pollock, of Paisley, North Britain, at present residing in London, Merchant; for a stove of a new construction, and various improvements applicable to stoves, grates, and fire-places. Dated June 11, 1807.

Henry Maudlay, of Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, in the county of Middlesex, Engineer; for improvements in the construction of steam-engines. Dated June 13, 1807.

Francis Plowden, of Essex-street, Strand, in the county of Middlesex, Esq.; for a safe and sure method of preserving, for an extraordinary length of time, at sea and on land, butchers' meat, animal and other comestible substances, in a sweet, palatable, and nutritious state, without acid, salt, or drying; the preservation of which apthartic viands he conceives will be of great public utility. Dated June 13, 1807.

John Syeds, of Rotherhithe Wall, in the county of Surry, Compass-maker; for certain improvements in the construction of a machine for making rope or cordage, either shroud or cable laid, and in the mode of manufacturing the same. Dated June 16, 1807.

Robert Barlow, of Spring Gardens, in the county of Middlesex, Chemist and Medical Electrician; for certain oriental, aromatic, chemical compositions or compounds, to be made and moulded into various forms, shapes, and ornamental devices, as amulets in butterflies, birds, shells, and animals, and to be

worn as an ornamental part of dress by ladies and gentlemen, as rings, broaches, lockets, pins, combs, bandeaus, and other ornaments; which oriental, aromatic, chemical composition he denominates "Ebenbosamic and Ebengavui-Bosamic Composition or Compounds, or Aromatic variegated artificial Marbles and Stones, opaque and transparent." Dated June 16, 1807.

William Atkins, of the city of Norwich, Shawl-manufacturer; for certain improvements in the construction of a loom for weaving borders or stripes, or different colours, on shawls or any goods made of cotton, silk, linen, or worsted, or any other mixture of the same. Dated June 16, 1807.

James Palmer, of Enon Cottage, Shrewsbury, in the county of Salop; for a method of constructing and erecting Bridges. Dated June 26, 1807.

John Dickinson, of the parish of St. Martin Ludgate, in the city of London, stationer; for a certain machine or machinery for cutting and placing paper. Dated June 30, 1807.

William Bound, of Ray-street, in the parish of St. James Clerkenwell, in the county of Middlesex, Smith and Iron founder; for a receiver applicable to register and other stoves, by which means the cinders and ashes are with cleanliness and safety constantly retained; while the same forms an easy support to a general fire-screen. Dated July 4, 1807.

Aspley Pellatt, of Saint Paul's church yard, in the city of London, Glass manufacturer; for his improved method for admitting light into the internal parts of ships, vessels, buildings and other places. Dated July 7, 1807.

Charles Gröll, of Leicester fields, in the parish of St. Martin, in the city of Westminster, for the discovery of certain improvements on harps. Dated July 13, 1807.

John Norton, of Rolls buildings, Fetter-lane, in the city of London, mathematical Instrument-maker; for his improved pump. Dated July 13, 1807.

James Bradley, of Maid lane, Southwark, in the county of Surrey, Iron-founder; for his new kind of iron bar to be used in fire-places, for boilers, furnaces, hot-houses, and any other fire-place where bars are used. Dated July 13, 1807.

Gorden Howden, of Oxford-street, in the county of Middlesex, Sadler; for his girth pommel, which most effectually prevents the saddle from getting forward upon any description of horses, however much nature may, in the shape of the animal, work against it. Dated July 20, 1807.

Charles Lucas Birch, of Great Queen-street, in the parish of St. Giles in the Fields, in the county of Middlesex, Coach-maker; for certain improvements in the construction of the roofs and upper quarters of landaus, landaulets, barouche landaus, barouches, barouchets, curricles, and other carriages, the upper parts of which are made to fall down. Dated July 21, 1807. *

John Phillips, of East Stonehouse, in the county of Devon, Stone-mason and Sculptor; for his method or methods of constructing and removing offices, counting-houses and other rooms, with desks, drawing boards, and other similar conveniences, which method or methods may also be applied in the constructing and removing bridges, cottages, sentry boxes, and to other purposes or erections of a smaller or larger extent. Dated July 28, 1807.

Joseph Astley, of Borrowstounness, in that part of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called Scotland, Chemist; for certain improvements in the manufacture of sal-ammoniac. Dated July 28, 1807.

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* The principal object of this improvement is to remove the inconveniences arising from the old plan, viz. by preventing the leather from contracting or drawing the fore-lights out of their perpendicular position, and causing the shutters and glasses to act properly; and by rendering it impossible for water either to penetrate the leather or lie on the roof.—We understand that old landaus, landaulets, &c. may be altered to this plan.

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It not being irrelevant to the present state of affairs, we subjoin a *Description of a new invented Military Carriage*, to answer several purposes, invented by the same ingenious person (Mr. Birch, jun. of Great Queen-street). This machine is appropriated to carry from 30 to 36 men with ease. There are places constructed under each man's seat to contain ammunition, &c. The body turns upon a horizontal wheel, that it may face in any direction. A concealed lever is fixed underneath, so as to fasten the body transverse to the carriage, in which case the men may fire by two, three, or four deep, in advancing or retreating, and may be kept so fixed as to prevent a possibility of removing the body, without the application of a screw. There are moveable wings on the second seat, to contract the width one yard if required, and when so done it carries one third more luggage internally, but 12 men less externally. When circumstances are such that there is not room enough to turn the machine, the fore and hind ends are so constructed that the pole may be replaced at either end in a few minutes. It is the length of a common chariot carriage, viz. 8 feet. The centers of the axles will turn in a space 19 feet square; and if required the whole of it will form a defending battery 12 feet long, either standing on its wheels, or reclining downwards on its side.

OBSERVANDA EXTERNA.

AMERICA, NORTH.

Military Society Instituted.—A Society which proposes to perfect the military art, is lately established at West Point, on Hudson's River, under the patronage of President Jefferson, and the Secretary at War, Col. Williams of the Engineers is the present President.

Ancient Busts of American Indians.—President Jefferson, is in possession of several busts made by the Indians. The human form extends to about the middle of the body; they are nearly of the natural size. The features are well marked and characterise those which are peculiar to the *red* men: among others, is one representing an ancient savage, wherein the wrinkles of the face, and the look of the countenance, are very expressive. These busts were found by digging in a place named Palmyra, on the river Tennessee. There are different opinions as to the matter of which they are made. Some think they are of solid stone, chizzeled into form: others think they of a composition, moulded or shaped, and afterwards baked. Their substance is extremely hard. It is uncertain whether they represent idols for worship, or distinguished persons for commemoration merely. It still remains for enquiry, what were the predecessors of the present race of Indians, and who they were that were capable of producing such commendable resemblances of the human head, face, neck, and shoulders.

DENMARK.

Births and Deaths.—The following is an authentic list of Births and Deaths in this kingdom for the last year. Greenland and Iceland are not included.

	Births.	*Deaths.*
The Kingdom of Denmark . . .	29,949	22,588
Norway	26,777	18,482
Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein. . .	16,421	12,754
Town of Altona . .	793	823
Lordship of Pinneberg	901	694
County of Rantzau .	418	354
	75,259	55,695

Number of births 19,564 over the deaths.

FRANCE.

Inferior Breed of Horses. — At Saint Maxent in the department of the Deux Sevres, on Jan. 12, 1807, was a distribution of prizes for the finest horses brought to the fair of this city: but although the number of the competitors exceeded 200, not one horse was thought by those who were to award the prizes, to be deserving of the first prize, or of the second. One only obtained the third prize: it was a colt, of two years and a half old. The Mayor of the city gave all possible importance to this institution. This competition was in obedience to an Areté of the prefect of the Deux Sevres, in conformity to public orders from the Minister of the Interior, of April, 1806. The first prize was for Stallion colts, of a breed proper for the army, for a coach, or for draft, from 30 months to 4 years of age, 180 francs: the second prize was 130 francs; the third, 96 francs. For the best fillies, the first prize was 150 francs, second prize 110 francs; third prize 70 francs.

Celibacy of the Clergy.—A correspondence purporting to be that of two Catholic Ecclesiastics on the question of the *abolition of Celibacy among the Priesthood*, has lately appeared at Paris. The arguments against this observance are very prevalent, if we may draw any inference from the tenor of the advertisement prefixed.

Deaf and Dumb: Hearing by the Mouth. Not long since an experiment was made on one of M. Sicard's pupils who is deaf and dumb, by speaking into his mouth, and directing the sound into his ears, by means of the Eustachian tube, which forms a communication between the mouth and the ear; report says, this experiment succeeded completely, and that the subject of it repeated *papa*, *mama*, instantly on their being addressed to him.—The principle is not new; it occurs long ago in our Philosophical Transactions, where we read of a person so deaf as not to hear the report of a musket, yet could hear the tick of a watch held between his teeth. This procedure may have its use, and perhaps may be applicable to obstinate cases, when other attempts have failed.

Deaf and Dumb: whether competent Testators? — The civil tribunal of Verdun has been occupied in enquiring whether a person born deaf and dumb, was capable of devising by will; and whether the legacy was good. We have not been able to procure the determination of the court. Such a person, if capable of writing, might surely declare his will very distinctly, under proper testimonies; and if it were the intention of his mind, why should it not be valid?

Restoration of former Customs.—Cardinal Fesch arrived at Lyons, of which city he is Archbishop, on the first Sunday of Jan. The following Saturday there was in the Church of Notre Dame, a *benediction of four bells*: this was performed by the bishop of Montpelier in the name of the Archbishop of Lyons. The prefect of the city, and his wife, were sponsors to the first, and gave it its

name. This is a counterpart to the renewal of the Great Bell at Rome, which was considered as the Queen of the Roman Bells, and served to salute the Pope on great solemnities, to announce his death, the election of his successor, the commencement of the Carnival, and other important events. It was hurled from its throne during the Revolution; was melted, with a companion, and the metal was formed into various trinkets, which had their value, as well because there was a considerable portion of gold in it, as from other motives. His holiness consecrated and blessed the new Bells in September, 1806. Compare Panorama, Vol. I. p. 413, 1077.—Sunday the 5th of July, the Festival of St. Vincent de Paula; the panegyric of that Saint was pronounced in the Church of St. Eustache by the Abbé Boulogne, almoner of his Imperial Majesty, and Vicar General of Versailles.—It was pronounced at St. Sulpice by the Abbé Duthoget.

Boeuf gras: Carnival at Paris.—The Carnival at Paris was excessively dull this year, because the weather was *deplorable:* there were neither spectators nor masks in the streets; whence some reasonable men took occasion to fancy, say the Paris papers, that the Parisians were come to their senses. But Mardi-gras dissipated this pleasing illusion: and the whole town was crowded; the principal Streets were absolutely impassable. Among other novelties was the procession of the *Fat Ox*, which we learn was more brilliant this year than the last. After having been shewn at the principal houses of the city, the whole mass of the ceremony moved to the great court of the Thuilleries, opposite the Carousel, about one o'clock. Here the mob waited, till the condescending Empress vouchsafed to inspect the *Boeuf gras* from the windows of the Palace.

St. Genevieve.—The ancient Church of St. Genevieve, at Paris, being ordered to be demolished for the purpose of opening a Street, searchers were made in the interior of the Church, in order to discover the coffins of Clovis, of Queen Clotilda, and of Theobald and Gontran, their sons Not less than fifteen stone coffins were found: of which four were ornamented with crosses, &c. but all had been opened and their contents removed, apparently many years ago.

London Agonistes: or Paris made a Seaport.—The advantage of the British Metropolis in possessing a port capable of floating the largest vessels, at so great a distance from the sea, has long been acknowledged by all intelligent persons, and envied by our rivals and enemies. Considerable attention has lately been excited at Paris by a project for rendering that city a sea port, and for bringing up to it vessels direct from the Ocean.—M. Ducrest, who has studied this subject, demonstrates, 1. that small vessels are better, for carrying on trade in than large ones, even for water of distant voyages: so that a depth of seven or eight feet, is fully sufficient to render Paris equal to Cadiz, Marseilles, and the greatest maritime cities. 2. A canal not dug into the ground but formed by two banks, may *easily* be formed; and this may be made as broad, as the architect thinks proper: at a *very small expence*, and without any great obstacle. 3. The last difficulty, and that which has hitherto been thought insurmountable, is where to find water enough to fill this canal: and to raise it to the highest parts of such a construction. But here the genius of the projector triumphs, he has nothing more to do than to raise it from one level to another, seeing there is water in plenty at the mouth of the River, and thereby supplying the upper districts where it is wanting. He is even so sure of success on this article, that he proposes to form another sea port at Versailles: to supply which he requires only permission to draw off *two hundred inches* of water taken from the Seine, to be raised by machines worked by horses, and to discharge their waters into two vast basons, dug on purpose; the whole cost not to exceed 1,000,000 livres (40, or £50,000) the annual expence would be nothing more than the keep of 300 horses.—The benevolent author does not confine his attention to Paris, but proposes to extend his maritime communications to all the inland cities of France. But, as he has at present only undertaken to enable the metropolis of the great nation to rival our *little town* of London in Shipping, Dock-yards, and foreign commerce, we shall wait till he has completed this undertaking, before we report on the ramifications of his scheme.

Professor of Arabic.—Agreeably to a decree, dated at Finkenstein, the Emperor has founded, at Marseilles, a professorship of the Arabic language; to which he has appointed Don Gabriel, formerly missionary at Cairo, with a pension of 8000 francs.

Voyage to South Seas.—A work has been announced at Paris with the following title, "Voyage and Discoveries in the South Seas, undertaken by command of his Majesty, the Emperor, by the corvettes Geographe and Naturaliste, in the years 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, and 1804, published by command of the Emperor; compiled by M. Peyron, naturalist to the expedition and correspondent of the Institute of France;" in two volumes 4to. with 41 charts.

Wolves.—The wolves which infest the woods of Teck, Noailles, and several forests, have created very great alarm in most of the communes of the department of the Oise, and particularly in the environs of Beauvais.

Three children have been devoured by these voracious animals. The prefect of the department has been ordered by the government to use all his exertions and precautions to prevent similar calamities.—*Gazette de France.*

Collection of Natural History.—M. Leschenault, one of the naturalists belonging to the expedition of Capt. Baudin, who was detained at Batavia by illness, has just arrived at Nantes with a superb collection of natural history, and one of the most valuable collections of East-Indian arms and instruments, procured from Otaiti, Java, and the adjacent islands. He has neglected no means whatever to enrich natural history, by furnishing several kinds hitherto unknown. He is expected shortly at Paris with his collection.

Recent Vandalism.—M. Millin, the most learned literato in France on the subject of national antiquities, and conservator of the National Museum, has late travelled into the interior of that country, with design of recovering what articles of curiosity the revolutionary fury may have spared. He reports that the antiquities of Corbeil, which he caused to be engraved some years ago, are now not to be found; that in the commandery of St. John the image of the unhappy Queen Ingelburga, Princess of Denmark, and consort of Philip Augustus, is destroyed; with various other antiquities. From these facts we infer that the spirit of revolutionary Vandalism still continues its ravages.

GERMANY.

Book Trade at Leipsic Fair.—The Catalogue of Books at the last Leipsic fair amounted to only 1,562 articles, including the Latin Works. Neither were the whole (by many) of these, novelties. We distinguish among them the Musical Physician, who, instead of powders and pills, prescribes *marches* and *allegros:* instead of purgatives *prestos*; he cures the fever by the gentle movements of the *andante*, and soothes the agonies of pain by the delights of an *adagio*. Whether this work be *serious*, as is affirmed, we cannot say: but we are not bound to be serious in reporting it.—There were many continuations, or new editions of former works: Voyages and Travels, Biography, &c. Novels and Theatricals appear to have suffered the least diminution: the number of the first, is 88; of the other, 38. But what proves most decidedly to what low degrees of importance this fair is reduced, is the fact, that Frankfort has sent but one solitary bookseller, instead of ten who rarely failed of frequenting it formerly.

Early Typography.—In the Royal Library at Munich is lately discovered an instance of the early age of printing, thought to be anterior to any hitherto known. It is an exhortation to all the Christian states to join in a campaign against the Turk. It is written in German verses; towards the end of the year 1454. This little work comprises only nine pages in 4to. printed with moveable types of wood. Those only who have inspected this work can really determine its value, or its authenticity: to us, it does not appear of so early a rank, as those who possess it incline to ascribe it.—In another part of this Number, vide p. 1270, our readers have seen the date of 1441, as that of the origin of Printing, it should appear that in 1439, the art was known: but was practised under the secrecy of an oath. Of this, perhaps, more on a future occasion.

Spaniards in Hanover.—The two Spanish regiments of Zamora and Catalonia arrived July 6, at Lunenburg, where they will be joined by the regiment of Guadalaxara, infantry, and that of Villa Viciosa, cavalry: about the middle of the month the Spanish army of 17,000 men was expected in that country; and in the month of August, the whole of the Spanish forces.

HOLLAND.

Dutch Uniform. — The uniform of the Dutch army, is from the beginning of the present year to be white.

Ship of the Line.—An 80 gun ship was launched from the dock yard at Amsterdam in December last, called the *Commerce of Amsterdam.*

INDIES, EAST.

Mogul.—On the death of the late Mogul, one of his near relations, who had been an officer in the service of the King of Persia, came to Delhi, and declared that nothing should induce him to continue in the service of a Monarch whose councils were hostile to the interests of the Company, whose kindness to his honoured relative he should always remember with gratitude. We understand this gentleman will be reinstated in a place of trust and honour in Agra, which was enjoyed by one of his ancestors in the days of the Mogul's prosperity.

Literature.—Mr. King has been presented by the India Company with 1500 pagodas, for a translation of a work on Mohammedan Jurisprudence.

INDIES, WEST.

Conspiracy and Fidelity.—The Provost Marshall of St. Vincent's, on the 13th of May, published an "Act to authorise and empower certain persons therein named, to contract with any person for the transportation of two Negro Slaves, convicted of an attempt to excite an insurrection among the slaves in the island of Bequia; and also to purchase a certain female Slave, named Zabette, from the Proprietor of the said Slave, for the purpose of manumitting her, together with her infant child, and for granting an annuity to the said Slave, for her meritorious conduct in exposing the conspiracy."

ITALY.

Finances of Italy.—The finances of Bonaparte's kingdom of Italy, were allotted for the year 1807 in the following manner.

	Livres.
Interest of the public debt and pensions	15,125,000
The civil list	5,372,630
Grand Judge	7,463,000
Interior	15,350,370
Exterior relations	1,000,000
War and Marine	52,766,950
Remittance to France	30,000,000
Ministers of Religion	180,000
The whole expenses for the year are estimated at	114,125,000

The property of the *Caisse d'Amortissement*, and the *Biens Domaniaux*, is ordered to be sold.

Division of Naples.—An edict, dated Dec. 8, 1806, determines the future division of this kingdom into 14 districts, which will form 495 governments and 520 communes.

Streets lighted at Naples.—On the 16th of December, for the first time, the principal streets of this great city were lighted by lamps; the crowd was very great in the streets of Toledo and of Chiaja, of those who desired to behold this new spectacle.

Births at Genoa.—The number of births in this city during 1806, was 2050: that of deaths was 3513.

Extreme Heat.—A correspondent writes from Verona, that the oldest person does not remember so hot a summer as the present. In Middle and Lower Italy the almost insupportable heat produces brain fevers and other disorders. At Rome, the heat rose to 29 degrees of Reaumur. In that city 60 persons have within a short time been sent to the lunatic hospital.—Letters from Tyrol say, "The heat here is almost intolerable. The harvest is over, and at Botzen the grapes are already ripe, a circumstance which has not occurred for half a century."

PERSIA.

King of Persia.—The German papers give us the following description of the present King of Persia:—Feth-Ali-Shah, Sophi of Persia, is about 56 or 57 years of age. His figure is handsome, and inspires respect: his intentions are upright; his judgment correct, and his penetration considerable. His manners are affiable and graceful: he is fond of women, horses, the chace, and war. He has several children. His eldest son, Abas-Nirza, is his lieutenant general at Erivan; and has for his adviser Chaty Mirza, a very well informed man. The Grand Vizir of the Shah is named Rezzac-Mirza; he is constantly with his master at Thela; he has the reputation of being an accomplished minister. Feth-Ali-Shah maintains the most rigorous justice in his dominions and a police not less rigorous: order reigns throughout every city, safety in the streets, discipline in the armies. His troops are numerous and composed of men full of health and ardour: but they have no idea of European tactics. The regent of Persia, Achal, endeavours to introduce these tactics into his army. All public acts, at the Court of Persia, must be in the Persian language, although the Turkish is spoken there, ordinarily. The language of the lower class of people is the Kurde, which is the parent of both the Turkish and the Persian. In Syria and other countries of the East, every one must appear in the dress of the country: In Persia the European habit is an advantage. Nevertheless, travellers usually wear the eastern dress, in order to avoid too much notice from the populace.

By the last letters from Shiraz to Bombay, we learn that the King of Persia conducts himself with prevarication and indecision towards the traders from the Eastward; he seems afraid to trust his Ministers, who are inimical to the English; and they have lately shewn a disaffection to many of his measures. In fact, his councils are divided, and his favourites are becoming so very unpopular, that it is difficult for the people to know to which party to incline. The barter of wines, horses, and mules, for the commodities of the East is prohibited, but the communication is not yet cut off.

SWITZERLAND.

Regulations of Morals.—In Switzerland, it is acknowledged that the number of illegitimate children is considerably greater than before the revolution, which is attempted to be accounted for, by supposing that formerly they were carried to the Foundling Hospital at Milan, and so continued unknown. The last regulation of morals appeared on December 31, 1806. it enacts that single persons shall attend to the public repetition of the catechism till the age of 22 years: a person guilty of being drunk is fined 5 livres; and the keeper of the public-house with whom the guilt has been contracted, is fined 8 livres. After the Vespers (evening worship) on a Sunday, no child under 13 years of age is to be seen in the streets. No games of chance are to be played at, under a fine of 150 livres. The smaller council has the exclusive privilege of fixing such days on which dancings, balls, &c. will be permitted.

Helvetic Society.—This society, long known under the title of the *Society of Schintznac*, and which decreed 30 years ago a prize to the Abbé Mably for his *Conversations of Phocion*, has appeared to have been annihilated by the calamities of the revolution and the war. The still remaining members of this respectable association are desirous of reviving the meetings of it in the pleasant town of Zofingen.

PRUSSIA.

A Statistical Survey of Prussia in September, 1806, by Professor Timæus.

Grand Divisions.	*Areas in German sq. miles.*	*Population*
MONARCHY OF PRUSSIA.	5,647	9,851,000
Kingdom of Prussia	3,153	4,104,000
Old East Prussia	704	990,000
New East Prussia	915	877,000
West Prussia	576	817,000
South Prussia	958	1,420,000
Duchy of Silesia	730	2,047,000
Lower Silesia	411	1,202,061
Upper Silesia	249	601,128
Glatz	29	101,919
New Silesia	41	71,826
Provinces in Germany	1,751	3,653,000
In Upper Saxony	1,167	1,853,000
1. The Electoral March	452	8,530,000
2. The New March	206	324,000
3. Pomerania	442	518,000
4. Erfurt, Eilhsfeld, Muhlhausen and Nordhausen	48	158,000
In Lower Saxony	187	581,000
1. Magdeburg & Mansfield	109	320,000
2. Halberstadt	26	101,000
3. Hohenstein	8	26,000
4. Quedlinburg	1	14,000
5. Hildesheim and Goslar	40	120,000
In Westphalia	275	726,000
1. Kleve and Elten	20	54,000
2. Mark, Essen, & Werden	51	148,003
3. Minden	18	70,363
4. Ravensberg	16	89,938
5. Lingen & Teklenburg	13	46,000
6. Ostfriesland (Frisia)	56	119,562
7. Munster and Pappenberg	49	99,040
8 Paderborn	50	98,407
In Franconia	120	493,000
1. Anspach	62	270,000
2. Bayreuth	57	223,000
Neufchatel and Valengin	68	47,900

In 1805, the remaining part of the Duchy of Cleves, the principalities of Neufchatel and Valengin, of Anspach and Bayreuth, were ceded to France; in lieu of which the Hanoverian Countries (about 700 German square miles, and one million and one hundred thousand inhabitants) were disposed of by Napoleon in favour of the King of Prussia.—Deducing the former from and adding the latter to the sum total, at the top of the above survey, the Prussian monarchy contained in September, 1806, 6,191 German square miles, and 10,365,000 inhabitants.—Public revennes 38—40 millions of rix-dollars, or 60 millions of florins.

By the peace of Tilsit, signed on the 9th of June 1807, the King of Prussia is obliged to give up the following provinces.

Grand Divisions.	*Areas in German sq. miles.*	*Population.*
Dantzic, Thorn, and part of South Prussia, ceded by Poland in 1793	760	2,100,000
The rest of South Prussia, & New East Prussia, ceded by the Treaty of St. Petersburg, in 1795	1187	
In Upper Saxony.		
The Altmark	62	114,000
Erfurt Eichsfeld, Muhausen, and Nordhausen	48	158,000
Corbus (in Lusatia)	17	33,200
In Lower Saxony.		
Western Division of Magdeburg, about	61	250,000
Halberstadt	26	101,000
Hohenstein	8	26,000
Quedlinburg	1	14,000
Hildesheim and Goslar	40	120,000
In Westphalia.		
Mark, Essen, and Werden	51	148,000
Minden	18	70,363
Ravensberg	16	89,938
Lingen and Teklenburg	18	46,000
Ostfriesland (Frisia)	56	119,562
Munster and Pappenberg	49	99,040
Paderborn	50	98,407
Electorate of Hanover	700	1,100,000
Loss total	3,167	4,467,570

RUSSIA.

Scots Colony, on the Mountains of Caucasus.—His Imperial Majesty has been pleased to grant a very remarkable charter to the Colony of Scotchmen who have been settled, for the last four years, in the mountains of Caucasus. The rights and privileges accorded to these Scotchmen, who form a detached settlement in a district so thinly peopled, and bordering on the territories of so many uncivilized tribes of Mahometans and heathens, are intended to increase their activity in extending trade and manufactures, and to place them, in respect to their immunities, on the same footing with an Evangelical Society of Sarepta. They are to have the requisite additional allotments of land, as near as possible to the village which they have already founded. Of these his Majesty secures to them the perpetual possession, promising that no part of the tract allotted to their community shall ever pass by sale, mortgage, or bill of emption,

or on any other pretence, into the occupation of strangers. They are exempt from all imposts or burthens for thirty years; at the end of which period they are, instead of poll tax, to pay 15 copecks of rent for each acre of arable land, and to pay their proportion of the land tax, but to remain exempted from all other imposts, from the civil and military service of the state, and from the billeting of soldiers in any of their villages. The free exercise of their religion is confirmed to them, and the internal affairs and police of the settlement shall for ever be administered by a magistrate chosen from among themselves. His passports will be a sufficient authority for them to travel and traffic in every part of the empire, but not for leaving the country. The Chief Magistrate is not, without special permission, to admit to the privileges of a colonist any Russian subject, but is at liberty to receive, as settlers, Kabardans, Circassians, and every other description of Mahometans and Heathens, being freemen, and taking the oath of allegiance to his Majesty These may also become converts to the religion of the colony. The colonists may also buy and keep Kabardan, Circassian, and other Mahometan and Heathenish slaves. They may freely exercise every sort of trade, art, or manufacture, and, within their own limits, distil and vend spirituous liquors. The colony is placed under the special protection of the civil government of Caucasus.

Phenomenon.—On the 13th of March last, in the afternoon, the inhabitants of the Canton of Juchnow, in the government of Smolensk, were alarmed by an uncommonly loud clap of thunder At the moment of this explosion two peasants belonging to the village of Peremeschajew, in the Canton of Wereja, being out in the fields, perceived, at the distance of forty paces, a black stone of considerable magnitude falling to the earth, which it penetrated to a considerable depth beneath the snow. It was dug up and found to be of an oblong square figure, of a black colour, not unlike cast iron, very smooth throughout; resembling a coffin on one side, and weighing about 100 pounds. This meteor stone was sent by the governor of the province to the minister of the interior, Count Kotschubei, by whom it has been transmitted for examination to the Imperial Academy of Sciences, at St. Petersburg.

Tilsit.—This place, become celebrated by the late interview of the two Emperors, and the subsequent peace, is situated on the left side of the Niemen, which empties itself into the Baltic; it formerly belonged to Lithuania, and is an agreeable little town, the streets are large and well paved; the houses are mostly small, consisting of two stories. The environs are very pleasant. It is 20 leagues from Konigsberg, 70 from Warsaw, and 80 from Berlin.

SPAIN.

Theatricals, and rewards to Theatrical authors.—The King of Spain, by an ordinance of Dec. 17, 1806 has established a committee of direction and reform for the theatres; his intention is, to excite emulation among the Spanish literati, for the composition of new pieces, and the reform of old ones. The magistrates of the city of Madrid, who compose this committee, have published the following regulations with his majesty's approbation. 1. Every tragedy or comedy during the life of the author shall produce to him eight per cent. of the whole produce of the representations of his piece, which shall take place Throughout the kingdom. 2. Dramas or Comedies, in like manner, 5, per *cent.* 3. Translated pieces, 3 per cent. during ten years. 4. Operas, Oratorios, &c. 8 per cent. 5 per cent. to the musician, 3 per cent. to the poet. 5. Every translator shall give a copy of the original with his version. 6. The cashier of the theatre shall keep a separate account of the portion payable to authors. 7. The pieces, of whatever nature they be, shall be addressed to the committee of direction at Madrid, shall be warranted by the approbation of the vicar general of Madrid, and afterwards submitted to the examination of a censor, who shall determine on their admission or rejection according to their literary merit 8. The printing and publishing of theatrical pieces belong exclusively to authors, who shall be at liberty to take what steps they please on this subject.

TURKEY.

Eater of corrosive sublimate.—There was lately living, and may be still, at Constantinople, an extraordinary man, known by all the city under the name of Soliman the eater of corrosive sublimate. He is 106 years of age, and has seen the Sultans Achmet III. Osman, Mahmoud, Mustapha III. Abdul Hamid, and Selim III. In his early life he accustomed himself, like other Turks, to the use of Opium, but having augmented his dose to a great quantity without experiencing the desired effect, he adopted the use of sublimate and has taken it more than 30 years, to the amount of a drachm or 60 grains daily. He went into the shop of a jew apothecary to whom he was unknown, and asked for a drachm of sublimate; he mixed it in a glass of water, and swallowed it instantly. The apothecary was dreadfully frightened, because he knew the consequences of being accused of poisoning a Turk: but what was his astonishment when he saw the same man return the following day, for another dose of an equal quantity. It is said, that Lord Elgin, Mr. Smith, and other Englishmen have known this extraordinary man; and have heard him declare, that his enjoyment after having taken this active poison is the greatest he ever felt from any cause whatever.—*Mémorial Europ.* No. 768.

OBSERVANDA INTERNA.

His Majesty's Sale of Spanish Sheep.—August 11, about ten o'clock, the breeders and gentlemen who are engaged in rearing of Spanish sheep, began to assemble in the paddock, south of the Pagoda at Kew, and entered on their examination of the forty-two Merino sheep, in as many pens, which had been selected by the superintendants of His Majesty's farming concern, at Kew, for sale on this occasion: they consisted of fourteen four-toothed rams, two six-toothed rams, seventeen full mouthed ewes, four six-toothed ewes, and four other aged or broken-mouthed ewes, all of the true Merino breed, without any admixture or cross of other breeds. In general, it seemed from this examination, that the sheep were considerably larger than those sold by His Majesty four or five years ago, when this sale was first established, and much improved in carcase, and were equal, if not superior, to any before sold, in the fineness of their wool. About half past one o'clock, Mr. Smith, the auctioneer, who has succeeded to this trust, in consequence of the death of Mr. Farnham, who hitherto sold the King's sheep, opened the business by a short but appropriate speech to the company, on His Majesty's gracious intention in taking this mode of disseminating this inestimable kind of sheep; and stated, that the rams now before them had, on the average, sheared 10lb. each of washed wool, and the ewes four pounds and a half, on the average; the wool this year having been washed on the sheeps' backs, before shearing, according to the English method. He noticed the body of evidence which has been adduced, of these sheep being hardy enough to endure the climate of Shetland, and any of the Northern British isles. The biddings then commenced, and the whole were sold as follows, viz.

Four-toothed Rams.

Lot	Gs.	Lot	Gs.
1	Mr Hunt..... 13½	8	Mr. Allen..... 37
2	Mr. Mackenzie.. 16½	9	Mr. Kid 25
3	Mr. Beard 18	10	Rev. Dr. Beak.. 28
4	H. Summer, Esq. 13½	11	Mr. Cherry 18
5	Mr. Browne 25	12	Mr. Compton .. 25
6	Mr. Mackenzie .. 22	13	Mr. Cherry 25
7	H. Summer, Esq. 15	14	H. Summer, Esq. 22

Six-toothed Rams.

15	Mr. Beard..... 41	16	Mr. Mackenzie . 33

Full-mouthed Ewes.

17	Mr. Rickwood.. 11	26	Mr. Rickwood . 23
18	Mr. Peck 14½	27	Earl Fortescue .. 19
19	Mr. Hunt 11½	28	Mr. Palk 26
20	Mr. Allen..... 17	29	Mr. Mackenzie . 30
21	Mr. Rickwood . 20½	30	Mr. Allen..... 26
22	Mr. Mackenzie . 21	31	Mr. Aiton..... 28
23	Ditto..... 25	32	Mr. Mackenzie . 26
24	Mr. Rickwood .. 26	33	Mr. Allen..... 21
25	Ditto..... 27		

Six-toothed Ewes.

34	Mr. Hunt..... 11	36	Earl Fortescue...10
35	Ditto..... 10	37	Mr. Mackenzie 18½

Aged Ewes, &c.

38	Mr. Hunt 10½	41	Mr. Peck 17
39	Ditto 12½	42	Mr. Thorp 20
40	Ditto..... 10		

In putting up the last lot, Mr. Smith rather facetiously observed, that he had now to sell a *rara* ovis; a *fat* Merino ewe; and such in truth she was, compared with any thing which has before been sold from the King's flock. At the conclusion of the sale, notice was given, that such purchasers as wished it, might have their sheep delivered immediately; and that others, whose convenience it suited, might leave them three or four days, under the same care which has hitherto been taken of them. Among the company present, we noticed Sir Joseph Banks, Messrs. Micklethwaite, Allen, Fane, Weston, Mackenzie, Summer, Sharp, Baker, Marsh, Shepherd, Thorp, Walton, Farey, Laycock, Smart, Aiton, &c. &c.

Question of Right.—The question between his Grace the Archbishop of Durham and the corporation of York, touching the right of the former to the possession of the gates, bars, and posterns of the said city, during his grace's fair, commonly called Lammas Fair, held yearly in that city and the suburbs thereof, came on to be tried at the assizes at Durham (pursuant to an order of the Lord Chancellor) July 31st, before the Hon. Baron Wood, and a special jury of that county, when a verdict was given for his grace, whereby is confirmed and established the right so claimed by him, and which had been infringed upon by the defendants, in their having lately pulled down one of the said posterns, in defiance of notice given to them on behalf of his grace to desist from such proceeding. It was not for the recovering of any special damages that his grace was induced to institute this suit, but for the purpose of supporting and handing down to his successor the rights of the See unimpaired, agreeably to the trust reposed in him.

Insurance.—The following is an account of the gross Fire-insurance duty in England for one year, ending 5th Jan. 1806, distinguishing the amount paid by each office respectively:

London.

Albion, 1 qr. fr. Mic. to Ch.	£3,578	Phœnix	59,163
British	18,774	Royal Exch.	44,095
Globe	17,248	Sun	92,845
Hand in Hand	12,120	Union	4,788
Imperial	23,141	Westminster	12,277
London	6,210		£294,196

Country.

Bath, Sun	1,137	Norwich, ¼ yr.	3,063
Bath, O'd	1,599	Norwich Union, ¼ year	1,346
Birmingham, ½ yr.	924	Newcastle-upon-Tyne	3,759
Bristol, Town	3,320	Salamander, in Wiltshire	2,829
Bristol, Crown	1,257	Wooler, Northumberland	42
Essex, Equitable	1,036	Worcester	1,426
Finchinfield Soc.	52		
Hints, Sussex, Dorset, and Winchester	1,312		£30,652
Kent	4,752		
Liverpool	2,790		

The value of property insured in Great Britain, in 1806, was about £200,000,000; and in the whole United Kingdom about £270,000,000.

Tyne Side Agriculture.—At a respectable meeting of the Tyne-Side Agricultural Society, lately held at Ovingham, the following prizes were adjudged:—for the best tup more than one shear, to Mr. Wm. Donkin, of Sandhoe, five guineas; for the best shearing tup, to the same gentleman, five guineas; and for the best pen of gimmers, to M. William Jobling, of Styford, five guineas.

Norfolk Sheep Shearing.—At Mr. Tollet's sheep-shearing, which took place on the 15th, 16th, and 17th of last month, a great number of agriculturists, &c. attended. The wool was sold at the same price as last year, viz. Merino at 4s. that of the mixed breed, at 3s. per lb. and to the same persons, Messrs. Wooley, of Mottram, near Manchester. The number of fleeces was 962, of which 86 were pure Merino. The gross weight of the wool was 3785 lb.—the gross price £605, 12s.—which is about 12s. 8d. per fleece for the whole flock. —A Spanish Ram, sold by Mr. Tollet to Mr. Stubbs, of Sandiford, yielded 10 lb. 2 oz. of wool, which was sold for 4s. per lb. so that a single fleece brought £2 6d.—A yearling ewe of Mr. Stubbs's, produced 6 lb. 4 oz. of wool, at 3s. per lb.—A fat three-year old wether afforded more amusement to the company, who entered into a sweepstakes to guess his dead weight. He weighed 26 lb. per quarter, had 20 lb. of rough fat, and the carcase was ackowledged by all to be a beautiful one, and the quality of the mutton excellent.—This sheep has afforded more than a guinea's worth of wool this season, and above 30s. worth at the two former clippings.

Mr. Curwen's Sheep-Shearing at the Harrow Slack was this year most numerously attended. About eighty gentlemen dined with Mr. Curwen, in his tent, and spent the day with great festivity and good humour. A large party of country people likewise partook of his hospitality. Mr. Curwen's South Down flock was allowed to be much improved. The gentlemen conversant in the quality of wool agreed, that so far from there being any deterioration in the quality of the fleece, they thought it superior to what it had been in former years. A number of South Down tups, and several of the half breed, were sold at considerable prices. On the whole, there appeared a much greater display of spirit, and a strong probability of a speedy improvement being effected in the breed of our northern sheep. The show of long horned cattle was not numerous, but admitted to be admirable specimens of the breed. The meeting resolved unanimously to congratulate the Bishop of Landaff on his Lordship's having received a gold medal from the Board of Agriculture, for a "Treatise on Planting, and the Growth of Forest Trees." It was signed by all present, and Mr. Curwen was requested to present it to the Bishop of Landaff; and to intimate to his Lordship the satisfaction it would afford to them and the public, if this valuable Essay were published. The cups given by Mr. Curwen were adjudged as follows:—For the best two-year old long horned bull, to Mr. Ellison, of Sizergh; for the best two-year old heifer, to Mr. Benn, of Middleton-Place; for the best half-bred shearling tup, to General Gale, of Bardsea; for the best half-bred shearling gimmer, to Mr. Benson, of Hawkshead-Field.

Whale Fishery.—The number of ships belonging to the port of Hull only that were engaged last year in the Greenland and Davis' Straits fishery, was 40, of which three were taken and destroyed by the French. The remaining 37 took 238 whales, and brought home 9822 butts of blubber, and 3612 tons of oil.

New Turnpike Road.—A meeting was lately held at Oakham, Rutland, to take into consideration the propriety of making a new turnpike-road from that town to the road leading from Melton Mowbray to Leicester. It was resolved, that the plan would be highly advantageous to the country. It appeared, that the sum of £3000. would be fully sufficient to carry it into execution, which it was resolved to raise by subscription in shares of £50. At the meeting the sum of £600 was immediately subscribed.

Prison Charities.—From a report of the state of Prison Charities, at Shrewsbury, for the year ending at Midsummer, 1807, being the tenth year of the establishment of that laudable institution, it appears, that the total amount of subscriptions and donations was £96. 4s. 6d.; the disbursements, £111. 4s. 6d.; and the balance in hand, £37. 15s. 5½d.

Hereford Agriculture.—The last meeting of the Herefordshire Agricultural Society, held at Leominster, was numerously attended. The cattle and sheep exhibited were of the first quality and value. A pen of Southdowns, the property of Mr. Tench, of Brimfield, and a Leicestershire cross belonging to Mr. Walker, were much admired. About fifty gentlemen and principal graziers of this

and the adjoining counties, dined together at the Oak Inn, and spent the afternoon with the greatest conviviality.

Essex Agriculture.—The late agricultural show of stock, at Chelmsford though not so large as expected, was in general good. T. Honywood, Esq. and R. C. Haselfoot, Esq. had some good oxen, but no premium had been offered by the society for fat beasts. C. C. Western, Esq. had some very good South-Down ram hoggets and wethers; also Devon heifers, bulls, and pigs. R. M. Robinson, Esq. had a good ram hogget, and a couple of fat wethers, brought up twins, of long wool breed; also a very handsome Suffolk stallion, not yet four years old. Mr. Wade's and Mr. White's stallions could not be admitted, notice not having been given in due time. Mr. Pooley had some handsome young half-bred heifers; P. Wright, Esq. a good heifer in milk; Mr. Mason, some heifers in calf, and a cart colt; Mr. Buttle, a good black stallion.—Mr. Western did not enter any of his stock for premiums, nor did Mr. Robinson his sheep; having had several medals adjudged to them at former meetings. The premiums for stock were awarded as follow:—to James Scratton, Esq. the silver Medal, for the best cart stallion; to Mr. George Marshall, of Kelvedon Hatch, ditto, for the best bull; to Mr. Pooley, of Kelvedon, ditto, for the best cow; to Filmer Honeywood, Esq. for the best ram and ewe hoggets, fine wool; to Peter Wright, Esq. ditto, for the best fat wether. There were no candidates for the long-wool sheep and boar. Various premiums were likewise adjudged to labourers and servants in husbandry.

Fire Clay.—Stratas of excellent fire clay have lately been discovered, near the head of the Heath Canal, on the line of the Carmarthenshire rail-road. The bricks made with it have stood the strongest test, and excel in quality any that have ever been imported into the country; a circumstance which must render the discovery of great importance to the proprietors of iron and copper works.

Collieries.—General Warde has made considerable progress in re-opening the extensive collieries, originally begun and improved by Mr. Townsend, on the Carmarthenshire side of Burry river, nearly opposite the ancient corporate town of Loughor. This spirited adventure is expected to prove of considerable benefit to the public, by extending the supply, facilitating the exportation, and operating as a check on the farther advance in price of that useful article.

New Canal.—The cutting of the Glasgow, Paisley, and Androssan canal, is now going on vigourously, within two miles of Glasgow. This is a barge canal, the first in Scotland, on the plan of those inland navigations, which in the manufacturing counties in England, have been productive of immense advantages to the country, and to canal proprietors.

We shall notice in our next volume the immense improvements that are going on in Scotland, as well relating to CANALS as to the HIGH ROADS; a particular account of which we shall insert, together with a beautiful map of the improvements, by SPECIAL PERMISSION, from documents compiled under the authority of Parliament, engraved by Arrowsmith.

New Church.—The foundation-stone of St. George's Church, to be built in Buchanan-street, Glasgow, fronting the west-end of George-street, has been laid, with the solemnities usual on such an occasion. The Lord Provost, magistrates, and council, were accompanied by the clergy, and the members of the merchants and trades-houses.

Cathedral Beautified.—The Bishop of St. Asaph is improving the exterior of his Cathedral. A new bridge is building, which will shorten the approach to the city, and obviate the danger which presents itself on the present old dilapidated bridge.

Improvements at Chester.—Extensive improvements are making at Chester. The new front of the County Gaol is nearly finished. A City Gaol is building, and nearly completed.

Exhalation.—The following curious phenomenon was observed by several persons, on Wednesday, August 4, in the neighbourhood of Forncett, in the county of Norfolk, about two o'clock in the afternoon:—A body of vapour, of extraordinary magnitude, seemingly arose out of the earth, accompanied by a very loud rumbling noise. It resembled the smoke of a conflagration, and had a fiery appearance—it continued ascending for the space of three minutes, all the time attended with the noise above-mentioned, and with a considerable degree of agitation, till it mixed with the clouds above it, which then appeared for a short time to partake of the same agitation. The air was the whole while exceedingly oppressive.

Manure.—Mr. Morley, of Brickling, in the county of Norfolk, has discovered a very cheap and most excellent manure, for improving the growth of wheat, turnips, clover, and all other kinds of grass, either on layers, old pastures, or meadows. The expense of which will not exceed two pounds ten shillings per acre, on land prepared for wheat, whereby a production of six to seven coombs per acre, on very poor land, has been obtained; and on good mixed soil, the wheat crop thereby produced has exceeded ten coombs.

Improvements at Bangor.—Bangor is increasing in size more rapidly than any place of its class in the Empire; ten or twelve new houses are building there.

Canal to the Sea.—The unremitting exertions which are now making to obtain the laudable object of a canal from Carlisle to the West Sea, are highly creditable to the public spirit of this county. The great scarcity of coals which was experienced at Carlisle last winter, first suggested the idea of a canal to Mr. Curwen; and the pains taken by that gentleman to inquire into the practicability and advantage of such an undertaking, both in a local and commercial point of view, entitle him at least to the thanks of the community. The liberal and candid manner in which the plan was brought forward by Mr. C. by consulting the interests of all the great land proprietors, has been the means of removing all petty jealousies, and steps have in consequence been adopted, by the union of the principal characters in Cumberland, which promise success to its attainment. About £300. has been subscribed to defray the expences of a survey made by Mr. Chapman, of Newcastle, who, after a careful examination of the banks of the river Eden, and of the channel of the Solway Frith, has suggested two different lines of canal, one from Carlisle to Maryport, which he supposes will cost about £95,000, and be sufficient for vessels of fifty tons burden, and another from Carlisle to a place called the Binnacle or Knock Cross, which for vessels of ninety tons he supposes may cost about £55,000, but for vessels of forty-five tons would only cost about £40,000. Should a communication with the West Sea be carried into effect, Cumberland and the South-West parts of Scotland will be the first to reap immense advantages from the undertaking, in the improvement of agriculture, the increase of trade, manufactures, and commerce; and it may be expected that it will eventually give a stimulus to the east side of the North of England to forward a similar measure, which would evidently be productive of almost incalculable advantages to the country at large, and to that district in particular.

Relict of Antiquity.—As a person was digging lately near Yaxley, in Suffolk, he struck his spade against an urn, which was broken to pieces, and found, upon examination, to have contained bones and a supposed glass ball. The latter 1 inc. 3-8 diameter, and weighing 935 grs. 8 dwts. troy. Its specific gravity, 2653.—Kirwan's specific gravity of rock chrystal.—The finders have hopes that this relict of antiquity will prove to be a diamond of inestimable value:—but we are sorry to disappoint their expectations by the following explanation besides the proof above:—It is well known that such balls of chrystal were worn by the Romans, &c. as amulets or charms, and they are handed down to us by the appellation of Chrystalla Sacr. ta. They were used also for the pretended purposes of incantation, and have been used in latter times under that idea. They have employed the pens of the learned, who give us the form of an invocation, made use of to cause the appearance of the spirit in them which the inchanter meant to raise.

Destructive Insect.—The mealey insect, which about 20 years ago was imported from America, has spread itself almost through this island, and threatens destruction to our apple-trees. It may be checked, if not eradicated, by washing off the white down, clearing off the stain beneath it, and anointing the places infected with train oil and Scotch snuff.

Phenomenon.—An extraordinary commotion was observed in the tide in Truro river, on Saturday se'nnight. The sea had been ebbing about an hour and a half, when it suddenly recoiled with a rapid current, and flowed about 18 inches perpendicular at Truro quay, then ebbed off, and reflowed a second time. At the time of the great earthquake, which destroyed old Lisbon, a similar commotion was observed on the Cornish coast.

Monument to Col. Vassall.—The 38th Regiment, full of love and veneration for their late excellent and gallant commander, Colonel Vassall, who first formed and afterwards immortalized their Corps, are going to erect a monument in this Country, in compliment to that distinguished Officer, and in whose loss every individual of the Regt. has to deplore a father, benefactor, and friend.—Vide Panorama, Vol. II. p. 411 *et seq.* and 1397.

Worcester Gaol.—At the late assizes for Worcester, Lord Chief Baron Macdonald, in his charge to the Grand Jury, remarked at some length upon the state of the county gaol, which by no means answered the purposes provided for by Act of Parliament, namely, the separation of the sexes, debtors from criminals, and those for offences of magnitude from those confined for smaller offences; these points, his Lordship said, deserved their serious attention, especially the latter instance; where a petty offender, by being confined with one who was old in crime, would have his principles more corrupted, and be sent from prison an accomplished villain. It was likewise obvious, that in the first few years of peace, the prisons would be more crowded than they at present are, and the gaol would then not be adequate to the security of the prisoners. He knew that many objections would be made to this measure, on account of the expence attending it; but the idea of this was much exaggerated,

and he could safely say, that it would be a mere nothing to individuals in this populous and wealthy county. They should likewise consider, that it must be done some time, and the longer it was delayed the more expensive it would be, and a compulsory measure would be very disagreeable to the county. If, after what he had said, and a perusal of the statements which should be laid before them, they should deem this measure necessary, it would be their duty to make a presentment to that effect.

City of London New Barge.—The new city state barge was lately launched at Westminster-bridge: it is 90 feet long; the head is a figure of Thames; the stern is decorated with the city arms, supported by Neptune and Amphitrite; the state room, which is sufficient to accommodate 100 persons, is lighted by 20 mirror windows, and the roof supported by 22 columns.—The King's arms surmount the state door, upheld by two griffins; the pannels of the door exhibit allegorical paintings of justice, fortitude, prudence, and temperance: the pannels on each side bear the arms and insignia of London and its Chief Magistrate, and the whole of the ornaments are richly gilt.

Melton Lamb Show, was held August 20, the Marquis of Hertford's South Down wethers fetched 23s. ewes 21s. Mr. Samuel Gross's half-bred Leicesters, which appeared the favourites, wethers 20s. ewes 18s. 6d. Mr. Ablitt's Norfolks, wethers and ewes averaged 20s. 6d. Mr. Keer's half-bred South Downs, 19s. and 17s. 6d. Dunningworth-hall lambs and flock reserved for public sale. Mr. Walton's wethers 23s. ewes 21s. Mr. John Wade's store Norfolk ewes 30s. The number of lambs was greater than for many years past.

Thames, a New Dock has lately been made at Rotherhithe, called the East Country Dock, for the reception of timber afloat, with warehouses attached to it, for pitch, tar and other goods. August 19, the subscribers to it held a meeting at the New City London Tavern, and formed themselves into a company, when the following gentlemen were chosen directors for the year ensuing: G. A. Aviwin, J. Benson, J. Branton, J. Collett, J. Eykin, C. Price, G. Syme, T. Wilson, and J. Wilson.—The following were chosen Auditors: J. Aston, R. Grant, and R. Pedder, Mr. T. Wilde, Solicitor.

Thunder Storm.—August 18, between four and five o'clock, there was a violent storm of thunder and lightning in the City of Glasgow, accompanied with an extraordinary fall of rain and hail. The oldest inhabitant does not recollect ever having seen such large and solid hailstones—a vast proportion of those which were regular, measured two inches in circumference; great numbers of pieces of ice of about two inches long, an inch broad, and fully half an inch thick, were found; in the centre of the mass, a regular formed hailstone was generally very obvious; and one piece fell into a court near the top of Duke-street, which measured five inches by four in circumference. The lightning was peculiarly vivid, while the rain was poured down in rapid streams. The sewers were unable to carry away the sudden inundation, which, in many places, extended from the sides to the centre of the streets, forming one sheet of water; and in some of the sunk shops and cellars, in the course of ten minutes after it began, the water was several feet deep. Innumerable panes of glass were broken over all the city and immediate neighbourhood, and the cupolas and skylights were in general drove in or much damaged; a considerable contusion was produced by one of the hailstones on the head of a boy, who had gone out without his hat. This storm was felt but a little distance from the city; and we have not heard of any serious accident having happened.—The thunder broke near Partick, and knocked down part of a gateway.

Methodists.—The Sixty-fourth annual conference of the Society of methodists commenced at Liverpool on the 27th July, we learn that the greatest harmony and unanimity prevailed during the sitting: the Rev. John Barber was President of the Conference.—It appears from the returns, that an increase of 1492 members has been made to the society within these Kingdoms in the course of last year:—a number very materially exceeding the increase in any former year. Thirty preachers have this year been admitted on trial. Upwards of fifty new Chapels are appointed to be built, and the funds of the Society are in a very flourishing way.

Toads.—In July, 1805, two toads were shut up in a small empty box, and the box deposited about two feet below the surface of the earth, where it was closely covered up; in July, 1806, the toads were taken up, examined, and exhibited all the appearance of good health; they were then returned to their subterraneous abode, inclosed in the box as before. In July 1807, they were again taken up and examined, and looked as healthy and well as they did when first enclosed in their dark dwelling, having lived two years apparently without either food or air. Kirkhamgate near Wakefield, is the place where these animals are deposited.

Monument to Lord Nelson.—A monument to the memory of Lord Nelson has been erected at Montreal, in Canada. It is a pillar of solid stone, sixty feet high, surmounted

by a figure of the gallant Admiral, in artifical stone, eight feet high upon the capital. Three sides of the pedestal are decorated with emblematical designs of his great victories, of the Nile, Copenhagen and Trafalgar; on the fourth, an inscription, the most striking feature of which is the gallant Hero's order, *England expects every man to do his duty.*

Antient Sepulture.—August 17, as some workmen were digging for the foundation of a house near the mount, without Micklegate Bar, York, they broke into a vault about four feet from the surface, built of stone, and arched over with Roman bricks, with a small door of entrance at the north end; the length of the vault was eight feet, the height six feet, and breadth five feet; in this was discovered a coffin of coarse rag stone grit, covered with a flag of blue stone, about seven feet long, three feet two inches wide, 4 inches thick, and 1 foot 9 inches deep, containing an human skeleton entire, with the teeth complete, supposed to be the remains of a Roman lady, and to have been deposited there from 1400 to 1700 years. Near the skull lay a small glass phial or lachrymatory, with fragments of another phial, the inside of which appeared to have been silver.—At a little distance from the vault, was also found an urn of a red colour, in which were deposited the ashes and bones, partly burnt, of an human body —It is supposed that the urn must have lain there near 2000 years, as the Romans discontinued the practice of burning their dead prior to that period.

Hounslow Wool Fair.—— Lately, the annual meeting of buyers and sellers of wool, in the neighbourhood of Hounslow, took place in that town, and was well attended: the growers, who, from the first institution of this fair, have made a point of avoiding all appearance of combination, and every attempt at fixing a price among themselves, found this year the advantage of the good character, with the buyers, which such honourable conduct had inspired. The fair-bell had scarcely ceased to ring, when the sales begun; last year's prices were in general obtained, an evident proof of the liberality of the buyers. Before evening the whole of the wool was sold, with the exception of a few small parcels, which were in the opinion of the buyers rated too high considering their quality, and the day was closed with the utmost harmony among all parties. South-Down wool sold for 50s. per tod, Wiltshire 44s. Dorset 40s. The tod here is the usual one of 38lb. avoirdupoise. From the great satisfaction expressed by all parties who met at this useful institution, it is expected that the attendance both of wool-staplers and of growers will increase very fast hereafter.

Wool Fairs.—Thetford wool fair was this year very numerously attended, but scarcely any business done. The prices asked for finest wools were 60s. per tod, but not more than 58s. was offered for the best, which was considered the top price; indeed scarcely any one seemed inclined to give above 50s. or 2s. per lb.—At Colchester wool fairs but little business was done, the growers asking a higher price than the trade would give. The prices fixed upon the best South Down flocks were 2s. per lb. to 2s. 3d. per lb. The most that was offered for the best South Downs, was 2s. per lb. or 56s. per tod. In the evening one of the best flocks sold for 2s. per lb. For long wool and half bred 1s. per lb. to 1s. 3d, was asked, but not saleable. Paserut Norfolk and Down wool sold at 20d. to 21d. —At York wool market, long wool in the fleece sold at 12s. to 13s. per stone of 16 lbs. which is 21s. per tod of 21 lbs.—At Doncaster, mixed wools, short and long, in the fleece, only fetched 12s. to 14s. per stone of 15 lbs.; 47s. per tod of 23 lbs.; best fine Forest, from 12 to 20. per stone of 15 lbs. which is several shillings less per tod than last year.

Wool.—The importation of sheep's wool into England was last year less than the two former years, viz. In 1804, there were imported, 8,147,657lb.—in 1805, 8,541,228lb. —in 1806, 7,324,208lb.

Singular Phenomenon.—On Thursday the 13th August, 1807, about four o'clock in the afternoon, a violent whirlwind crossed the parish of Mid-Calder, in a direct line from south to north, a little to the westward of this village. In its progress it exhibited a grand but very alarming appearance —Two clouds, one from the north, the other from the south, came in contract, near the farm of Contentibus, where the whirlwind began. For some time they seemed to contend with each other, and then assumed the form of a whitish pillar, which appeared to operate like a syringe, at one time forcing down with great violence every thing before it, and at another drawing up into the air every thing within its reach. As it moved along it unroofed a considerable part of some houses belonging to that farm, lifted a cart with its wheels about 13 feet, till it was entangled in a hedge, and drew the water out of a rivulet in Calder wood to an immense height in the air. When crossing the extremity of this wood, the first blast seemed to level the trees. In a moment, however, they were raised again, and the branches were seen flying about in every direction. Its traces on the ground were visible wherever it passed: it seemed to have been between sixty and one hundred yards in breadth, and the whole of its course near the wood was strewed with broken branches. In crossing the West Cal-

der road, about a mile from this place, one tree was torn up by the roots, and the tops of many were broken down. Two of them especially were broken off about eight feet from the ground, and some of the limbs, a foot in diameter, were carried, with all their branches, to a considerable distance. The noise that accompanied this whirlwind was very loud, and alarmed not only the labourers in the fields, who witnessed its visible effects, but likewise those in the houses near which it passed. So terrible was its appearance, that the workmen ran in all directions to shelter themselves from its vengeance, and every moment expected death.

Thunder Storm.—On the 15th of August, about 3 o'clock, p. m. there was one of the most violent thunder showers at Rothesay, ever witnessed in the recollection of any person; the rain poured down in torrents, accompanied by frequent flashes of lightning, and loud peals of thunder, one of which broke, with a tremendous crash, on a house above the Cross, rent the door post, and broke some slates on the roof; one woman was struck motionless, and several people felt severely the electric shock, and the town bell, for a few seconds, was set a ringing. The woman has recovered, and though many people were greatly alarmed, no further injury has been sustained. The shower must have been in a great measure local, as there was not a drop of rain at the time three miles to the westward.

Tremendous Whirlwind.—On Wednesday, the 14th of August, a tremendous whirlwind took place, at the high end of Chalk Quarries, near Cardew, Cumberland. Its violence was such as actually to cause the trees in the adjacent fields to bend in such a manner, that their tops almost touched the ground; and by the rapidity of its vertical motion, the houses at Cardew appeared to be involved in flames! The thatch was torn off, and carried to the distance of nearly half a mile. The people who were at work in the fields, were obliged to throw themselves upon the ground, and hold themselves by shrubs, &c. and the whole neighbourhood was alarmed by the whirlwind's tremendous roaring.

Non-Importation of Oak Bark.—Large quantities of oak bark having for some time past been purchased in the territories of Westphalia, Brunswick, and Oldenburgh, for the use of the tanners in England, in consequence of which the price has risen beyond what the tanners in those districts can afford to pay for that article, the latter have lodged serious complaints on this particular with the French Imperial Government; the result of which is, the strictest prohibition to export oak bark, at least of what little remains, from the above and other territories under its influence, if even applied for by neutrals.

Melon Prizes.—The Melon Shew, at the Crown Inn, in Lewes, August 19, was respectably attended. About twenty persons sat down to dinner, and, soon after the removal of the cloth, the prize fruit was exhibited before the Judges, who attached the first prize to a small lemon of the red-flesh kind; and the second to one of larger growth, called the netted cantalupe. The former was raised by J. Allen, gardener to H. Manning, Esq. of Southover; and the latter by J. Mundy, who has the management of the extensive gardens, at Buxted, belonging to Miss Shuckburgh. Those little competitions are highly commendable, and merit the encouragement of all who are fond of horticulture, but more especially of gentlemen who have melon grounds, as the delicacies of their tables must be enriched by the improved culture of this valuable exotic, to which, it is but fair to presume, that little rewards, thus obtained, may operate as great stimulants. Four prizes, to be raised by subscription, were allotted for the next year's shew, which is fixed for the 23d of July.

Celebration of St. Louis at London.—August 25, the festival of St. Louis was celebrated by all the French in the metropolis. At ten o'clock in the morning they assembled at the French chapel in King-street, Portman-square, where High Mass was celebrated; and the chapel, with the addition of some decorations for the occasion, had a grand and solemn appearance. The service was performed by the Bishop of Digne, assisted by the Abbe Bourret, and the other Clergymen of that Chapel. Among the congregation were nearly all the House of Bourbon, his Royal Highness Monsieur, the Duke De Berri, the Duke of Orleans, and Prince De Condé, together with a number of the French Nobility, the Chief Officers, and several Knights of the Orders of the Holy Ghost, and of St. Louis, with the crosses and other insignia of their respective orders and stations, several military officers of all ranks, &c.

Hereford Monument to Lord Nelson.—The arrangement at the Castle Green, for the public breakfasts, at the races, by their novelty attracted to that charming spot a vast concourse of persons both mornings, who partook of refreshment under marquees, pitched at proper distances around the column erecting to the memory of the immortal Nelson. The pales immediately encircling the monument were carefully decorated with festoons of oak and laurel, and, about twelve yards from the south front was mounted on a carriage, a piece of ordnance upwards of ten feet long. Four others, which usually lay at the south-east corner, were also mounted. A military band attended, whilst a number of boats, with rowing matches, on the Wye, completed the beautiful effect.

POETRY.

AN APPEAL TO THE SPIRIT OF THE LAND.

BY WILLIAM THOMAS FITZGERALD, ESQ.*

Though Russia yield the well contested day,
And Prussia sinks beneath the tyrant's sway,
England shall st·nd, amidst each ruin'd state—
If true herself—impregnable and great!
Oh! let the spirit of the i le appear,
Nerve every arm, and sharpen every spear.
Let civil feuds—disgraceful discords! end,
And every Briton prove Britannia's friend;
Hibernia's sons are eager to advance,
To hurl just vengeance on perfidious France.
The sister isles one common cause unites,
The same their interests, and the same their rights;
With kindred hearts and glory in their view,
They'll prove the union of the kingdoms true:
Whate'er is wrong when peace shall bless our shore,
Wisdom may mend, or patriot zeal restore;
For jarring parties have this truth confess'd,
That England is above all nations bless'd!
Where can man call — but round the British throne—
His house his castle, and his mind his own?
Let us survey the prostrate countries round,
Where else can Freedom's sacred tree be found?
France, drench'd in blood its shadows sought in vain!
Holland's enslav'd, and trebly shackled Spain;
The gallant Swiss for ever must deplore,
Those smiling scenes that bless'd their vales before:
While poor Germania, France, in fatal hour,
Betray'd by friendship, or oppress'd by pow'r!
United Britons 'gainst the world may stand!
'Tis only faction can subdue this land—
There (in the thoughts of all the good and wise)
Our foe's sole hope, and all our danger lies.
Let party spirit, then, no more controul
The noblest energies that warm the soul.
To public love let private interests yield,
And rich and poor be ready for the field;
In strong fraternal bands, when marshal'd there,
Can any man of England's cause despair?
If such there be let fear his tongue withhold,
Nor damp the patriot ardour of the bold;
Let him remember to his lasting shame,
The hour of danger is the hour of fame!
Our ancient freeborn spirit is not broke—
Britons will never bear the Gallic yoke!
Like abject slaves endure the tyrant's rod,
Betray their country, and offend their God.
Perish the thought!—for Britons will be free,
Strong in themselves, and masters of the sea!
They love the freedom of their native soil,
Which dignifies command, and sweetens toil; *
With loyal zeal they'll fight their monarch's cause,
Protect their liberties, maintain their laws.
Dear are these objects in each patriot's eye,
For these they'll conquer, or for these they'll die!
And if the tyrant dares to pass the wave,
England shall prove his everlasting grave!
For at their favourite hero's laurel'd shrine,
They swear, by all things human and divine!
By all that bad men fear, and good adore!
No foreign tyrant shall pollute their shore:
England alone will England's cause maintain,
And prove that Nelson has not died in vain!

* These verses have already appeared, but the spirit of the times we trust will excuse our insertion of them.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

SIR,—If you think the following anecdote of Roucher, the poet, worthy a place in your excellent miscellany, you are extremely welcome to it. S. R.

Tower, July 7, 1807.

Roucher, the poet, author of the beautiful work Les Mois, was one of the victims of Robespierre's black dictatorship. Of the many prisoners in St. Lazare, none excited a higher degree of interest.—During his imprisonment, he was occupied in the instruction of his son Emilius; and thus he banished the worst plague of confinement—its irksomeness. As soon as he saw the act of accusation, he was convinced of the certain fate which awaited him, and sent his son home with a portrait, which Suvet had been taking in the jail, and with these words on a paper addressed to his wife and family:

Ne vous étonnez pas, objets charmans et doux,
Si quelqu'air de tristesse obscurcit mon visage;
Lorsqu'un savant crayon dessinoit cet ouvrage,
On dressoit l'échafaud et je pensois à vous." †

which I have thus attempted to render into English:

Oh! be not surpriz'd, if my features defacing,
A soft tinge of sadness, dear object! ye view;
While the pencil of art my resemblance was tracing,
My scaffold was raising, my thoughts were of you!

* This line, and the six concluding lines, the author takes from two of his Addresses to the Literary Fund Society.

† We refer our correspondent, to Panorama, Vol. I. p. 995, where will be seen, with the verses he has here translated, this anecdote, and some other particulars relative to Roucher, in the illustration of the paper found in M. de la Harpe's port-folio, after his death.

A NEW SONG. 1807.

TUNE—ST. GEORGE HE WAS FOR ENGLAND.

I sing a famous fighting cock,
Who, tho' of dunghill breed, Sir,
And bantam size, full many a prize
In fighting for, succeeds, Sir.

He puts to shame each mighty name
Of ancient Rome and Greece, Sir,
Who countries sav'd, and then enslav'd;
And turned his swans to geese, Sir.

This blustering blade directly made
His dunghill all his own, Sir;
And neighb'ring fowl began to scowl,
Lest their's should be o'erthrown, Sir.

He sooth'd their ears, and lull'd their fears;
But soon they saw their error,
And found he'd wrest, what they possess'd,
By treaty, or by terror.

Our cock the loftiest titles took,
King Vulture's, * Emp'ror Eagle's;
While dogs of war, both near and far,
Crouch'd down, like arrant beagles.

The eagles old, began to scold,
And boldly leagu'd together;
But, strange to tell! this cock so fell,
Has pluck'd them bare of feather.

A Prussian goose play'd fast and loose,
In hope to share the plunder;
At length the cock, gave him a shock,
That brought him fairly under.

With † Pope and Turk he made such work
As threw them on their knees, Sir;
And now the cross and crescent vie
Which most this cock shall please, Sir.

A bull-dog staunch, once seiz'd his haunch,
And tore his pinions shorter;
"Hold, hold," he cried, "*I'll* keep the *land*,"
"And *you* shall keep the *water*."

"I'm chanticleer, your friend, whene'er
You stand in need of favour:"
Then stalk'd away, as who should say,
"Now mind your good behaviour!"

He thought John Bull so gross a fool,
That he'd approve the notion;
And then, whene'er his wings had grown,
He'd plunge him in the ocean.

The bull-dog bold, let go his hold,
He was not bloody minded;
Then bask'd at length his hairy strength,
And in the sun reclin'd it.

This to his slaves, less fools than knaves,
The bantam did disclose, Sir;
O ho, quoth he, dog though he be,
We'll strut before his nose, Sir;

And then he crow'd so very loud,
He broke the bull-dog's slumbers;
He struts who mark'd, and fiercely bark'd,
At him and all his numbers.

Yet still this cock, affects to mock,
At teeth and claws, ('tis true, Sir)
Although they tore, his wing before,
And made him cry *parbleu!* Sir.

"Be ours," he screams, "the sea, the Thames,"
Then chuckles at the phantom:——
For bull-dog isle, shall n'er be spoil,
To dunghill breed, or bantam.

Now heav'n vouchsafe the nations peace,
Give each its proper level;
And guard, meanwhile, our native isle,
From Pope, and Turk,—and Devil! *

DEMOCRITUS.

THE CONTRAST: OR THE HOPES OF FREEDOM.

How gloomy was that fatal day,
When Prussia's legions prostrate lay
On Jena's sanguine plain:
Which saw the haughty foes advance!
The blood-stain'd sycophants of France,
Exulting o'er the slain.

Thy fate, O Frederick, I deplore,
Thy greatness lost! thy arms no more
Can stem the swelling tide:
No longer can thy beauteous queen,
In graceful majesty be seen,
Berlin's imperial pride!

Who now shall vindicate the cause
Of Freedom, and support her laws,
Inured to martial toil?
Or where the tyrant find a band,
Of heroes who undaunted stand,
And dare defy his guile?

Britain, 'tis thine amidst the fate
Of trembling nations, to be great
With native dignity:
No boasting foes thy firmness shake,
Nor Gallic swarms impression make,
On loyal liberty!

* *Imperator* was originally used for *Conqueror*.

† By *Pope*, seems to be meant, an animal that has two horns like a lamb, and a voice like a dragon. By *Turk*, the author probably intended a turkey cock.

* If any reader questions the propriety of this appellation, he is requested to read, with all possible seriousness, Mr. Mayer's demonstration that the Emperor of the Gauls is no other than the *Lucifer* of Isaiah.

CONCISE REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTION.

Few of our readers, we presume, are ignorant of the nature and intentions of this institution. To familiarize the general principles of science, is a service done to the public, of a noble, and not infrequently of a lasting description: while to communicate the latest discoveries made by those who are deeply versed in the liberal studies, is an occupation of the most grateful kind. Whatever other conveniences are comprised in this establishment, such as Reading Rooms, &c. are, more or less, subservient to these intentions.

The terms of the Royal Institution at present are:

	£	s.	d.
For a Proprietor	£210	0	0
For a Life Subscriber	42	0	0
Annual Subscriber already admitted	4	4	0
Non Subscriber, first year of admission	6	6	0
Ladies for the Lectures only, already admitted	2	2	0
Ditto first year of admission...	3	3	0
Proprietors' Wives, and unmarried daughters.....	1	1	0

The first Course of Lectures for the Season 1806-7, began on Wednesday, Nov. 19, 1806, the Lecturers were:

Mr. Davy, on Chemistry.
Mr. Allen, on Natural Philosophy.
Rev. F. F. Dibdin, on English Literature.
——————Crowe, on Dramatic Poetry.
Dr. Shaw, on Zoology.
Rev. ——— Hewlett, on Belles Lettres.
Dr. Crotch, on Music.
Rev. ——— Forster, on the History of Commerce.
Mr. Craig, on Drawing in Water Colours.
Dr. Smith, on Botany.
Mr. Wood, on Perspective.
Mr. Coleridge, on the Principles common to the Fine Arts.

Our readers will not expect from us any approach towards an Analysis of these Lectures; the mere enumeration of them would occupy a space, which, however willing, we could ill spare.

Mr. Davy's first lecture was, in fact, a continuation of former discourses, *Vegetable Chemistry:* and this subject he continued, describing the organization, structure, growth, position, production, and decay of plants: the nature and properties of the sap, and other vegetable fluids; of seeds; fruits; diseases; clothing of a country; grass; wood; peats: with general inferences. This gentleman entered on a new part of his general subject, on Jan. 31: the chemical phenomena of nature, changes in the air, fluids, &c. Solution, evaporation, combination, decomposition. Heat, light, electricity, and galvanism. The atmosphere, the ocean, solids of the globe, &c.—*Sixteen Lectures.*

Mr. Allen began his Lectures on Natural Philosophy, Dec. 29, when he stated the general properties of matter, and suggested the plan of his course; he afterwards proceeded to the laws of motion, uniform, accelerated, retarded, centre of gravity, pendulums, the mechanical powers: passive strength; its importance in timber; friction; wheels; steam engine; capstans, mills, clocks and watches, hydrostatics, pneumatics, the barometer, nature of sound, electricity, magnetism, optics, astronomy, &c. *Twenty four Lectures.*

Mr. Dibdin, opened his course of Lectures with general reflections on the civilization and literature of Britain, down to the 14th century. On the influence of Edward III. and the Black Prince,—with a character of Froissart; and of our early writers: as Chaucer, Gower, John Trevisa, Blind Harry, Hocleve, Wicliffe and William of Wykeham, Mr. D. closed with a summary view of the progress of English literature during the 14th century. *Six Lectures.*

Rev. W. Crowe, delivered his first discourse on dramatic poetry, March 11, in which he stated the origin and antiquity of the drama: objections and answers. Mysteries, moralities, before Elizabeth, since her reign, tragedies, early English dramas, sentiments, style, tragi-comedy, comedy, farces, masques, pastorals, translated dramas, Shakespeare, &c. &c. *Nine Lectures.*

Dr. Shaw began his discourses on Zoology, April 15, stating the differences between animals and vegetables, closely as they approach in certain tribes, chief divisions, mammalia, ornithology, amphibia, fishes, insects, mollusca, vermes, zoophites, corals, animalcules, &c. *Twelve Lectures.*

Rev. J. Hewlett, began his Lectures on the Belles Lettres, Jan. 19, in which he alluded to their utility, moral effects, and extensive influence. Language, the human voice, its excellence and powers, written language; picture writing; symbols, heraldry, alphabetical writings; English language; its character, changes, peculiarities, defects, metaphors, criticism, &c. —— *Eight Lectures.*

Dr. Crotch on Music, spoke much of the origin and effects of this art, its antiquity, the state of it among the ancients, its connection with poetry, remains of music, Irish, Scotch, English, or Welsh, French, Swiss, German, Spanish, Portuguese, Hungarian, Polish, and of many other countries. The

history of Music, since the invention of harmony in the 11th century, by Guido of Arezzo, including especially its progress in England, to Handel, and many various foreign composers, to Haydn, an examination of whose works completed the course.

Dr. C. resumed his course, April 17, in which he considered the theory of sound, vibration, time, harmony, different keys, discords, melody, rhythm, modulation, canon, fugue, &c. &c.

Mr. Craig's lectures on Drawing in Water Colours began May 7th, in the course of which he compared this method of painting with that in oil, and explained the manner of practising it, especially in landscapes, and in portraits, painted in miniature. *Eight Lectures.*

Rev. E. Forster began his History of Commerce, Jan. 20th, stating its origin and progress; the Phenicians; circumnavigation of Africa; Greeks; ships of the Ancients, Carthage, Rome, articles imported, effect of commerce, British commerce, Saxons, Normans, the conquest, subsequent changes. *Eight Lectures.*

Mr. Wood's lectures on Perspective were introduced, Feb. 16, by a definition of terms. Theory of vanishing lines and points, shewn by an apparatus, practice, various figures, buildings, arches, proportion of figures, inclined planes, shadows, water, reflections in water. Dr. Brooke Taylor's system compared with others. *Nine Lectures.*

Dr. Smith began his lectures on Botany April 28th. Structure of the bark, wood, sap, &c. colours of plants, roots, &c. buds, leaves, flowers, fruits, seeds, Linnean classification, manner of preserving plants. *Fourteen Lectures.*

A course of lectures on the State of the Fine Arts in Spain was delivered by Mr. Guest, who began them on Feb. 19th, continued March 5th.

LITERARY PROSPECTIVE.

Mr. Sowerby's Botanical Drawing Book. The scheme of colours will appear very soon. In this will be introduced a CHROMOMETER or means of *measuring* colours upon an easy and simple principle, so as to measure any simple tint to *infinity*. It will be printed royal 4to. with 8 or 10 plates; price about a guinea. It will be necessary for persons desirous of this work to give early orders to their booksellers, that Mr. S. may know how many to prepare, as there will be some difficulty in preparing a new edition.

Mr. S. would be much obliged by receiving such applications prior to the 1 Octr. next. Our philosophical readers will recollect that from neglecting to attend to the circumstance noticed by Mr. S. the valuable *Pyrometers* of Mr. Wedgewood are not now to be obtained and the literati are well aware that a CHROMOMETER is not less a desideratum than a Pyrometer, the former having been hitherto regarded as an impossible attainment.

The Rev. T. F. Dibdin, author of "An Introduction to the knowledge of rare and valuable editions of the Greek and Latin Classics;" is about to publish by subscription a new edition of Ame's Typographical Antiquities, by Herbert, in five volumes, 4to. In this laborious undertaking Mr. D. has three objects in view: 1. To give an outline of the History of English Literature in this country; for the history of printing may well be considered as the history of knowledge. 2 To give many Bibliographical and Biographical Anecdotes of an amusing nature, the greater part of which has never been before the public. And 3. To afford, by a number of fac simile engravings of old wood cuts, types, printer's devices, &c. &c. an Illustration of the Progress of Engraving in this country. It is intended to print a few copies on large paper in imperial 4to. with extra plates.

A. F. Fourcroy, Professor of Chemistry at Paris, has lately published an enlarged edition of his "Philosophy of Chemistry." This book is very justly considered as the best elementary work on that science; a translation of which by Mr. W. Desmond is in the press, and will be ready for publication early in September.

A new edition of Mr. Parke's Chemical Catechism, the first having been sold long before the author could make the alterations and additions of which he was desirous, is now in the press, and will be ready for publication in a few weeks, considerably enlarged and improved.

The Rev. Richard Burnet, Master of the Grammar School at Bungay, in Suffolk, has issued proposals for publishing by subscription, in one volume, 8vo. various English and Latin Poems, Translations, &c. To which will be added, an Essay on the Composition and Structure of Latin Verse.

The following proposals for publishing by subscription a correct edition of the Ilias and Odyssey, by the Rev. Thomas Kidd, M. A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, are lately circulated. Vide Panorama, Vol. II. p. 1183.

I. The early editions of the Ilias and Odyssey having been taken from MSS. of less authority than those which are at present accessible, the editor humbly presumes, that he shall contribute to the support of Greek literature by publishing a text of the Ilias, of which the ground-work shall be the Townleian Codex, assisted by the Marcian MSS. brought to light by Villoison, and a faithful collation of the Cokian and Harleian

copies. In it the critical marks of the ancient editors shall be retained.

2. Since the MSS. of Homer have been altered at different periods, with more nicety than judgement, in order to make them represent a text in several respects not unlike that which is now in common use, the citations, which have been made from the Ilias and Odyssey, by the earliest writers, shall be carefully examined; as they may be the means frequently of restoring the genuine or oldest readings, and the more genuine forms of words.

3. The unpublished papers of the great Bentley upon the Ilias and Odyssey will, through the kind permission of the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge, contribute to enhance the value of this edition.

4. The collection of various readings from the Vienna, Breslaw, and Moscow MSS., as published by Professors Alter and Heyne, as well as those gleaned by a re-examination of the MSS. consulted by Barnes, shall be classed according to their respective merits, and incorporated with an accurate collation of the first edition, of the second Aldine, the first Strasburg, and the Roman and Basil editions of Eustathius. The peculiar readings also dispersed through H. Steph. Thesaurus Ling. Gr. shall be specified in their proper places.

5. The text of the Ilias, with the variations, shall, if possible, be comprised in two volumes octavo. To the former shall be prefixed fac-similes of the MSS. engraved on copper, with exhibitions of the hand-writing of the different transcribers, correctors, and critics, who have been tampering with the MSS. examined for the use of this edition. A supplement to the Villoisonian Scholia, from the Townleian, Cokian, and Harleian Codices, with short notes, shall form the third volume.

If this work meet with approbation, a fourth volume shall be added, containing the text of the Odyssey, with various lections, which shall be introduced by fac-similes of the characters, and descriptions of the respective MSS. engaged in the service of the text; to which shall succeed a small volume of Scholia, chiefly from MSS. with short notes, a dissertation upon the genuineness of Od. 24, a collation of the pages of the Roman and Basil editions of Eustathius, with the omissions of the latter; and application of the digamma to the remains of Hesiod.

The names of those gentlemen, who are disposed to countenance this undertaking, will be received by Lunn, Payne, Evans, Payne and Mackinlay, Deighton, Barret, Cooke, Hanwell, and Parker.

The price cannot at present be ascertained, but it is supposed that it will not exceed twelve shillings a volume. No money will be received till the Ilias shall be completed.

In October will be published, in one thick volume 12mo. The Dramatic Mirror, containing the progress of the English Stage from the days of Julius Cæsar to the present time; with a Biographical Account of the principal Performers before and during the life of Shakespear, which will include every thing that is interesting relative to the stage and actors of that day.

The work will contain the lives, in alphabetical order, of all the dramatic writers; also their works, from the restoration in 1660 to this day. It will also give an accurate account of the present state of Drury Lane, Covent Garden, the Hay-Market, and the Opera-House, both as to their internal conveniences and every circumstance connected with the management and laws of the stage: accompanied with well executed views of the interior of each edifice.

A biographical account will follow, of the principal performers, with portraits; also notice of every play and farce performed at each house for upwards of thirty years; with an historical account of all the principal country theatres in England, Ireland, and Scotland.

Proposals are circulated for publishing a print of Achilles, frantic for the loss of Patroclus, rejecting the consolation of Thetis, (Homer's Iliad, lib. xviii.) from a picture by G. Dawe, to which the gold medal was adjudged by the Royal Academy, in 1803. The plate will be engraved in the line manner, by H. Moses, of the same size as that of the Death of General Wolfe, viz. 23 inches by 17. Prints £2. 2s. proofs £4. 4s.

A Series of Lectures on Painting, delivered at the Royal Academy of Arts, and at the Royal Institution, in 1806 and 1807, by the late John Opie, Esq. Professor of Painting in the Royal Academy, will be published by subscription. The lectures will be handsomely printed in Quarto, accompanied with a mezzotinto engraving, by Reynolds, from a portrait of the author painted by himself. Price to subscribers one guinea.

Mr. Landseer has engraven, and is now printing, Views of the Castles of Inverary and Dunstaffnage, and the Pass of Glencoe, from pictures by Wm. Scrope, Esq. of Castle-Comb. These, with their histories and descriptions, will form the first number of a folio work on the Landscape Scenery of Scotland.

A new edition of Professor Playfair's Illustrations of the late Dr. Hutton's Theory of the Earth, with very considerable additions, is preparing for the press.

Miss Plumtre is preparing for the press a Translation, in five volumes, 4to. of the History of Germany, by the late Michael Ignatius Schmidt, Keeper of the Imperial Archives at Vienna.

Mr. George Douglas, author of a Translation of Euclid's Elements, has in the press a Compilation of Mathematical Tables, with directions for their use and application. These tables will include logarithms of numbers from 1, to 10,000, and by an auxiliary table to 10,000,000, or more, if necessary; tables of natural and artificial sines, tangents, &c. &c. and of natural and artificial sines, to every degree and minute, &c. &c.

We understand that Dr. Halliday, of Halesworth, has in the press Observations on the Causes and Consequences of Emphyrema, which will appear in the course of this month.

Dr. Young, who has just published a Course of Lectures on Natural Philosophy, delivered at the Royal Institution, has begun to collect materials for a work in a form nearly similar, relating to every department of medical knowledge, it will be comparatively more concise than the above lectures, in proportion to what has been written respecting physic; but much more complete with regard to all that is known with certainty, and can be applied with utility.

Mr. Williams a merchant of London, who was detained with other English in France, at the commencement of the present war, and who lately obtained his liberty by the intervention of Dr. Jenner, is preparing an Account of his Detention and of the present State of the Interior of France.

Mr. Nightingale has made considerable progress in a work, which he intends shortly to put to press, to be entitled "A Portraiture of Society, as taken from a View of the Assemblies, Associations, Institutions, Societies, Meetings, and Clubs in and near the Metropolis; whether Religious, Charitable, Literary, Philosophical, Political, Commercial, Convivial, or Recreative; interpersed with Criticisms, Anecdotes, and Biographical Sketches. Carefully compiled from original and authentic Sources; designed to introduce the Countryman and Foreigner to whatever in Society is useful, important, and amusing." We understand that this work is to be embellished with select views of the halls and other public buildings in the cities of London and Westminster; portraits of public characters, &c.

Mr. T. Clarkson, author of several respectable and popular works has published the prospectus of the first volume of the History of the Rise, Progress, and Accomplishment of the Abolition of the Slave Trade; with Engravings. The price of the whole work will be one guinea. It will make two thick volumes octavo.

John Stuart, Esq. author of the Pleasures of Love, has just completed, in five books, his poem, entitled the Resurrection. Its publication will take place, we understand, without delay.

The Rev. G. Crabbe, LL. B. author of the Library, Village, and Newspaper, will shortly publish, in an octavo volume, a poem called the Parish Register, in three parts, with several others on various subjects; and to them will be added with some corrections, the former publications.

A new work has lately been announced as in preparation, entitled *Vis Veritatis*, or the Force of Truth, containing the elements of government, in a description of the origin and nature of moral agency, and its effects on the government of families, associated bodies, provinces, kingdoms, with hints at the causes and means of alleviating the present critical situation of the British empire.

Mr. Wrangham's Buchanan Sermon on Translating the Scriptures into the Oriental Languages, which he preached before the University of Cambridge last May will make its appearance, accompanied with notes and illustrations, very shortly.

Two volumes of Sermons from the pen of John M. Mason, D. D. pastor of the Scotch Presbyterian Church in New York, will very soon appear in this country.

Shortly will be published A Manual of Piety, calculated for the improvement, and adapted to the necessities of all sects of Christians; extracted from the Holy Living and Dying of Jeremy Taylor, Bishop of Down and Connor, by Robert Fellowes, A M. with a preface and additions by the editor.

Early in the present month will be published a new edition of that invaluable work of devotion, which has been translated into most languages, and been eminently useful, Thomas à Kempis on the Imitation of Jesus Christ, translated from the Latin by George Stanhope, D. D. It will be handsomely printed in one volume duodecimo, and contain prayers, &c. It is printed in this convenient size for more general distribution.

Mr. Thomas Ash, author of Tracts on Nondescript Animals, has nearly ready for publication a work of some extent, which he entitles Exploratory Travels and Voyages from the Western part of the Allegany Mountains to the Mexican Gulph, down the Monongahela, Chio, Mississippi, and other great rivers, and through the Ohio, Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana, and Upper and Lower Louisiana territories and states. It will contain an account of whatever is interesting or important to be known respecting these districts, and the navigation of the great rivers by which they are intersected.

The Second Part of the Medical Observer, containing an impartial account of quack medecines, copies of the specifications from the Patent Office, with much interesting information relative to the practice of quackery, &c. &c. will be published on the First of October next.

PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

Chap. II.

Affairs of Ireland.—Military Bills.—Swedish Subsidiary Treaty.—East-India Company's Revenue.—Reversion Bill.—State of West-India Colonies.—Lords Commissioners' Speech —Prorogation.

Several discussions have taken place respecting the state of Ireland. July 9, Sir Arthur Wellesley obtained leave to bring in two bills, one for suppressing insurrections and preventing disturbances of the public peace in that country, the other for preventing improper persons from possessing arms. July 25, he also brought in two other bills, one for allowing a certain proportion of the militia of Ireland to volunteer its services into regiments of the line, the other for increasing the militia of Ireland, under certain restrictions. These bills (which may be regarded as constituent parts of the plan for the better defence of the empire) have since been passed into laws.—— On the last day but one of the session, Mr. Sheridan proposed a resolution, "That this House will immediately, on the ensuing session of Parliament, take into their most serious and solemn consideration the state and condition of Ireland, in the anxious hope that such measures and remedies may be safely adopted, in regard to the discontents alleged to exist in that country, as may render unnecessary a continuance of those provisions which the legislature of the United Kingdom has deemed it expedient reluctantly to adopt at the close of the present session, and the permanence of which would be a violation of the rights of the people of Ireland, and a subversion of the spirit and practice of our free constitution."——The hon. mover observed, that it was by no means his intention to draw any invidious distinctions between the present ministers and those who preceded them, all he wanted was to convince the people of Ireland that their situation was not a matter of indifference to the House. At the same time, it was fit to remark, that nothing was heard from the judges of the assizes in Ireland but reports of the tranquil state of the country in their different circuits. Even when the Catholic Bill had been thrown out, there was no riot in Ireland, though ministers had sent to that country the very ingredients of riot and tumult in the wrapper which carried over the proclamation that dissolved the last Parliament.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer denied that any indifference had been shewn by government towards Ireland since the Union; and observed that the hon. gentleman's resolution appeared by its terms to be intended as an oblique censure against the acts which had been recently passed. He moved the previous question.—— Mr. Grattan, in a speech of considerable length and eloquence, admitted the general loyalty of the Irish, but insisted on the necessity of the measures adopted. He contended, as well as Mr. Windham who followed him, that, ever since the days of Elizabeth, there had been a French party in Ireland. Mr. W. spoke in favour of the resolution; as did Lord Wm. Russel and Mr. Cochrane Johnstone. It was opposed by Mr. Lockhart and Colonel Herbert; the previous question was at length carried, 76 to 33.

Lord Castlereagh's military bills have experienced a tedious and harrassing opposition, but, in point of argument, there was nothing new to advance on either side of the question. (For a compleat view of the principle of those bills, vide Panorama, Vol. II. page 905 and 1123.)

July 28.——In the House of Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer brought down a message from His Majesty, soliciting the usual Vote of Credit at the close of the Session; £4,500,000 for Great Britain, £500,000 for Ireland.

Mr. Canning presented a copy of a Treaty of Peace and Amity between His Britannic Majesty and the King of Prussia, concluded at Memel, Jan. 28, 1807; the arrival of the ratification of which had been accidentally delayed till lately.

He also brought down a royal message, importing, that His Majesty had entered into certain subsidiary engagements with the King of Sweden, and had advanced to the King of Prussia the sum of £100,000, also military stores and arms, in value about £200,000 more.——A new treaty had almost been entered into with the King of Prussia, which was interrupted only by the late events of the war, so that, as far as related to Prussia, the House would only be called upon to provide £100,000, the arms, and military stores. The treaty with Sweden principally went to the augmentation of the force of his Swedish Majesty, for the defence of Stralsund, from 14,000 to 18,000 men. The Treaty was subject to farther contingencies, dependent on the state of the Continent.

Lord Hawkesbury, on the same evening, delivered a similar message in the upper House. In rising to move an Address on the occasion, on the following night, his lordship stated, that if what appeared in the message were all that had been done, the Royal Speech, at the opening of the Session, would not have been acted up to; but His Majesty's Ministers had thought it their duty, immediately on their entrance into office, to make propositions to the Continental Powers of a far more extensive nature. Address agreed to.

JULY 29.——In consequence of the favourable report of the College of Physicians repecting Vaccination (vide PANORAMA, Vol. II. p. 907), the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved, that a further sum of £10,000 be granted to Dr. Jenner, as a reward for his discovery of that process.——Mr. Morris, conceiving the sum proposed inadequate to the merit of the discovery, moved, that the sum be £20,000, which amendment was carried, 00 against 47.

JULY 31.——In a Committee of Supply, on His Majesty's Message respecting Prussia and Sweden, Mr. Canning, in rising to move for the respective sums, stated, that the sum of £80,000 for the former power, was the same which had been made the subject of a communication from His Majesty, in March last, and which had been suffered to lie over, in order that an opportunity might be afforded of a fuller view of what should be necessary.——In May last, in consequence of a determination to make a concerted effort with Prussia and Russia, it was thought advisable to push the exertions of Sweden as far as the resources of that country would afford. No money had yet been paid, and the utmost which could become payable in this year would be 40, or £50,000, which would be amply covered by the usual Vote of Credit.——A Treaty of Subsidy with Prussia had been in contemplation, by which it was stipulated, that the two sums of £80,000 and £100,000 should be deducted from the first payment of the subsidy, and the amount of the arms from the future payments. The objects of the Treaty were of a large extent, and the subsidy would have been large if the contingencies on which it was to take effect had happened, and if the events which had arisen had not put an end to the engagements.

Lord Henry Petty wished to be informed, whether His Swedish Majesty had completed his first stipulated force of 12,000 men?

Lord Castlereagh assured him of that fact.

Mr. Canning, in answer to a question from Mr. Whitbread, represented it as impossible to lay the stipulations of the Treaty with Prussia before the house, the contingencies on which it was to become binding, not having taken place.

Mr. Whitbread, in reply, observed, that it had been stated, on a former occasion, by a noble friend of his, then absent, (Lord Howick) that though the advance of £80,000 had been made for the particular purpose of providing for the defence of Silesia, yet, that there was no intention of entering into any engagement of subsidy. —— The sum of £100,000 was, in fact, part of a million which was to have been paid to Prussia, if the campaign had gone on. It had been rumoured, that the sum already paid to Prussia had been expended in maintaining certain establishments at Berlin, with the expenses of which Buonaparté had charged the King of Prussia, and which those about that monarch had engaged him to pay.

Mr. Canning, expressing the utmost willingness to furnish all the information in his power, stated, that the advance of 100,000l. would not have been made, but in the prospect of the contingency on which the treaty turned; nor was it made till the exigency became so pressing, that the King of Prussia could not have made a further struggle without it. At the time when the advance was made, the Prussian Ministers who were devoted to the French Government had been removed; Baron Hardenburg was at the head of the Prussian Cabinet; and every possible objection had been done away.—Whatever might have been the result of the campaign, the aid of this country had been twice the means of saving the gallant garrison of Colberg, which held out to the end of the conflict, and had the honour of standing with undiminished glory among the subjugated cities around.—In answer to some farther questions from Mr. Whitbread, Mr. Canning stated, that Lord Hutchinson had always given reason to expect, that, unless certain things were done, it was likely that a general battle, if given, would be lost. That it was the obvious and avowed policy to avoid such a battle. The first communication which the present ministers received, after entering into office, conveyed the expectation of aid from Britain, but no preparation had been made to afford it, either by descent in a particular point, or by diversion. On the contrary the whole of the transports in foreign service had been dismissed some time before the change in administration.

Mr. Whitbread observed, that, although the present ministers felt the necessity of sending military aid to Prussia, and of subsidizing Sweden, immediately on their coming into office, in April, it was not till the middle of June that they had collected transports, and even then they were collected for a different service. Now they had embarked upwards of 28,000 men in a fortnight. If that could be done in July, why might it not have been done in April?

Lord Castlereagh animadverted, with great severity, on the conduct of the late ministers, with respect to the continental powers; and contended, that, although nominally at war with Prussia, it was the interest of this country to support that state against the genetal enemy.—At the time of entering into the treaty of subsidy, Prussia was by no means so unimportant as she had been represented. In the battle of Eylau, the Prussians had materially contributed to the fortunate issue of the day. When the treaty was concluded, the

Prussian force, including the garrisons in Silesia, the new levies waiting for the arms sent from this country, and the 10,000 men who were to act at Stralsund, amounted to 90,000 men; a force which it was highly politic in us to uphold.—As to the military aid expected from this country, the late ministers should not have suffered such an expectation to be formed; but Lord Hutchinson stated that expectation so strongly, that, unless the present ministers had been disposed to commit a breach of public faith, they could not avoid sending the aid expected. But there were no means for conveying it. The King of Sweden expected cavalry; but there was only one cavalry transport, by way of model, or curiosity, in the service. Any person who knew the difficulty of providing cavalry transports, where 10 tons were necessary for each horse, must be sensible of the delay thus occasioned. Motives of economy might be the reason for having no supply of transports. An order had been sent by the late government, from the treasury, to the Transport office, to pay off all the transports there engaged; which order (after a representation of the great expense which would attend making good all the contracts to the expiration of the terms of engagement, when in a few days it would be requisite to take up other transports for the public service) was executed, by dismissing all which were not necessary to the communication between Great Britain and Ireland, and Guernsey and Jersey. Yet instead of £40,000, the saving was only £4000 a month. The late ministers had received 60,000 tons of transports from their predecessors. As to the question, why the present expedition was not dispatched in May, rather than in July? The complete state of destitution, in which Ministers found themselves on entering into office, furnished a sufficient answer. Russia had expected our co-operation, and if the late government did not furnish the requisite aid, it was owing to a false economy. To have exhibited preparations for a considerable embarkation, though not a man had been sent off, would have prevented France from draining not only all her disciplined troops, but her conscripts also, to swell her force on the Vistula. It was the advantage of our insulated and central position, that, if we had preparations for an expedition, in or near the Downs, France would be under the necessity of keeping a protecting force in Holland, in the Netherlands, at Boulogne, and at Brest, at the same time, from the impossibility of ascertaining which of those points might be threatened.

Mr. Windham said that the noble lord had assumed facts totally unproved, and had made statements wholly without foundation for the purpose of censuring the general conduct of the war by the late administration. He had brought his charges forward incidentally, when no reply could be given to them. Whether an army ought to have been sent at all to the Continent; or whether it ought to have been sent to one place, or to another, were grand questions of policy, not to be decided immediately, or obliquely. With regard to subsidies, were we to be merely the great bank of Europe, on which the different nations should be empowered to draw in defence of their own existence? Was not the result likely to be, that they would make no spontaneous exertions? But he did not mean to say, that subsidies ought never to be granted. —The noble lord had asserted, that the late ministers ought to have subsidised, and sent troops to the Continent. He on the other hand, asserted, that they ought to have done neither the one nor the other more than they did. When they came into office, the season was improper for sending out troops, and, when the proper season came, such aid was out of the question. With regard to the army, he said that his majesty's late government had left the regular force 8000, and the general force 20,000 men, stronger than they found it. The navy, too, had been increased 10,000 men. Respecting Buenos Ayres, the original expedition against that place had not been undertaken by the gentlemen opposite; but, by approving the conduct of the commanding officer, they had virtually acknowledged its propriety. After the officer alluded to had been found guilty, by a court martial, of a very serious offence, he had been appointed, as it were in mockery of the judicial proceedings, to another command. A most mischievous step, and one which was fraught with consequences highly injurious to the country.—As to the transports, he stated, that, while his majesty's late ministers parted with the larger class, the three months ships, for which they had no immediate use, and which were easily to be got if wanted, they had taken up as many as they could procure of coppered and sheathed ships, which were not to be obtained in a hurry, and in which a sudden demand created a great advance in price. Of the latter description they had left a greater number than they had found.

Lord Castlereagh replied, that the expence of retaining coppered ships was much greater than others; yet, though the transports were stated to be all copper-sheathed, two regiments of the expedition to South America, after they had passed the lands end, and reached the Bay of Biscay, found themselves by accident on board of two unsheathed ships, and were obliged to put back to Plymouth, to be removed into vessels more adequate to the voyage. —It had been the uniform principle of Mr. Pitt's administration, to have always ready a sufficient quantity of tonnage, for the conveyance of 10,000 men, on any sudden emer-

gency; in consequence of which, only nine days elapsed between the receipt of the intelligence respecting the weak state of the Cape of Good Hope, and the sailing of the expedition for its capture.—Since the 4th of March he had been twice obliged to raise the price of tonnage, such was the demand for mercantile shipping, that he had not yet been able to procure as much as he wanted.

Mr. Rose observed that, with respect to the recent appointment of Sir Home Popham, it had always been understood, that the admiral in command of an expedition, had the right of choosing his captain; and Admiral Gambier had solicited to have Sir Home Popham.

Mr. Canning, in recalling the attention of the committee to the real question before them, observed that the desultory observations of an hon. Member (Mr. Whitbread) had led to the important, and unequivocal declaration, on the part of the late ministers, that they never had had the slightest intention to afford aid to our allies on the Continent either in men or in money, towards the salvation of Europe. This relieved him from a pain which he had long experienced in his official situation; for never did he feel more severely the pressure of an herculean task, than in endeavouring to reconcile the Continental Powers under the indignation which they felt at the conduct of this Country, in consequence of the non-performance of those promises which they certainly considered as made by his majesty's late ministers, to furnish troops and money. After some further discussion, the sums required were granted.

August 3.—A motion, by Mr. Creevy, was agreed to, that there be laid before the house an estimate in British currency of the probable amount of the revenue and charges of India for the year 1806 and 1807. The object of his motion was to remedy the confusion that must arise from the custom of giving in Indian accounts, according to different estimates. Some had been given in according to the currency of rupees, others of pagodas, &c.—An estimate of this description was subsequently laid before the house; by which it appeared, that the Company's estimated revenue, for 1806-7, was £14,847,239; their estimated charges, £16,618,410; estimated deficiency £1,956,771.

August 4.—The Offices Reversion Bill, after having passed the Commons, was lost in the Lords. Lord Arden reprobated the measure as an indecent attack on the royal prerogative. On a division 15 to 9, it was ordered to be read a second time this day three months. In consequence of this determination, it was resolved, in the house of Commons, on the 7th, that a committee be appointed to inspect the Journals of the House of Lords, touching the proceedings of that house relative to the bill prohibiting the grant in future of reversions, agreed to by the Commons, and transmitted by them to the upper house for the concurrence of the Lords.—The committee was accordingly appointed; and, having reported, it was agreed, on the 10th, on the motion of Mr. Bankes, that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, praying that his Majesty will be graciously pleased not to grant any office, place, or pension, for joint lives, or in reversion, or with benefit of survivorship, until six weeks after the commencement of the next session of parliament.—His Majesty was pleased to return for answer, that he would pay that attention to the address which the importance of its object demanded.

August 10.—On the motion of Mr. Ellis, it was agreed, that, early in the next session of parliament, a committee be appointed to enquire into, and report the commercial state of the West India colonies.

On a motion, that the house do adjourn to the 13th instant, preliminary to the prorogation of parliament, Mr. Whitbread rose to oppose it, and to put certain questions to the ministers, relative to the external relations of the country.—Mr. Canning, in reply, stated, that government, no longer ago than the 2d of August, had received a communication from Russia, on the subject of a mediation for peace; but the communication was unaccompanied by a copy of the treaty which Russia had entered into with France; nor was government any farther in possession of the terms of that treaty, than through the medium of a French newspaper; consequently, only a conditional answer could be given to the offer of Russia.—As to our relations with America, he stated, that the present unfortunate misunderstanding in no degree arose from the particular views or conduct of the present ministers. They had felt it their duty to act up to the spirit of the treaty framed by their predecessors. No new instructions had been sent, either to our ministers in America, or to our naval commanders on that station.—With respect to Turkey, he referred the house to his Majesty's speech at the commencement of the session. His Majesty was anxious to embrace every opportunity, consistent with honour, to restore peace.

August 11.—In the House of Lords, on the motion for the committment of Mr. Whitbread's parochial school bill, Lord Hawkesbury expressed an opinion (in which coincided Lord Redesdale, the Lord Chancellor, and the Archbishop of Canterbury) that the subject was too important and extensive to be taken up at so late a period of the session. He therefore moved, that the bill be committed this day three weeks.—The Lords Holland and Stanhope opposed the

amendment; but, it was carried without a division.

August 13.—Lord Stanhope moved a resolution, importing that equality and complete reciprocity ought to form the invariable rule of conduct of the government, with regard to states at peace with this country. His Lordship deprecated the idea of a war with America. Within the last fifteen years, he said, upwards of £40,000,000 had gone out of this country for the purchase of corn. Poland had hitherto been our granary, but, under the present circumstances of Europe, where must we in future look, but to America? It was the same with respect to naval stores. He wished their lordships also to be aware, that the man who had offered his secret to our government, for destroying ships of war, by a speedy and infallible method, was now in America, making the most extensive preparations for carrying his plan into execution. The American government had rewarded him with £15,000. He had been assured, that a ship of the largest size could be destroyed, for £20.

The Lord Chancellor stated his general assent to the principles laid down by the noble lord; but, from the present state of ignorance with respect to the American business, he thought it his duty to move the previous question; which was accordingly put and carried.

August 14.—The Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Hawkesbury, and Lord Camden, sat in their robes as his Majesty's Commissioners, and the House of Commons being in attendance, the Royal Assent was given to the Vote of Credit Bill, the Exchequer Bills Bill, the Consolidated Fund Bill, the Traders Assets Bill, and several Private Bills. The Lord Chancellor then informed the House, that he had it also in Commission from his Majesty, to prorogue the parliament; and delivered the following Speech:

My Lords and Gentlemen,—We have it in command from his Majesty to express the satisfaction with which he finds himself enabled to give you that recess which, after the great and diligent exertions which you have made in the dispatch of public business, must at this advanced season of the year be so peculiarly desirable.—His Majesty has been graciously pleased to direct us to return you his thanks for the steady loyalty and attachment to his person and government, and the zealous devotion to the public service which have characterised all your deliberations, and most especially to thank you for the seasonable exertions which you have enabled him to make for the augmentation of the military force of this kingdom.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,—His Majesty has commanded us to return you his warmest thanks for the supplies which you have granted with so much cheerfulness for the current year; and when he considers the provision which you have made for those contingent and unforeseen services which the events of the war may render necessary, his Majesty has the greatest satisfaction in recognizing the wisdom wherewith, in a time of extraordinary difficulties, you have anticipated the possible demands which those difficulties may occasion.

My Lords and Gentlemen,—His Majesty commands us to assure you, that he deeply deplores the unfortunate issue of the war on the Continent.—The immense extension of the power and influence of France, and the undisguised determination of the enemy to employ the means and resources of those countries which he possesses or controuls, for the purpose of effecting the ruin of this kingdom, undoubtedly present a formidable view of the difficulties and dangers which this country has to encounter.—But his Majesty trusts, that the loyal and brave people over whom he reigns are not to be daunted or disheartened.—From the recollection of those difficulties under which his people have successfully struggled, and of those dangers which they have happily surmounted, his Majesty derives the consolation of believing, that the same spirit and perseverance which have hitherto remained unbroken, will continue to be exerted with unabated vigour and success.—And while his Majesty commands us to repeat the assurances of his constant readiness to entertain any proposals which may lead to a secure and honourable peace, he commands us at the same time to express his confidence that his parliament and his people will feel with him, the necessity of persevering in those vigorous efforts which alone can give the character of honour to any negotiation, or the prospect of security or permanency to any peace.—His Majesty, therefore, trusts that his parliament and people will always be ready to support him in every measure which may be necessary to defeat the designs of his enemies against the independence of his Majesty's dominions, and to maintain against any undue pretensions, and against any hostile confederacy, those just rights which his Majesty is always desirous to exercise with temper and moderation, but which, as essential to the honour of his crown, and true interests of his people, he is determined never to surrender.

The Commission for proroguing the Parliament was then read, after which the Lord Chancellor said:

My Lords and Gentlemen,—By virtue of his Majesty's Commission under the Great Seal, to us and other Lords directed, and now read, we do, in his Majesty's name, and in obedience to his commands, prorogue this Parliament to Thursday, the 24th day of Sep-

tember next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thursday the twenty-fourth day of September next.

. . . . .

Thus have we closed our report of the business transacted in one of the most active sessions of Parliament, that we ever remember. And we take this opportunity of expressing our satisfaction at the mode in which the business has been done. The Parliament has really sat "for *dispatch* of divers weighty and important affairs." Not a single holiday has been indulged in, not a single adjournment, except once on a Saturday, when the House was counted out, because the importance of the measure under consideration demanded a fuller attendance: even on every Saturday (formerly a day privileged as a vacancy) the House sat; on most evenings it sat late; and, what is more to its credit, on almost every day it met early: the chair being taken at 12 o'clock, instead of 4. Notwithstanding the lateness of many sittings, no private committee was missed: and many gentlemen as well in as out of office, made a point of discharging those duties which devolved on them as members of special committees. But we believe that if the opinion of the members were requested, it would be unanimous in especially applauding that diligence, punctuality, steadiness, and aptitude to business, which now grace the chair. Easiness of access, promptitude in suggesting the most advisable steps to be taken, with the happy art of arranging business in a *forward* manner, were never more requisite, and never more effectually manifested than in the late session. Never was the importance of indefatigable attention in an exalted station more evident, or its exercise more indispensible; and never were its effects more striking, or more beneficial.

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We have not been able to comprise in this number, many of those very important articles with which we have been favoured. Some of them will appear in our SUPPLEMENT, and others will engage our attention in the following Volume.

We have not stated any particulars of a fire at Chatham Dock Yard, which evidently was *not accidental*. Government is endeavouring with great activity to trace this incident to its author.

The Militia Volunteers offer themselves so rapidly, that the whole number expected will be raised in a few days.

OBITUARY.

Sunday, Aug. 23, died, about one o'clock in the morning, at her house at Brompton, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester. Her death was unexpected, for it was preceded by only a short indisposition. She has survived the late Duke almost two years, his Royal Highness having died on the 25th of August, 1805. The Duchess was the daughter of Sir Edward Walpole, and was Countess Dowager of Waldegrave, when she married the Duke of Gloucester on the 6th of September, 1766.

The immediate occasion of the Duchess's death was an effusion of water into the cavity of the chest. Her Royal Highness had been incapable of much exertion lately, but did not complain of serious indiposition until the Wednesday preceding, when the symptoms were such as to occasion some anxiety but no alarm. On Saturday morning, however, after having slept nearly six hours, the Duchess was seized with great oppression and difficulty of breathing, which continued, with but little mitigation, throughout the day, and at length terminated Her Royal Highness's life. Her Grace was in her 72d year.

Henry Benedict-Marie-Clement, Cardinal York, lately died at Rome, where he was born on the 6th of March, 1725. The Regent, Duke of Orleans, had (by a threat to withdraw the pension paid by France), to please the Cabinet of St. James's, obliged the first Pretender, his father, to reside in that city. After the issue of the invasion of Scotland, in 1745, French policy again humbled the fallen Stuarts, and engaged this Prince, by brilliant persuasions, to enter the church. In 1741, he was by the Pope, Benedict XIV, nominated a Cardinal; as such, he passed his days in quiet and dignified retirement at his villa, near Rome, until 1798, when a French banditti forced him to renounce his comforts and property, if he would save his life. He arrived at Venice in the winter, 1798, infirm as well as destitute; but no sooner was our beloved Monarch informed of his distressful situation, than, *unrequested*, his Majesty condescended to order his Minister to that Republic to offer the Cardinal, with all possible delicacy, a pension of 4,000l. for his life. This amiable trait in the noble character of George III. does equal honour to the King and to the man.

On the 24th ult., at Ealing, Middlesex, in her 71st year, Mrs. Davison, relict of the late J. Wilkinson, Esq., well known in the commercial world. Inheriting an ample fortune, her liberality was universally extensive; the sufferings of humanity never pleaded before her in vain. Eight children survive to mourn her loss.

POLITICAL PERISCOPE.

Panorama Office, Aug. 27, 1807.

Hard, indeed, is that heart which does not rejoice in the suspension of carnage. Whatever politics may lose, or may fancy they have lost, by peace on the Continent, humanity has gained; and this gain will be contemplated with satisfaction by the philanthropist. But, if the politician in examining present arrangements is induced to fear that according to probabilities, they are dispositions for future warfare, if the seeds are sown of animosities and strifes, of a still more bloody description when they *do* occur, than those which are now closed, his joy in the suspension of carnage is checked, and he recollects the precept which commands to "rejoice with trembling". If we may take as authentic those articles of the peace of Tilsit which have appeared, we think it scarcely probable that the tranquillity of Europe is firmly settled. And if what is reported as to private articles respecting the Turkish dominions be well founded, there remain very plentiful sources of discord between the high contracting powers. Such is, in our opinion, the general aspect of affairs on the Continent of Europe.

If we consider the powers in their order, Russia seems to have acquired a small portion of territory as a kind of bribe to deprive her of the opportunity of grumbling, and to quicken the progress of those operations the termination of which would leave Bonaparte at liberty to return to his home. But, if we rightly judge, the real *bribe* has not been publicly avowed. We are altogether of opinion that those who cannot defend themselves, will find before any great length of time has elapsed, that they were *very graciously remembered at the peace of Tilsit*. However that may be, Russia has publicly offered to mediate peace between Britain and France: our ministers have publicly avowed their readiness to accept the offer: both parties, therefore, are bound by this transaction, unless some condition be annexed to it, which is in its nature inadmissable. Of this we do not affect to judge; but, taking all things in their connection, we acknowledge that our wishes are much more lively than our expectations. We think, nevertheless, that the confidence between Russia and France, though probably far from equal to what has been reported, is too sudden to be lasting. It has no reasonable foundation; it has not been cemented by a prolonged course of good offices, by an interchange of real services. We have a better opinion of Alexander than to believe, however he may comport himself, that he could discern any thing beyond the hollow mask of self-interest in the blandishments of Bonaparte: he might have said with the Gabriel of Milton,

Satan, I know thy strength and thou knowest mine;
Neither our own but given; what folly then
To boast what arms can do ———

Internal divisions in his court, in his cabinet, in his own family, reduced the emperor to difficulties: for how could he please every body, when every body was attached to opposite parties, opposite politics, and opposite interests. The spirit of party is not confined to Britain. We err, in describing it, as the proper companion of liberty, and the mark of a free people. It rages more where more compressed. If it accompanies liberty, it also follows despotism. It is the stiff breeze of an open sea, where it may have vent; but a hurricane in the narrows, where it is *per force* retained till it burst out with irresistible violence. On the whole, we infer that the Emperor yielded to circumstances; but, that his political demeanour differed no less from real friendship than volubility of professions differs from hearty good-will.

Prussia has had barely time to contemplate her actual situation: she will have time enough for repentance, however; as *must*, in the event, befall all who refuse to do their duty when it ought to be done. The King has taken a respectable farewell of his late subjects; we wonder that Bonaparte should have permitted him; for, may it not be recollected at some future period? For a truly degrading tribute paid to Bonaparte by the King, Vide our Parliamentary Report.

Sweden continues her opposition to the French yoke; she knows that she has long been expelled from the shores of Germany, by the *fiat* of France: she can but lose her provinces by the chance of war: lose them she must by articles of peace. Since then her fate is determined, so far as human power can determine it, she may gain credit and honour by resistance; by submission she will not gain an inch of territory;—what else will she gain?

We have some suspicion that the state of Denmark too has been in idea removed to Norway: because, she has dared to be neutral, she has dared to assemble an army to support her neutrality on her frontiers, she has dared, though not one of the great powers of Europe to thwart MY wishes, and to expect to be exempted from MY dominions. She has not contributed a single rixdollar to MY exhausted treasury:—her time is come. That Denmark should be able to perpetuate her neutrality, may be considered as next to an impossibility: her means were not equal to her spirit; we shall do justice to that spirit, we even honour her wishes, they are entitled to honour; but her power was weakness compared with that which would have

been brought against her, and which indeed, had not Pomerania been the first in order, would 'ere this, have overwhelmed her. Stralsund postponed the destiny of Copenhagen. In the mean while, Britain has sent a fleet and a body of land forces to render the acquisition of Denmark by France dubious, we hope impossible: and if France should obtain it, useless, to those purposes which Bonaparte contemplates. The Danes are excellent seamen; stout, hearty, persevering: the Danish navy, of twenty sail of the line, with a considerable proportion of new vessels among them, the situation of Denmark for fitting out an expedition against North Britain, the command which Denmark possesses over the Baltic navigation, its vicinity to Sweden, are all so many stimuli to the grasp of Bonaparte, and they have long been sharply felt by him: we believe we are justified in saying that years ago he felt them.

Whatever may be the result of the measures taken by our government with respect to Denmark, no reasonable man can suppose that we are really at war with the Danes: hard fortune and imperious necessity may have led us to secure a post important to our welfare, but as to animosity, we have none. We hope that we may congratulate our country on obtaining possession of Copenhagen without much bloodshed. It is said that after some negociation, the city was attacked by Admiral Gambier on August 16, and surrendered the next day. Of course, the island of Zealand follows the fate of the metropolis; and, as an Island, is capable of being effectually protected by British shipping; for though such a circumstance has been known as the waters around it being frozen in winters of extraordinary severity, yet the rarity of the occurrence can hardly form any *item* in our reasoning on the subject.

When the fate of a kingdom of the middle class is, inevitably, to fall under the power of one or other of the contending parties, can we less than pity the lot of those who are called to govern it in such difficult times?

Amidst all these turmoils and troubles, the Norwegians and Laplanders are the happiest of Europe: they are too far from Bonaparte to have heard of his name, power they have none to clash with his ambition, and their wealth offers no temptation to his insatiate avidity. They would feed him on Rein Deer flesh, if he visited them peaceably: but not a park in his kingdom affords that kind of food, which would keep a single animal of this kind alive:—why then should he drive off their herds?

We come now to our own islands. Great Britain and Ireland are in peace; and long may they continue so: but our governors have thought proper to enact regulations for Ireland, which would have no object if there were no apprehensions: measures of precaution are not seldom crowned with success, when time has been taken by the forelock, and they may be executed gradually. We believe there is no real conspiracy to disturb the public peace at this time in Ireland: and the intention of the late laws for depriving a certain description of the population of their arms, is to prevent the existence of any. We are anxious for the welfare of Ireland: but a radical amendment is the only source of our hope: we know that such an attempt is more than in embrio, may Providence prosper it in due time.

Britain still rears her rocks above the dashing waves which rage around them. They whiten the strand with their foam, but they have not yet overwhelmed the land. It will be seen without concealment, by the contents of the present number, that the British interests labour under great difficulties: and that to decide on the manner of extending to them effectual relief is not easy.

We have never been guilty of that base flattery, which describes Britain as invulnerable: we know she must suffer, or the nature of things must be altered from what experience has hitherto pronounced them. But we know, too, that she will revive, and that, after an interval of suffering, her inherent strength, unless very unwisely wasted, will prove fully sufficient to render her triumphant. Talleyrand made use of a very significant French phrase, when describing to Lord Lauderdale the state of the commerce of his country: "Our commercial interests," said he, "*se sont repliés sur eux-mêmes*;" they are compressed into themselves in such a manner, as to leave as small a part as possible open to misfortune. Britain has been too little cautious on this head; she will gain by her present losses: like a tortoise, she will withdraw her exposed members under her shell, and rest in security from further attacks.

The late exertions made by Britain, and the rapidity with which they were carried into execution, have startled our adversaries, and done great credit to ourselves. What Britain *can* do has never yet been seen: *all* her resources have not been displayed. The time may come, when these shall manifest a power hitherto unsuspected. We are well persuaded, that the power exists; may Heaven inspire us with the skill to direct it aright!

Bonaparte lost not a moment in repairing from Tilsit to Paris: he was wise in this. His absence was very inconvenient: it will be as much as his presence can do, to regulate all which requires regulation in his dominions. In the mean while he has not ceased to cherish ideas more extensive than any which he has yet manifested. They take,

as they hitherto have done, an eastern direction. We should not wonder to see him, in the East, either triumph or fall. Yet we sincerely caution our fellow subjects to prepare for a struggle with him in the West. If the plans he has laid for our degradation do not take effect *fast enough*, and hitherto they have not, he will quicken them, *vi et armis*. We have seen that no eagle with *two heads* has been able to match this gallic cock: divided counsels have ruined his adversaries: may he find in the British Isles one head and one heart: and this will render abortive all his efforts.

So little is known as to the real state of our misunderstanding with America, that we merely mention it, to shew that it has not escaped us. Our Government very prudently conceals what its own officers have transmitted, and the American Government has not yet sent to its accredited representative here, those vouchers which are necessary to justify the facts on which its complaints must be founded.

We are equally uninformed as to the state of our concerns in South America: in Egypt: at Constantinople; and in the Adriatic. Spain has sent, at Bonaparte's command, a body of troops to occupy Hanover;—will John Bull *give up Gibraltar in exchange?* The idea may amuse the Spanish monarch, though did he dare to speak, he might shew more vexation than amusement: as to Bonaparte he knows that the whole is a bubble: a bubble too which has not even the glaring whirl of the prismatic colours to render it attractive.

Rumours are revived that Bonaparte has designs of transferring the crown of that kingdom to a member of his family: if this should suddenly be attempted, the impolicy of having suffered 25, or 30,000 Spanish troops to be posted in the north of Germany, will become manifest at once. We confess, that we formerly considered the Spanish fleet, in Brest, as a kind of pledge to France for good behaviour; why should not a Spanish army, answer the same purpose?—As to the justice of the case—well sings our poet Spencer,

What tygre or what other salvage wight,
Is so exceeding furious and fell
As Wrong, when it hath arm'd itselfe with might?

We are confirmed in our conjecture by the terms employed by Bonaparte in his speech to the legislative body on opening the session August 16, wherein he mentions *les Espagnes, les Italies*, the Spains, the Italies; in the plural. This idiom most certainly has its meaning. He says also "A French prince shall reign on the Elbe:"—and the foreign journals agree in stating, that Denmark was engaged to shut the Sound and the two Belts, against what Bonaparte calls "the pernicious influence which England exercised over the continent." He says, "I desire peace *by sea*; no irritation shall ever have any influence on my decisions with respect to that object. I cannot be irritated against a nation which is the plaything and the victim of the parties that devour it, and which is misled, as well with respect to its own affairs, as to those of its neighbours."—He also calls the war, "the *maritime war*"—but never mentions the name of England. He says, that he has permitted the House of Brandenburgh to reign merely out of "*the sincere friendship with which the powerful Emperor of the North, has inspired us.*" Our readers will notice the title given, as well as the motive alledged.

Portugal has existed by sufferance: we are not aware that her annihilation will put a mil-rea more into the pocket of the Gallic Emperor than what he actually receives. The removal of this kingdom to another part of the globe would produce a very sensible effect on Europe: whoever might lose, France would get nothing by it.

Of Italy, of Holland, of Switzerland, we have little to say. If the French papers may be believed, the Gallic power in Italy is not absolutely riveted: for they report, that the Prince of Hesse Philipstahl had landed a force there and been defeated; this he would not have done, had he despaired of meeting with friends. That the gross air of Holland does not agree *charmingly* with King Louis's constitution, is very credible; and then, the Dutch tack about their broad bottoms so deliberately, and perhaps, too, show them so plainly, as seemeth not good in the eyes of their liege lord and sovereign. Switzerland too has had a reprimand, for not having that body of troops ready which had been commanded, although the officers had been appointed months ago. In fact not a man was raised. Our readers will draw their own inferences from this manifestation of Swiss torpidity.

A fresh establishment of Custom-house overseers, director generals, &c. &c. is lately appointed to assist in counteracting the torrent of English goods, which runs violently into Holland, in spite ofall the dikes, &c. hitherto established to restrain it.

An Official View of the strength of the British Army, is given in our first article for this month: to that, and to what we have stated in our Parliamentary Report, we shall not at present add: but we think it our duty to notice the steps taken to render effectual our means of National Defence.

A circular letter from the war office, dated August 10, among other regulations has the following.

"The same pay and allowances as are granted to those members of volunteer corps

of artillery and infantry, enrolled prior to the 24th July, 1805, are extended from the 25th April, 1807, to those men who may have been enrolled therein subsequent to the 24th July 1806, or who may be enrolled hereafter, not exceeding the establishment of the corps. Should any men be enrolled beyond the establishment, they are as formerly, to be considered as supernumeraries."

"Such volunteer corps of artillery and infantry as shall not have exercised more than 16 days in the present year, have the option of assembling upon permanent pay and duty, under the conditions of the regulations which were in force in the year 1805."

"No corps is to be assembled for less than 10, or more than 14 days, and in no instance are the number of days of exercise (including the days of inspection) and the number of days on permanent duty (including the days on the march) to amount together to more than 26; but it is understood that all volunteers shall muster for drill and exercise one day in each week that may be entitled to exemptions."

"The non-commissioned officers, drummers, and private men, will be entitled to receive one shilling per diem, each, as marching, or bounty money, for the number of days they shall be assembled on permanent duty, over and above the pay and allowances of their respective ranks."

"This permission to volunteer corps of artillery and infantry, to assemble on permanent pay and duty, regards only the present year: such duty must therefore be performed previously to the 25th of December, 1807."

"Days of inspection are to be considered as ordinary days of exercise."

We shall add the *general directions* contained in a circular letter from Lord Hawkesbury, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, dated Aug. 17.

My Lord, I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship, by His Majesty's commands, an act which has passed the legislature, for speedily completing the militia of Great Britain, and for increasing the same under certain limitations and restrictions.

The peculiar exigency of the present moment requiring as it does an immediate and large increase of the public force of the country, coupled with the limited period which the law has prescribed for completing the levy of men to be made under the present act, will suggest to your Lordship the extreme importance of giving the utmost activity and dispatch to all the proceedings to be had under the provisions of this act.

The point to which I should beg leave in the first instance to call your Lordship's attention is, that at the first general meeting to be holden, which in England is to take place within fourteen days, and in Scotland within three weeks, after the passing of the act, your Lordship and the Deputy Lieutenants should proceed to inquire whether the ballot may be entered upon with the militia lists as at present existing, or whether it is become absolutely necessary, from the defects of those lists, that, previous to any ballot, they should either be amended or new lists made out.

Your Lordship will perceive by the act, that the three months, within which the full quota of men is required to be found, under a penalty upon the district of sixty pounds, reducible as therein stated, is extended, provided the necessity of such measures be approved by His Majesty, in the case of amending the lists, to four, and of making new lists to five, months from the time of holding such first general meetings. I have therefore to request, if you should find such alteration of the militia lists to be indispensable to the effectual and equitable execution of the ballot, that your Lordship will transmit to me, without delay, the grounds on which such opinion is formed, for His Majesty's consideration and decision, in order that no time may be lost in ascertaining with precision the course of proceeding to be pursued, and time within which the quota of the city under your charge is by law required to be found.

I am to acquaint your Lordship that, for the convenience of the parishes, the militia regiments will be ordered to detach into their respective counties proper parties to receive and take charge of the men, so soon as they may be sworn in at the several subdivision meetings; and I have only farther to request, that whilst your Lordship will not fail to express to those with whom you may communicate, the sincere regret His Majesty feels at every fresh burden which the exigency of the war may impose on his subjects, yet His Majesty entertains a confident hope that the evident and indispensible necessity of a great military exertion for the security of his dominions at the present moment, will not only induce all classes of his people to submit to this burden cheerfully, but with a determination to render the measure answerable in point of numbers to the expectation of the legislature, and to the demands of the public service.

His Majesty also trusts that they will be sensible of the anxious desire evinced by the legislature to cause this extraordinary levy of men to be made in the mode least expensive and burdensome, in the first instance to the people, and in that description of force which may eventually relieve the country from the charge of having to replace the whole of its militia force at a future period. I have the honour to be, My Lord, Your most obedient, humble servant, HAWKESBURY.

MEDICAL REPORT.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

SIR,—I shall, with your leave, resume my report of some preliminary observations in continuation of my last.

If patients will *not* pay for judgment, without a tangible feeling of drugs, it is *their own* fault, (and theirs only), if they swallow them by wholesale; the wisdom and genius of the practitioner is the *most* clearly evinced, when he can accomplish great ends (and great they always are to the patient) with small means. Is not judgment alone, often adequate to this? —yet it is not allowed to be exercised. And, why? Not because the practitioner *wants* judgment—but, because the patient *has none!* Now, if the simplicity of the means be aggravated into an objection to their efficacy: why did not the patient apply them unsought? Let us not wilfully neglect any opportunities that may be afforded for combining the general aggregate of information, by seeking their source. And where can they be sought more effectually than where charitable institutions have amassed in themselves a fund of resources from whence ample stores may be so advantageously drawn. Were REPORTS to be regularly issued, from every public institution, hospital, dispensary, infirmary, &c. having a medical department, added to the reports of individuals in different districts; how large a portion of medical knowledge would be thus obtained; and, if concentrated, and digested, by a duly appointed board of medical officers, how *great* might be the expected advantages! Each institution furnishing its quota, would contribute to the general mass, in proportion to the duration and extent of its influence—and such as would be at least beneficial, to some individual, whose relative importance to society, to his family, or himself, might not be either appreciated or known, but by its effect. In the report which follows, it will be found that the designation of diseases is derived rather from their obvious and natural characteristics, than the confined and frequently erroneous arrangement of systematic nosology: and this for obvious reasons. Since it cannot have escaped the notice of the most superficial observer that such systems tend to mislead, by their natural and inherent incapacity to include every variety of attack made upon the human body, in their arranged plan; and the improper hold they frequently take upon the mind of the practitioner, who visits a patient with his judgment thus prepossessed, determined to *make* the disease more systematic than nature ever designed, or than our present state of knowledge will explain. Yet from this cause, how many errors must inevitably be committed. The practitioner should examine his patient, *unbiassed*, and unfettered by any pre-determination to FIX the *nature* of the complaint, by the *name* his favourite author has given to it; and which frequently leads to the most delusive and dangerous practice. We must know more of nature, before we pretend to define *all her ways* by art; must steadily observe her progress, and obediently apply and improve her salutary admonitions. We should follow her with respect: if we drive her, she will suddenly return and deservedly chastise us. This surely should lead us to a minute investigation, and accurate discrimination of the particular nature and seat of the attack: *what* it is, and *where* it is. In general, (with very few exceptions) this is sufficiently indicated, and rendered obvious, (as it naturally and necessarily must be), by the part affected; one or two symptoms form the leading character, and *direct* the judgment. Hence the radical importance, of knowing the diagnostic or distinguishing symptoms, truly so called; as that, upon which *all must depend*, and which must alone direct the accuracy of the investigation, and the knowledge of that *degree* of resemblance which exists between diseases, influenced as they are by the parts that are affected, their nature, situation, functions, &c. From the want of this knowledge it is, that persons so frequently injure themselves by the quackery of endeavouring to ascertain and cure their own complaints from books *, by which alone, it is impossible in the nature of things, for them to be *well* and *truly* informed. From the want of this discrimination it is, that remedies are so ill applied, and so injudiciously administered by multifarious, absurd, and even contradictory prescriptions. When the disease is known, the more simple a view we take of it, and the less compounded our medicine, the better. If the *nature* and *qualities* of medicines are known, *few*, it will be allowed, are as amply sufficient to do *good*, as we know they are to do mischief. One prime ingredient, or two that are important, may be employed with advantage: if they fail, we know where the fault lies, and can remedy the evil after having fairly estimated the effects either produced or intended: but where many are employed, frequently useless, inert, and contradictory, we can have no greater opinion of the practitioner, than hope of the patient under such circumstances!†

* A lady who was a patient of mine, for the treatment of *nervous debility*, would frequently send in great haste and alarm after reading *Buchan's Domestic Medicine*, assuring me she had *gout, gravel, stone, dropsy, jaundice, insanity, &c. &c. &c.*

† A medical gentleman of high respectability requested me to visit a patient for him during his absence. The lady complained of "lowness and pain," and had been under his

I shall, therefore, only mention two cases: one of them in my own practice, and the other in that of the Endeavour Society.

The first was that of a young lady, who, in a paroxysm of HYSTERIA (or hysterical affection), was *entirely deprived of speech*, and became completely DUMB for 12 hours. In hysterical attacks, the variety of appearances are so great, that we are not surprised at almost any shape, which this *proteus disease* assumes; and in general the chief attentions are to be directed to the preventing of any personal injury happened to the party from their violent exertions, during the paroxysms as it frequently (and indeed generally) is almost impossible to administer medicine. In this case, a perfect deprivation of sense and motion succeeded to the violence of the attack, and a horizontal posture, with careful watching, is all that is then requisite; as it is often of much greater service to the patient to be thus indulged in a quiescent state after violent and fatiguing muscular action, than to have the exhausted energies again awakened by the application of stimuli, as sal volatile, &c. By degrees the faculties revived, and sense and motion returned; but a total privation of speech. As it is a singular circumstance, and I had never witnessed its being before accompanied by such a curious event, I was not at first aware of its existence, until finding that my inquiries were not answered, and requesting to know the cause, a significant shake of the head assured me there was an incapability of doing so: and upon giving my fair patient a pencil, she wrote down, "she could not speak," but not forgetting that thirst of knowledge, and acute discernment, which pervades her character, she at the same time inquired, (in the same manner) the reason of it, by writing down, "what is the cause?" adding, "I have not any pain about my mouth or throat. I can breathe freely," alluding to what I had stated respecting the effect of wind in all such cases, and the sense of suffocation it produces in the throat, and of severe pain in the head, &c. "When will it go? Suppose my voice never returns, "what will be done? If I am very ill I "cannot tell you, what is to be done? Or "should I die, in this state?"* I allayed her alarm by stating that there was no fear of death, or of the effect produced upon the organs of speech becoming permanent; but if it became likely, there were many very useful remedies to be employed, as stimuli of various kinds. Œther, sal volatile, blisters, electricity, &c. the nature of all which she well knew from her attention to medicine. Being sufficiently recovered to walk, and having her fears thus allayed, she only requested (by writing) "that she might not be left," and retired to rest with a female friend, who was apprized of the circumstances. In the morning I saw her again, and found her in the *same* state of dumbness as before: and some hours having elapsed, I began to consider of the means to be first employed; but as the *pulse* and voluntary actions were perfectly free, I determined to wait the event of a few hours. Much pain was felt in the head, and a general soreness all over the body from the exertions that were employed during the paroxysm. Some anxiety prevailed respecting the power of speech, but was subdued and regulated by strength of mind. In the act of turning in the bed, a sense of pain being felt at the hip, on the bone, I requested her to designate the part, by saying "bone." She attempted this, without succeeding, but on a repetition, articulated the word in a *whisper*, and endeavouring to renew her efforts, completed her wish, and immediately recovered the lost power; to her no small surprise and joy, after the lapse of precisely 12 hours. Indeed, it was necessary to repress the ardor with which she now availed herself of her newly acquired privilege. On inquiry to ascertain the cause of this curious fact, from what it arose, and with what circumstances and feeling it was attended, she very satisfactorily informed me, that immediately on her recovery from the fit, so far as to be sensible, she attempted to speak and could not: that on applying her tongue to the roof of the mouth for that purpose, she felt as if there was no palate to the mouth, but that the tongue went against a substance, so intensely cold, that (to use her own emphatic words) *ice was warm to it*, and she was instantly obliged to withdraw it, as it was utterly impossible to let it remain there, so intense was the cold sensation produced. That this continued, and was felt every time she renewed her attempts to speak, and that when at my request she articulated the word *bone*, it had suddenly ceased unknown to herself, until she made the trial.

care for six weeks: I ordered for her the *Vol. Alkali*, with *Opii*. The simplicity of my prescription excited surprise: as did the recovery of the patient, who was well in two days. The genius of able women surmounts every obstacle: it is peculiarly fitted for medicine. I have the pleasure of knowing a young lady who attends to medicine scientifically, examines the cases of her patients with critical exactness, and has performed several cures, which would do credit to the first medical abilities. As I have had the honour of directing her medical pursuits, I have had the opportunity of witnessing these facts highly to her credit: certainly gratifying to myself.

* These inquiries I have copied from my fair patients MSS.

It was, therefore, only necessary now "to restrain the tongue," and refrain its wanted, but *now* highly delightful exercise, for the purpose of further repose and refreshment. The paralysis affecting the organs of speech, which was the evident cause, was here confirmed by the discernment and accuracy of the fair patient; and its cessation so opportunely, prevented the need of recurring to the means intended to be employed. *Electricity* was to have been applied that day; and at her request, to have been particularly directed to the tongue, so naturally anxious are we to "set at liberty," so highly important an organ—not less valuable to ladies than to men. Had it been employed, therefore, we should have attributed the good effect to that valuable power: arguing *post hoc*, ERGO *propter hoc:* a mode of reasoning, often fallacious, as this and other instances daily prove, in the practice of medicine; affording, indeed, additional reason for modesty in the practitioners of medicine, while so much must be attributed to what we cannot yet ascertain, and therefore do not understand, in the operations of nature; "where (as has been quoted, by Dr. Vetch on the Opthalmia in Egypt, Preface p. vi.) "every variety" may be "uniformity, and every change constancy." As this is a circumstance of rare occurrence, it is of course highly deserving of notice both in a *medical* and *popular* view. In the first, every *additional* fact is an accession of knowledge: in the last, it may tend to allay fears, otherwise not known to be groundless, and thereby causing serious alarm. Such cases but seldom occur. Many practitioners have never seen them, and others are acquainted with but solitary instances. By conversation, at the literary meetings of my highly respected friend Dr. Garthshore, I am warranted in saying this, in addition to my own testimony. It may be proper to add that in the case before us, the symptom came on at 12 o'clock at night, after a fit of ¾ of an hour: ¼ an hour after which was spent in an insensible state: and the recovery from it, at 12 o'clock on the succeeding day. In a popular way it may be useful to say, that a horizontal position is the best, (as being the safest) for the patient: and that as it is difficult (if not impossible) to administer medicine, a care to prevent personal injury is the chief thing to be observed. If the early recovery should be desired, or doubtful, strong stimuli, as *eau du luce*, &c. may be applied to the nostrils, (and sometimes to the lips) but I have found the recovery most speedily effected by pinching the nostrils, and covering the mouth, to impede the freedom of respiration, a struggle to re-obtain which generally rouses the patient.

The prevailing diseases which have most generally fallen under my observation, during the last month and present have been of the following kind, *paralytic, schrophula, febrile, asturatic, worms, stranguary, inflamed eyes, dropsy, piles, affections of the head,* from causes both internal and *external, measles, bowel* complaints, *affections of the stomach, female complaints, discharges* of blood, *eruptive diseases,* (including itch and scald head), *consumption, vaccination*; on each of these I would make a few popular remarks. I have frequently noticed that paralassis, or paralytic affections are so much influenced by a *peculiar state of atmosphere,* that whenever I have been called to an attack of this kind several others have followed: and *many persons,* in various parts and different situations of the same neighbourhood, have been affected in the same way: and not unfrequently, that the district so influenced has been of great extent. This is a circumstance either not known or disregarded. As this complaint always depends upon an affection of the system, founded in debility, either partial or general, the most obvious and only natural mode of cure is by restoring the lost energy and communicating renewed vigor, through the means of tonics, and stimulants: as bitters, volatiles, blisters, the judicious application of *electricity,* &c. and the most invigorating food. These means I have found successful in cases of extreme severity, from advanced age, violence of the attack accompanied with derangement, total deprivation of all voluntary motion, &c. and which have yet been restored to every useful and necessary purpose in a few weeks: enabling the persons to resume their usual avocations. *Febris,* or febrile attacks, vary so much in their degree, and are so generally an attendant on every derangement of the health that much mistake and serious error has been hereby occasioned. The very nature of fever implies *variety,* and this proteus property it assumes in such an endless routine that *each* of them have been often mistaken for *a different kind.* Its importance therefore requires that attention, which I shall endeavour to give in another report.

In the hope, that the above may be found useful, I shall omit any further particulars respecting other cases until my next, and subscribe myself, dear Sir,

your obliged Servant,

New Kent Road, C. PEARS.
July, 1807.

*** We have delayed the press to the last moment in hopes of receiving *authentic* information from the continent: at this moment nothing *official* is arrived, though the general belief is in unison with what we have expressed in our Periscope.

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS

OF EMINENT PERSONS DECEASED, IN 1806-7.

THE EMPRESS OF AUSTRIA died early in April 1807, in consequence of a premature delivery of a dead child, on the 7th. Respecting this Princess, we are in possession of but few particulars. She is known, however, to have been a most amiable wife, and exemplary for the domestic virtues. She and her illustrious consort, Francis the II., were a pattern of simplicity in manners, and of conjugal affection, to their subjects. She died in her 35th year, having had twelve children; of whom four sons and five daughters are living. According to custom, the body of her Imperial Majesty was opened on the 14th; on the 15th it publickly lay in state. On the 16th the heart was deposited with great solemnity in the church of the Augustines; the entrails were conveyed, in equal pomp, to the cathedral church and deposited in the vault: and the same day, at five in the afternoon, the funeral took place in the following order, from the church of the Augustines to the Capuchins; 1. a detachment of cavalry; 2. the poor of the hospital; 3. the religious orders of the town and suburbs; 4. the clergy; 5. the city magistrates; 6. the states of Lower Austria; 7. the counsellors of the aulic and provincial departments, in mourning; 8. the individuals belonging to the court, the ministers, privy counsellors, and other personages of the court, met in the church, as did the Knights of the order of the Golden Fleece and the Grand Cross of the order of St. Stoken. His Royal Highness the Archduke John proxy for his Majesty, and the other Archdukes, also repaired to the church before the arrival of the procession.—At half past four, the body was let down from the state-bed, the coffin closed, and placed on the funeral car, to which six horses were harnessed, caparisoned in black. The procession then commenced, and the car was preceded, and followed, by many troops of horse and foot soldiers. The different state-officers went with the procession, in carriages. The corpse on arriving at the church, was placed on a platform, covered with velvet richly embroidered with gold; and, after receiving the benedictions of the Archbishop, was let down into the vault.

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NICHOLAS BOND, Esq. of the Public Office, Bow Street.—This gentleman died at the latter end of May, at his house in Queen Street, Brompton, aged 64. His character is thus drawn by one who appears to have known him well:—"He was an active, vigilant, and able magistrate. Initiated in the school of the celebrated Sir John Fielding, he possessed in an uncommon degree the best qualities of his master. Endowed with a good natural understanding, his legal knowledge and sound judgement were eminently conspicuous. He was a warm and zealous friend; had the affections of the mind with the glow of sincerity; and with those whom he respected and loved, could unbend to the free participation of the social virtues. Always befriending the honest poor in opposition to the tyrannic rich, the former viewed him with admiration and gratitude. In his professional pursuits, his memory was surprizingly tenacious, never forgetting a circumstance that was worthy of remembrance. His conversation was therefore fertile in anecdote; and his life filled a great space in the eye of the public. A stranger to the refinements of the world, he was simple and unaffected in his manners; and although the spirit and even austerity, of his conduct, might to some men appear censurable, yet they were by no means unbecoming the character or deportment of an upright magistrate. In cases of a common or trivial nature, he at times seemed to evince a laxity of attention; but although he might be supposed to slumber over what was unworthy of the exercise of his great powers, yet justice was never asleep. With an excellent fund of manly eloquence, with a mind forcible and vehement, when roused into an extraordinary display of his penetrating vigour, he shone most when combating the subtleties or genius of a counsel for a prisoner. Thus, in the words of a distinguished actor, like a great performer on the stage, he reserved himself, as it were for the last act, and after he had played his part with dignity, resolved to finish it with honour."

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CHARLES WILLIAM FERDINAND, DUKE OF BRUNSWICK WOLFENBUTTLE, late Field Marshal and Commander in Chief of the army of Prussia, was born October 10th 1735. He was brought up to the profession of arms, under his uncle, Prince Ferdinand. By the time he had attained the age of nineteen, he had embraced many opportunities of distinguishing himself, having served under the Prince in the seven years war. His first exploit, as a commander, was the capture of Koya, towards the end of February, 1758. The brilliancy of this achievement was heightened by the circumstance of his not being provided with heavy artillery, to besiege the place, and from the enemy being advancing, in considerable force, to relieve Count de Chabot, whom it had been his object to dislodge.—Flushed with success, he now marched to attack Minden, which he invested March 5th, and on the 14th the garrison surrendered at discretion. The Hereditary Prince (for so he was called during the life of his father) thus began to be considered as a promising commander, and, at the battle of Crevelt, he was intrusted with the direction

of the left wing of the army. Soon after this, he forced the strong pass of Wachendeck, an important position, as it was situated directly in the route to the Rhine, which the Grand Army was preparing to repass.

March 31st, 1759, at the head of a body of Prussian hussars, he fell upon the Austrians at Molichstadt, where he routed a regiment of Hohenzollern cuirassiers, and a battalion of the troops of Wurtzburgh. Next day he advanced to Meinungen, where he found a considerable magazine, took two battalions prisoners, and surprised a third posted at Warfungen, after having defeated some Austrians, who were marching to its relief.

August 1st, by defeating the Duke of Brissac, in the neighbourhood of Coveldt, he contributed materially to the success resulting from the victory at Minden.—His next exploit was to beat up the quarters of the Duke of Wirtemberg, then posted at Fulder. Four battalions taken prisoners, two pieces of cannon, two stand of colours, and the capture of all the baggage, attested the superiority of the victors.—At the end of this campaign, he was detached, with 15,000 men, to serve under his relation, Frederick the Great, of Prussia. He was afterwards present at the battle of Corbach; and, though wounded, and obliged to retreat, he maintained his reputation. July 29th, 1760, agreeably to the orders of Prince Ferdinand, he passed the Dimel, and turned the left of the enemy, who were strongly posted at Warburg, while Ferdinand advanced on their front with the main body of the enemy. In this battle the Marquis Granby, at the head of the English troops, contributed greatly to the glory of the day. August 5th following, he headed a secret expedition, against the quarters of a French detachment, encamped at Zuremburg; and by his caution and secrecy, he surprised the enemy, took 400 prisoners, including 40 officers, and two pieces of cannon. He was next employed to cut off the communication of the Marshal Broglio with France, by the Lower Rhine; and, having crossed the river, he forced Cleves to surrender, and invested Wesel. The Marshal de Castries, however, anticipating this movement, had thrown a strong reinforcement into the town. To repair this misfortune, his Highness again crossed the river, attacked the French at Clostercamp, and would have completely routed them, but for the resistance made by Fischer, a German partisan, and by the Count de Rochambeau (who afterwards served in the American war) at the head of the regiment of Auvergne. After this repulse he recrossed the Rhine, raised the siege of Wesel, and retreated with his prisoners, one of whom was General Dumouriez, at that time a subaltern in the French army, who had received six deep wounds, and thirteen severe contusions; he was rescued from death by the Baron de Behr, the Prince's aide de camp.

February 9th 1761, having been entrusted by Prince Ferdinand with a division of the army, he advanced with the utmost secrecy into the heart of the enemy's quarters, and endeavoured to carry Fritzlar by assault, but was compelled to retreat. Nothing daunted, however, he proceeded to cover the front of the main army, which was now occupied in the siege of Cassel. On this the Marshal Broglio advanced against him, in consequence of which a column of 2000 men was cut off, and captured by the French. Having been called off soon after, to defend his own hereditary dominions, he first obliged the Prince de Soubise to retire; and then, forced Prince Xavier, of Saxony, who had seized on Wolfenbuttle, and invested Brunswick, to withdraw with the loss of his cannon.

August 31st 1762, having seized on the heights of Joansberg, he endeavoured to prevent the junction of the armies under the Marshal d'Estrées and the Prince of Condé. On this occasion, the French advanced with fixed bayonets, and after sustaining three discharges from the Germans, succeeded in attaining their object. His Highness in vain attempted to rally his troops; he himself was dangerously wounded; and his cannon, with a large body of prisoners, fell into the hands of the victors. Notwithstanding this unfortunate affair—soon after which the war closed—he began to be considered as one of the best generals of the day.

At the peace he returned home; and, January 12th 1764, he married the Princess Augusta, sister to the King of England. By this Princess, [who came over to this country in the month of July last] he had the following offspring:—1. Charles George Augustus, his successor, born Feb. 18th 1766, married Feb. 14th 1790, Frederica Louisa Wilhelmina, daughter of Prince William of Nassau Orange: 2. Carolina Amelia Elizabeth, born May 17th 1768, married April 8th 1795, the heir apparent to the English throne, by whom she has an only daughter Princess Charlotte Augusta, born Jan. 7th 1796: 3. George William Christian, born June 7th 1769; 4. Augustus, born Aug. 18, 1770: and, 5. Frederick William, born Oct 9th 1771.

Soon after his marriage, his Highness was elected a Knight of the Garter, an honour conferred on but few foreign princes.

In 1778, on the first rumours of a war, he repaired to Berlin, and was appointed to a command in Upper Silesia: but the campaign terminated without even a skirmish of note. —Two years after this, his father died, and he succeeded to his titles and dominions; on the latter of which he bestowed much attention, and acquired the merited appellation of *Father of his Country!*—The state revenues were

at this time burdened with immense debts, not less than forty millions of French livres, or £1,700,000 sterling. By skill and economy, however, he liquidated all the demands against him, in the course of a few years. His subjects were happy and contented; and, in few states of Europe was so much genuine liberty enjoyed. The Duke, according to Mirabeau, was both great and amiable, in private life. His information was extensive; his manners elegant and polite. An admirer of the graces, he was scrupulously attentive to etiquette. He was also religiously faithful to his situation as a Sovereign; and the welfare of his subjects was ever the grand object of his care.

On the death of the old King of Prussia, the successor of that monarch wrote him a letter with his own hand, and conferred on him the rank of Field Marshal. In the course of the same year (1787) the Duke was appointed to the command of a Prussian army, for the purpose of reinstating the Stadtholder; and, in the space of twenty days, with 20,000 Prussians, completely overcame the Dutch republic. This achievement completely established his renown.

At the breaking out of the French revolution, the Duke of Brunswick was selected by the rival courts of Vienna and Berlin, as the most desirable leader of their armies, then about to contend with those of France. Accordingly, in July, 1792, he prepared to advance from Coblentz, with the combined armies under his command. His celebrated Manifesto upon this occasion must be well remembered. He entered France; but after some successes, which were but of short duration, he was compelled to retreat. It was Dumourier, who had been then recently appointed to the command of the French army, that arrested the progress of the allies, on the hills of Valmy. The Duke, however, hastening to repair his disaster, occupied Coblentz, took Frankfort sword in hand, and thus prevented the armies of Dumourier and Custines from forming a junction. —Justice requires it to be stated, that the Duke of Brunswick was exempt, in part, from the blame which attached to the crude and ill-conceived invasion of France. When he found that the allies were received as enemies, instead of friends, he proposed a systematic change of operations, wishing that no fortress in his rear should remain uncaptured. But he was opposed by the King of Prussia, who possessed but little of the military skill of his uncle; and, had it not been for the judicious conduct of the Duke, his retreat would have been cut off, and the King perhaps carried a prisoner to Paris.

In 1793 the Duke redeemed some portion of that glory which he had lost at Valmy, by the capture of Mentz, and the battle of Pirmasins; at the latter of which he obtained possession of 27 pieces of cannon, and 2 howitzers, and obliged 3000 of the enemy to throw down their arms, as prisoners of war. After the lines of Weissemburgh had been forced, he pursued the Austrians, and proved himself worthy of his former reputation.—Soon after this he retired from the Prussian army in disgust, and was succeeded by Mollendorf. His Highness immediately returned to Brunswick, and occupied himself in the affairs of his own government.

We pass on to that period, which proved so fatal to the general interests of Europe.—In the autumn of 1806, the King of Prussia determined on war with France. The Duke of Brunswick, supporting this resolve, was quickly at the head of an army of observation. He collected troops from all parts; and, in order to augment his forces, the guards left Berlin, for the first time for nearly half a century. The Duke was present at the first battle fought between the French and Prussians, October 8th; and notwithstanding the disastrous events which followed, notwithstanding Marshal Davoust had unexpectedly arrived at Nauenburgh on the 12th, and seized the magazines, &c. of the Prussians, it was his wish to attack Buonaparte. What followed is well known. On the 13th the Duke drew up his troops, supposed to amount to 140,000 men, in order of battle. During the night, the hostile armies lay upon their arms, within half a cannon shot of each other. By day-break they prepared for battle: a dreadful conflict ensued, and victory declared for the French.—The Duke, while reconnoitring the enemy, at an advanced post, with a telescope in his hand, was wounded in the face by a grape shot. He was in consequence obliged to be carried off the field in a litter, in which he was conducted to the capital of his dominions. October 21st, on the approach of the enemy, he left his little metropolis for the last time, and retired by easy journies to an obscure village, near Altona, in Denmark. There, in a small, but inconvenient lodging, attended by his consort, he learned that the royal family had fled, that nearly all his troops had been intercepted in their retreat, and that the Usurper had seized on his dominions. Thus, after losing his sight in consequence of his wound, overwhelmed with misery, grief, and pain, died this virtuous and gallant Prince, November 10th 1806, in the 71st year of his age. His body was embalmed on the 12th, when it was found that the contusion in his forehead had proved mortal. A messenger was dispatched to the French camp, requesting that the corpse of his Serene Highness might be interred in the same grave with those of his ancestors; but the brutal tyrant, dead to all the noble feelings of humanity,

of a legitimate Sovereign, whose bosom refused this last request; and thus the remains was the depositary of every honourable principle, were left without even a place of interment!—But will not the day of retribution arrive?

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John Charnock, Esq. F. A. S.—This gentleman, descended from an ancient and respectable family, was born November 28th 1756. Sir John Charnock, Bart. who died in 1680, is supposed to have been one of his ancestors. The heir of that gentleman left England, and was never again heard of; unless in the person (which is supposed to be the fact) of a Stephen Charnock, who, twelve years afterwards, went from Boston, in New England, to Barbadoes, where he settled some time in 1690. From him the subject of this memoir (who was the son of John Charnock, Esq. and Frances, daughter of Thomas Boothby, of Chingford, in the County of Essex, both now alive) was lineally descended.—In the year 1767, Mr. Charnock was placed under the care of the Rev. Reynell Cotton, at Winchester; whence he removed, in 1772, to the college; where, being a commoner, he was under the immediate protection of the Rev. Dr. Warton, by whom it is understood he was highly esteemed. In 1773, or 1774, he obtained the silver medal which is annually bestowed for elocution; and, about the latter end of 1774, he was entered a gentleman commoner of Merton College, Oxford. — His expectations in life were not such as to render the pursuit of a profession of much consequence. For some time, however, he served as a volunteer in the Navy, with his friend the late Captain Locker. By this means he acquired that knowledge of naval tactics, which afterwards enabled him to produce several works of much nautical utility.—At a subsequent period of his life, Mr. Charnock was in the army.—If we are correctly informed, his first appearance as an author was in 1792; when, his attention being engaged by the politics of the times, he produced a pamphlet, entitled *The Rights of a Free People*. His next publication was the *Biographia Navalis; or Historical Memoirs of the Lives and Characters of Officers of the Navy of Great Britain, from the year* 1660. This was first given to the public in four volumes; a fifth and sixth were afterwards added; and a seventh was intended to complete the work. From a want of encouragement, in all probability, the seventh volume has never appeared. The *Biographia Navalis* contains an immense mass of information, collected from a number of private, as well as public sources; and, on the whole, is as correct as such a work could be well expected to be; but, in point of style, it is greatly deficient.

In 1798, Mr. Charnock published a pamphlet *On Finance and National Defence*; and about the same period, he, for a short time, was Editor of an obscure periodical publication, which speedily sunk into that oblivion which it merited. To Mr. Charnock, however, no blame attached.

His next work was a very elaborate performance, in three quarto volumes, entitled *a History of Marine Architecture*. His attention is said to have been devoted to this for nearly twenty years. Much praise was deservedly bestowed on this publication; but, from its expensive nature, and from the limited sale which it necessarily experienced, it is supposed to have involved its author in great pecuniary difficulties.

About two or three years ago Mr. Charnock furnished, anonymously, the literary materials for a *second* volume of *Naval Biography*, the *first* of which had been published some time before, in monthly numbers.

Subsequently to the Battle of Trafalgar, he stepped forward as one of the numerous biographers of the departed Nelson. His life of that officer is truly valuable, on account of the numerous biographical notices of other naval characters by which it is enriched, and of the original private letters of Lord Nelson, which are subjoined.

For several years, Mr. Charnock was an extensive and valuable contributor to the *Naval Chronicle*; a work devoted to the interests of the profession from which it derives its title; and, of late, he also furnished a number of literary articles for another periodical work.

At the period of his dissolution (May 15th or 16th, in the 51st year of his age) he had nearly completed a new and improved edition of Falconer's *Marine Dictionary*; and also an ingenious invention, intitled *The Soldier's Pastime*.

As we have already hinted, his latter years were subject to much pecuniary vexation and embarrassment; notwithstanding which they were soothed with the enlightened conversation of many distinguished characters; among whom may be reckoned Colonel Beaufoy, Mr. Coomb, Mr. Lodge, &c.—He was interred at Lee, in the county of Kent; his funeral being attended by some of his most respected private friends.—Mr. Charnock has left a widow, a lady of many estimable virtues, for whom, we understand, it was not in his power to make the slightest provision; but it is hoped that as his father is yet living, and possessed of considerable property, she may reap those advantages which her husband was unable to provide. "Mr. Charnock," (says one to whom he was well known) "was a kind friend, social, and benevolent; full of anecdote, and not without humour. An honest irritability against meanness, base-

ness, or oppression, sometimes indeed broke forth in his discourse, and which at times the slight opposition of argument, even, would produce; nevertheless, there was a nobleness and generosity in his mind, that would not suffer him to preserve resentment where the slightest apology or atonement was offered, which instantly subdued the *assumed* dignity of the offended. Mr. Charnock had been often, in the society of his particular friends, compared to the character of Sir Christopher Curry, in the comedy of *Inkle and Yarico*, and with which pleasant satire he was never displeased. He had in his mind all the dignity of an honest man, and his manners displayed the solid attainments of the gentleman of the old school: his independent spirit, indeed, at times, warred against his interests in the affairs of the world."

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John Clarke, F. R. S. Edinburgh, died at Pembroke, in February, or March.—In early life, Mr. Clarke discovered a taste for literary composition; and, about five-and-twenty years ago, he published a small volume, entitled, *The Works of the Caledonian Bards*; consisting of translations, in both prose and verse, from the Gaelic. By competent judges, they were considered as possessing a great portion of the energy and dignity of the originals.—On the first institution of the Board of Agriculture, Mr. Clarke was appointed to survey the district comprehending the shires of Hereford, Radnor, and Brecon. He has since published *Agricultural Reports* for those counties; a labour in which, by collecting and arranging a body of useful information, he displayed both zeal and ingenuity. Subsequently to these, he published *An Enquiry into the Nature and Value of Leasehold Property*, containing a variety of calculations eminently useful to landholders, agents, and others.—That division of the Principality, in which Mr. Clarke has been actively employed for upwards of twenty years, is much indebted to him for many steps in its progress towards its present state of improvement: he planned and superintended the formation of some excellent roads, through parts which were before almost impassable; and by his exertions, the value of church property, as well as of landed, has been greatly increased.—As a private character he was much respected and beloved.

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Charles Holmes Everitt Calmady, Esq. Admiral of the Blue Squadron.—The professional services of this gentleman do not appear to have been of that nature which forces itself on public attention. He was made a Post Captain, September 17th 1777; Rear Admiral, October 23d 1794; Vice Admiral, February 14th 1799; and an Admiral, April 23d 1804.—He died in March last.

Andrew Dalzell, A. M. F. R. S. Edinburgh; Professor of the Greek language in the University of Edinburgh, Keeper of the University Library, Principal Clerk to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, and one of the Secretaries of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, died in that city, on the 8th of December, 1806, in the 57th year of his age.—The following account of this very elegant classical scholar is taken, with some trifling abridgment, from the *Gentleman's Magazine*.—He was born, about the year 1750, at a farm-house in the parish of Ratho, a few miles West from Edinburgh. His father was a respectable and industrious husbandman. He enjoyed, at an early age, the benefits of instruction in the first principles of classical knowledge at the public school of his native parish. He went thence to the schools and the University of Edinburgh. The gentleness and purity of his manners, and his high literary character, recommended him to the particular notice of the late Earl of Lauderdale, when that nobleman was looking out for a tutor for his eldest son the present Earl. He superintended the private studies and amusements of his noble pupil; assisted his exercises in the University; was with him in hearing the Lectures of Millar, the famous juridical professor of Glasgow, and afterwards accompanied him to Paris. Upon his return from the continent, he was appointed to succeed Mr. Hunter in the professorship of the Greek language at Edinburgh. Classical learning had been on the decline at Edinburgh, from the time when the public lectures ceased to be read in the Latin language, and when French literature, and composition in English, came to be much in vogue. Mr. Dalzell, from the moment of his appointment, thought only how to communicate that passion, which he himself felt, for the richest and most polished language of antiquity. He adopted the use of Moore's Grammar; the shortest, the most accurate, and the most easily intelligible, that had been published. To supply the deficiency of its latter part, he dictated lessons, short, perspicuous, elegant, as the rules of Moore. His supplementary syntax of the prepositions and other parts of speech, was admirable. He explained the passages of Herodotus, of Xenophon, of Thucydides, of Homer, of which the sentiments and imagery were the most adapted to win upon young minds, with a clearness of intelligence, and with a sweet and ardent yet modest enthusiasm, which it was impossible to resist. With a frame of mind remarkably congenial with that of Plato, he took delight to select the beauties of that philosopher's dialogues for the use of his pupils. He instructed them in the clearest and most lively parts of the critical and ethical tracts of Aristotle. The

tragedies of Sophocles and Euripides furnished scenes, of which the interest particularly assisted his endeavours in favour of Grecian learning. From the lyric and pastoral poets, from Æsop, Ælian, Theophrastus, Lucian, from the Epigrammatists, and especially from Demosthenes and the other orators, he culled whatever was most intelligible and attractive to young minds. These selections formed the course of readings, in which it was his desire to engage and detain his students for at least four or five sessions. At first, he only indicated what books he wished the students to provide themselves with, for the readings in their respective classes. But the variety and the expense were too great; and his endeavours would have been defeated, if his zeal for the Greek learning had not excited him to compile and print at considerable expense, a series of collections out of the Greek authors, including all those passages he wished to explain in teaching the language. These were printed in several volumes, under the titles of "Collectanea Minora," and "Collectanea Majora." He added, in each volume, short notes in Latin, explanatory of the difficult places. The Greek texts were printed with singular accuracy. The notes are admirable for brevity, perspicuity, and judgment. His Latinity in the notes, and in short prefaces to the several parts of the collections, is the most remarkable for delicate propriety, and genuine power of classical expression, perhaps of any thing that has been for many years written in this country, in a learned language. He at the same time composed and read to the students, a series of lectures on the language and antiquities, the philosophy and the history, the literature, the eloquence, the poetry, and the fine arts of the Greeks. He accomplished a sort of restoration of classical, and even of elegant literature in general, at Edinburgh. He contributed to fill the professions of the church, of the law, and of medicine, throughout Scotland, with men who, after they left the University, had but to continue an easy attention to Grecian learning, amid their necessary relaxation from professional duties, in order to attain to consummate skill in it. And yet, his fondness for his favourite literature was not satisfied. Many of his favourite pupils, when he happened again to meet with them, after they had gone but perhaps two or three years to College, would severely disappoint his hopes, by appearing to have entirely neglected classical learning from the moment they left the University. Many of the students at his classes were very young. Just emancipated from the school and the rod, and certain at College they were not to be beaten; under any professor but himself, such boys were, in the hours of instruction, too often inattentive, tumultuous, and full of "quips and cranks," and unseasonable glee, more disposed to make merry with the teacher's solicitude for their improvement, than to profit by it. But he treated them with a gracious politeness and attention, which, in a manner, compelled them to respect both him and themselves. He was careful to make a spirit of piety and virtue pervade the whole course of his instructions. His concluding lecture every session was, in particular, a favourite with the students. It reviewed the studies of the session; exhorted to ardent diligence during the vacation; pointed out the books the fittest to be then read; indicated the proper exercises in composition; dwelt affectingly upon the charms of classical literature, and of virtue; and, in a strain of the finest Christian and Platonic enthusiasm, taught the heart to elevate itself, through the survey of the works of nature, up to nature's God. On this occasion, the professor and his pupils never parted but in tears. Such was his conduct as a professor, for a period of nearly 30 years. His pupils regarded him with the affection due to a parent, and usually met from him the beneficence of a father's love. Hundreds have been introduced by him into situations as tutors, and into other honourable connections, which proved the means of their subsequent advantageous and useful establishment in the world. Upon the institution of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, he was persuaded to undertake the functions of secretary to its literary class. At the death of the learned professor of oriental languages, Dr. James Robertson, Mr. Dalzell was chosen to succeed him as keeper of the public library of the University. With an exception in favour of a layman (which was, I believe, without example), he was chosen to succeed Dr. John Drysdale, in the highly respectable appointment of principal clerk to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. He discharged the functions of all these offices with a zeal, a fidelity, and a masterly ability, which gave universal satisfaction. He was the pride and delight of the private society in which he chiefly lived. Among his particular friends were, the late Dr. Gilbert Stuart; Dr. Russel, known as the judicious compiler of the History of Modern Europe; Mr. Liston, who has so long, and with such distinction, served his country in a diplomatic capacity; Mr. Porter, an eminent Russia merchant; the late Dr. William Robertson, the historian; the late venerable Lord Monboddo, well known as an amiable enthusiast of Grecian literature; Mr. Dugald Stuart, that most learned, ingenious, and modest, of the members of the Scottish Universities; Mr. Professor Christison: and many others, the most eminent for virtue, rank, and talents. Amidst so many public

duties, Mr. Dalzell's application to private study was indefatigable. The composition and continual improvement of his lectures, with the compilation of his Collectanea, or Αναλεκτα cost him prodigious pains and labour. His correspondence with Heyne, and other men of learning abroad, encroached a good deal upon his hours of leisure. He has enriched the volumes of the transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, with a variety of interesting communications in biography, or on subjects of erudition. He was the editor of the Posthumous Sermons of his father-in-law, the learned and judicious Dr. John Drysdale. He gave a value to Chevalier's Description of the Plain of Troy, by translating and illustrating it. His application was, indeed, far too intense; but, so very much was his heart in his studies and his official duties, that no tender suggestions of his friends, no counsels of his physicians, could divert him from them. He was, in stature, among the taller of the middle size; his complexion was fair; his aspect mild, sweet, and unavoidably interesting; there was peculiar power of ingenuous expression in the modest, almost timid, serenity of his blue eye; his features were plump and full, but without heaviness or grossness; his address, in accosting a stranger, or in the general course of conversation, was singularly graceful, captivating, and yet unpresuming. He took little exercise, but in occasional walks in the King's Park, which was the rural scene the most easily accessible from his residence in the college. An attic propriety, a golden moderation, seemed to pervade all his habits in common life. He was eminently temperate, yet hospitable and convivial. In the tenderest connections of domestic life he was truly fortunate, having married the elder daughter of the Rev. Dr. John Drysdale, a lady whose temper, taste, accomplishments, and turn of manners, were entirely in unison with his own. She survives, with the children of their marriage, to mourn her premature loss.

Ergo Quintilium perpetuus sopor
Urget? cui pudor, et justitiæ soror,
Incorrupta fides, nudaque veritas,
Quando ullum invenient parem?
Multis ille quidem flebilis occidit;
Nulli flebilior quam *mihi*.——

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Mr. William Davis, of Albion Buildings, Bartholomew Close, died suddenly February 8. He was born at Gresford in the county of Denbigh, September 16, 1771. For some years he practised as a land-surveyor at that place. He afterwards came to London, where he was admitted a member of the mathematical and philosophical Society, in Spitalfields. He was author of a *Complete Treatise on Land Surveying*; which, having met with general approbation, has passed through three editions. He also published *The Use of the Globes*, and *A Key to Bonnycastle's Algebra, Mensuration, and Arithmetic*; with new editions of *Maclaurin's Fluxions, Simpson's Fluxions, Fenning's Algebra, British Youth's Instructor*, Sir Isaac Newton's *Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy, System of the World*, &c.——Mr. Davis was likewise the editor of *The Gentleman's Mathematical Companion*, which commenced in 1798, and has been published annually to the present year.—His mathematical pursuits having brought him acquainted with scarce and valuable scientific publications, he was in the habit of collecting them, and had thus procured one of the best mathematical libraries in London. His death was sudden, and will be a great loss to persons of similar pursuits, as well as to an extensive circle of private friends. He was a member of the fraternity of Freemasons; and his remains were attended to the grave by a great number of persons of that Society.

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Shaw Allum, King of Delhi, Emperor of India, or Great Mogul, aged 78, whose death was officially announced at Calcutta, in December, 1806, possessed an energetic mind, yet was irresolute, indolent, and unfortunately too yielding to the counsels of others. When following his own unbiassed judgment, he uniformly evinced himself the friend and faithful ally of the English government. From Shaw Allum, in 1765, Lord Clive obtained the firman which constituted the East-India Company perpetual Dewan of the extensive and opulent countries of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa. The misfortunes which attended this Prince, subsequently to that event, and the ill-advised measure of quitting Allahabad, were attributable entirely to Mahratta counsels. The revolution which was effected by Gollond Mahommed, in 1798, must still be in the memory of our readers. It is consolatory to reflect, that this Prince, a lineal descendent of the house of Timur, after a series of years, ignominiously passed under the controul of a foreign power, who imprisoned him and put out his eyes, was restored to independence by the justice and valour of that nation, to whose successful establishment in Hindostan he had so essentially contributed.—When the official notification of the King of Delhi's death arrived at Calcutta, a funeral salute was fired from Fort William, according to the usual form, in minute guns extending to 78, being the number of years, attained by the deceased monarch. A royal salute succeeded in honour of the accession of Ackber Shaw, the second son of Shaw Allum, to the throne of Delhi. The demise of the late King, and the immediate succession to the throne, occasioned no tumult or commotion whatever.

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CHARLES DILLY, Esq. who died at Ramsgate May 4, aged 68, was born May 22, 1739, at Southhill, in Bedfordshire. For that county, his eldest brother, John, served the office of high sheriff, in 1783. Edward, the next brother, was an eminent bookseller, in the Poultry, particularly in exportation to America and in Dissenting literature, as the works of Doddridge, Watts, Lardner, &c. He was an enthusiastic admirer of the politics, if not of the personal charms of Mrs. Macaulay, whose works he regularly published, and to whom he was a general and a generous patron. He was a man of great pleasantry, and so fond of conversation, that he is said to have almost literally talked himself to death. He died May 11, 1779; when his brother Charles, the subject of this sketch, succeeded him in the business. Previously to this, Charles had been to America, and had been for some time an active partner in the concern. Neither of the brothers had much pretension to literature; but they zealously cultivated the friendship of men of letters; to whom their payments for copy-right were unprecedentedly liberal. To young and inexperienced authors, Charles in particular, was a kind and faithful adviser; and, when requisite, his purse was freely opened.—Charles enjoyed the success, and continued the hospitality, of his deceased brother. In 1782, on a vacancy of an alderman for the ward of Cheap, he was invited to accept the scarlet gown, but declined it in favour of Mr. Boydell. The office of sheriff he escaped, on the plea of nonconformity.—"His parties," says a writer in the Gentleman's Magazine, "were not large, but they were frequent; and in general so judiciously grouped, as to create a pleasantry of intercourse not often to be found in mixed companies. Here Johnson and Wilkes forgot the animosities of Whig and Tory. Here high-church divines and pillars of the meeting-house relinquished their polemics, and enjoyed uninterrupted conviviality. Here Cumberland, while he contributed his full proportion to the general hilarity of conversation, stored his own mind with some of those valuable observations which have both entertained and instructed an admiring public. Here Knox planned and matured not a few of his valuable essays. Here Isaac Reed (than whom no visitor was more cordially welcomed by Charles Dilly) was sure to delight, whether in the mood to be a patient hearer, with now and then a short oracular response; or occasionally displaying those rich stores of erudition which he possessed. Here Crackelt refined on the labours of an Entick. Here many a writer of less eminence, after comfortably enjoying a mental and bodily repast, engaged in his allotted task with double pleasure from the satisfaction he experienced in the liberality of his employer. If ever the strict rule of decorum was by chance infringed on, it was on those occasional days when, unavoidable business preventing the master of the house from sitting so long with his guests as he could wish, the pleasure of entertaining them was deputed to his kind hearted and pleasant friend James Boswell, who sometimes in that capacity has tried the strength of *the oldest binn*. After a life of uninterrupted labour for more than 40 years, Mr. Dilly on a sudden relinquished business; which he disposed of on terms mutually beneficial, to Mr. Mawman, at that time high in the same profession in the city of York. But the transition was too abrupt for Mr. Dilly. He found himself a solitary being, without the resource of an affectionate family to chear his vacant hours; and, in the midst of affluence, he soon began to regret the loss of the compting-house and *very pleasant rooms* in the Poultry; and actually suffered under such a dejection of spirits as to occasion no small alarm to his friends. He was luckily, however, persuaded to adopt, in Brunswick-row, Queen-square, the sociability, if not the employment of the Poultry; and, by the repeated visits of some intimates whom he highly esteemed, he was in a great measure roused from his melancholy; and continued to enjoy a few years of real comfort; distributing not unfrequently, a portion of his large property in acts of the most disinterested beneficence."—For the last twelvemonth, Mr. Dilly's health had been in a declining state; but he had recovered, so far as to undertake a journey to Ramsgate, on a visit to Mr.-Cumberland. He arrived there on the 2d of May; and, on the 3d, he was attacked by a difficulty of breathing, which carried him off on the following morning. He was buried on the 12th, in the cemetery of St. George the Martyr, Queen Square; the funeral being attended by some of his oldest and most valued friends.—Mr. Dilly had been distinguished, through life, for his beneficence. Exclusively of the numerous and unknown sums, which were presented to private individuals, he gave £700 consols to the Stationers' Company, of which he was master in the year 1800, for the purpose of securing perpetual annuities, of ten guineas each, to the widows of two liverymen of that company. A few weeks before his death he gave £100 to the sea-bathing infirmary, at Margate; and £200 more by his last will; with a similar sum to the society for the relief of persons confined for small debts; £100 to the society for the relief of the indigent blind; £100 to the society for the relief of the deaf and dumb; and £100 to the dispensary in Red Lion Street.—To Daniel Braithwaite, Esq. John Oswald

Trotter, Esq. and Miss Cumberland he left £1000 each; to Dr. Lettsom, Dr. Elliott, the Rev. J. H. Todd, and Mary Fowler, widow, £500 each; to Mrs. Crakelt, wife of Mr. Crakelt, £20 a year; to her daughter, Mrs. Eylard, £20 a year; to Mrs. Mary Greaves, the daughter of his half-sister, £52 a year; to Mrs. Coulson, of Bedford, £100 a year; to Miss Coulson, one of his residuary legatees, £2000; to the children of her sister, Mrs. Seilman, 1000; to the Misses Davies, £2000 each; to Mrs. Bodman, and Mrs. May, all his shares in the Lancaster canal; and, besides other legacies, rings of ten guineas value each, to Alderman Domville, and to Messrs. H. Baldwin, J. Nichols, Conant, Hughs, and Davies. The remainder of his property, supposed to be about £60,000, to Miss Coulson, the two Misses Davies, Mrs. Bodman, and Mrs. May; who were all of them maternally related, his own name being extinct.

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The Right Reverend John Douglas,* D. D. F. R. S. and A. S. Lord Bishop of Salisbury and Chancellor of the Order of the Garter.—Very few are the persons who have passed lives of so much activity and usefulness, as this distinguished prelate. His grandfather, a younger brother of the family of Douglas of Tathquilly, one of the oldest branches of the house of Douglas now in existence, was an eminent clergyman of the episcopal church of Scotland, and the immediate successor of Bishop Burnet in the living of Salton in East Lothian; from which preferment he was ejected at the revolution, when Presbyterianism was established in Scotland. His father Mr. Archibald Douglas, was a respectable merchant, of the port of Pittenweem, in Fifeshire.—The late Bishop was born in the year 1721; was some years at school at Dunbar; and was entered a commoner of St. Mary-Hall in 1736, where he remained till 1738, when he removed to Baliol College, Oxford, on being elected an exhibitioner on Bishop Warner's foundation. In 1741 he took his Bachelor's degree; and, in 1742, he went over to the Continent, chiefly to acquire a facility in speaking French. On his return, in 1743, he took his master's degree; and, in 1744, having been ordained deacon, he was appointed chaplain to the Third Regiment of Foot Guards, which he joined when serving with the combined army in Flanders. He now employed himself chiefly in the study of modern languages. At the battle of Fontenoy, April 29, 1745, he was employed in carrying orders from General Campbell to the English who guarded the village in which he and the other Generals were stationed. He returned to England in September, 1745, went back to Baliol College, and was elected one of the exhibitioners on Mr. Snell's foundation. In 1747 he was ordained Priest, and became Curate of Tilehurst near Reading, and afterwards of Dunstew in Oxfordshire; where he was residing, when, at the recommendation of Dr. Charles Stuart and Lady Allen, a particular friend of his mother's, he was selected by Lord Bath as a tutor to accompany Lord Pulteney on his travels. Of the tour which he then made there exists a manuscript account in the Bishop's hand-writing. In 1749, he returned to England, and took possession of the free chapel of Eaton Constantine, and the donative of Uppington, in Shropshire, on the presentation of Lord Bath. In November, 1750, he published his first literary work, entitled *The Vindication of Milton*, from the charge of plagiarism, brought against him by Lauder. In the same year he was presented, by Lord Bath, to the vicarage of High Ercal, in Shropshire, and vacated Eaton Constantine. In September, 1752, he married Miss Dorothy Pershouse, sister of Richard Pershouse, of Reynolds-hall, near Walsall, in Staffordshire. Within three months he became a widower. In the spring of 1754, he published his *Criterion of Miracles* (which has been recently reprinted) in the form of a letter to a friend, since known to have been Dr. Adam Smith. In 1755, he wrote a pamphlet, entitled *An Apology for the Clergy*, against the Hutchinsonians, Methodists, &c.; and, shortly afterwards, another pamphlet, entitled, *The Destruction of the French foretold by Ezekiel*, against the same sects; being an ironical defence of them, against the attack made in the former pamphlet. In 1756 he published his first pamphlet against Archibald Bower; and, in the autumn of that year, a tract called, *A Serious Defence of the Administration*, being a burlesque justification of their introducing foreign troops to defend this country. In 1757, he published *Bower and Tillemont compared*; shortly after, *A full Confutation of Bower's Three Defences*; and in the spring of 1758, *The Complete and Final Detection of Bower*. In the Easter term of this year he took his Doctor's degree, and was presented by Lord Bath to the perpetual curacy of Kenley in Shropshire. In 1759, he published *The Conduct of a late Noble Commander candidly considered*, in defence of Lord George Sackville. Excepting Millar the bookseller, to whom he made a present of the copy, no one then knew that he wrote this. In the same month he wrote and published *A Letter to two Great Men on the Approach of Peace*; a pamphlet which

* We have previously noticed the death of this amiable prelate, Vide Panorama, Vol II. p. 658; we now add some further particulars, which want of room prevented us from then narrating.

always passed for having been written by Lord Bath. In 1760, he wrote the Preface to the translation of *Hooke's Negotiations*; and was, the same year, appointed one of his Majesty's chaplains. In 1761, he published *Seasonable Hints from an Honest Man*, as an exposition of Lord Bath's sentiments; through whose interest, in November 1762, he was made canon of Windsor. In December, that year, on the day that the Preliminaries of Peace were to be taken into consideration in Parliament, he wrote *The Sentiments of a Frenchman*, which were posted on the walls throughout London, and distributed among the Members, as they entered the House. In 1763 he superintended the publication of *Henry Earl of Clarendon's Diary and Letters*, and wrote the Preface to those papers. In June, the same year, he accompanied Lord Bath to Spa, where he became acquainted with the late Duke of Brunswick, with whom he afterwards entered into an interesting correspondence, on the state of parties, &c. in this country. This correspondence was copied; but, not having been found among the papers of the Bishop, he is supposed to have destroyed every vestige of it.

In 1764, Lord Bath died, and left him his library; but as Gen. Pulteney wished that it should not be removed from Bath House, he accepted £1000 in lieu of it. When the General died, he left it to the Bishop again, who again gave it up, on similar terms, to the late Sir W. Pulteney. The fine library which the Bishop possessed was entirely collected by himself.—In 1764 he exchanged his livings in Shropshire for that of St. Austin and St. Faith, in Watling Street, London. In April, 1765, he married Miss Elizabeth Rooke, daughter of Henry Brudenell Rooke, Esq. During 1764 and 1765, he wrote several political papers in *The Public Advertiser*; and the letters which appeared in that Paper, in 1770 and 1771, under the signatures of *Tacitus* and *Manlius*, were written by him. In 1773, he assisted Sir J. Dalrymple in the arrangement of his M.S.S.; in 1776, he was removed from the Chapter of Windsor to that of St. Paul; and, in 1776 and 1777, at the urgent request of Lord Sandwich, he was employed in preparing Captain Cook's Journal for publication. In 1777, he also assisted Lord Hardwicke in arranging and publishing his *Miscellaneous Papers*. In 1778, he was elected a member of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies. In 1781, he prepared Captain Cook's last voyage for publication, and furnished the Introduction and notes. In this year he was also chosen president of Sion College, and preached the latin sermon before that body. In 1786 he was elected one of the vice-presidents of the Antiquarian Society; and, in 1789, he framed their Address, on the King's recovery, both to his Majesty and the Queen. In March, 1787, he was elected one of the trustees of the British Museum; and, in September, he was appointed Bishop of Carlisle. In 1788, he succeeded to the deanery of Windsor, vacating his residentiaryship at St. Paul's. In 1789, he preached before the House of Lords, and published his sermon, on the anniversary of King Charles's Martyrdom. In June 1791, he was translated to the see of Salisbury. In 1793 he preached the anniversary sermon before the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.—We have thus, we believe, briefly enumerated all the *avowed* publications of this prelate; but he was concerned in many others, the credit of which he suffered their nominal and reputed authors exclusively to enjoy.—In his earlier years, the Bishop had been a member of the Essex-street Literary Club; and was one of the St. James's Coffee House party, which came under the lash of Goldsmith, in his poem of *Retaliation*. Of that party, it is believed that there is now only one surviving member, and he also a Bishop.—Dr. Douglas, who latterly had suffered under no specific complaint, closed a well-spent life, as we have already stated, on the 18th of May, and was buried in St. George's chapel, Windsor, on the 25th, as may be seen in our former article.

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Sir Henry Fletcher, Bart. of Clea Hall, Cumberland, born in 1727, was brought up in the service of the East India Company, and successively commanded two of their ships, the Stormont and Middlesex. On quitting the sea, he was chosen a director of the Company, an office which he filled for eighteen years, excepting when he went out by rotation. He was elected M.P. for the county of Cumberland, in 1768; and, the same year, married Miss Lintot, of Southwater, in Sussex, by whom he had an only son (the present Sir Henry) and one daughter. In parliament he supported the opposition; for which, on their accession to power, he was rewarded with a baronetage in 1782. When Mr. Fox's India bill was thrown out, he was one of the seven commissioners for the affairs of Asia. In 1796, he voted with Mr. Fox for a direct censure on ministers, for having advanced money to the Emperor, and to the prince of Condé, without the knowledge or consent of parliament; and, in 1797, he supported Mr Grey, on the subject of parliamentary reform. He continued to represent the county of Cumberland till the general election of 1806; but his name did not appear in any of the recent divisions.——He died at his seat, at Ashley Park, Surrey, in the spring of the present year.

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JOHN PETER HANKEY, Esq. banker.—This gentleman was colonel of the 9th regiment of London Volunteers, and alderman of the ward of Candlewick; in which he succeeded the late alderman Perchard, who died on the 21st of January, 1806. The great fatigue which he had sustained, during a canvass of eight or ten days, for the city of London, produced a fever on the first day of the poll: a mortification ensued, and terminated his life on the following day, May the 6th. He has left four children, the eldest only about nine years of age, of whom he took an affectionate leave on the afternoon of his decease. Mr. Hankey was universally respected; and it was generally supposed that he would be returned.—Samuel Birch, Esq. deputy of the ward of Cornhill, has succeeded to the vacant aldermanic gown.

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MR. ROBERT HERON, who terminated a short life in the Fever Institution, Gray's Inn Lane, on the 13th of April, was a man who had experienced many of those vicissitudes which are too frequently attendant on the pursuits of literature. He was a native of Scotland, where he was regularly bred to the church; and, being a young man of promising abilities, he was patronised by Dr. Blair, who appointed him his assistant, in which capacity he for some time officiated. He was possessed of considerable erudition, and very extensive general information; but, unfortunately, his ideas were frequently clothed, or rather disguised, in a garb so uncouth, as totally concealed their beauties. Yet we have seen occasional pieces of Mr. Heron's, the style of which might almost be pronounced elegant.—Among a great number of works which he wrote, translated and compiled, were—a *History of Scotland*, a *Tour to the Highlands*, and a *History of Chemistry*.—His views of church preferment not answering his expectations, he was induced, through the liberal offers of a bookseller, to repair to London. It is here worthy of remark, that, previously to this period, a gentleman, whose name we have no occasion to mention, had published a work which gave great offence to the literary world. To the performance alluded to, which contained a series of attacks on the compositions of several of our established authors, he had prefixed a fictitious name. That *fictitious* name—fixed upon, in all probability, by chance—was *Robert Heron!* The work drew considerable odium on its *reputed* author; a circumstance which, in more instances than one, was productive of inconvenience to Mr. Heron. However, on his arrival in London, he soon recommended himself to notice, and obtained the acquaintance of several eminent literary men. For a time, about the year 1799, he conducted the political department of the *Historical Magazine*, then under the superintendance of the late Dr. Bisset. At a subsequent period, Mr. Heron was the editor of the *Agricultural Magazine*; a work which he was extremely well qualified to conduct. He was also a contributor to the old *Universal Magazine*, *Monthly Magazine*, *Anti-Jacobin Review*, *Oxford Review*, and several other periodical publications; and, with the assistance of friends, when the *Critical Review* was disposed of by auction, it was in his contemplation to become a purchaser. Mr. Heron possessed considerable ability as a Parliamentary reporter; and in that capacity he was successively engaged by the Proprietors of the *Oracle*, the *Porcupine*, and the *Morning Post*. About 1802, he was much occupied in endeavouring to make arrangements for the purchase of a popular Morning Paper, which was then to be disposed of; but, failing in that object, he a short time afterwards succeeded in obtaining the editorship (with a share) of the *British Press*, and *Globe*, two papers then recently established by the booksellers. He held this concern only a fortnight; during which time, however, he attracted the notice of one of the under secretaries of state. He next, for several months, conducted *Lloyd's Evening Post*, in which he was to have purchased a share; but, in consequence of pecuniary failure, the concern was relinquished; though not without his having made a further progress in the favour of a personage just mentioned. It was through his influence, we believe, that he afterwards received a respectable salary, as the nominal editor of a French paper, published in London. About the same time (1805) he undertook the management of a weekly paper, called the *British Neptune*. While he held the latter engagement, he imprudently criticised, with great severity, the *performance* of a play which was not *acted*. The performers justly felt themselves aggrieved, and three or four actions were commenced, but were afterwards compromised.—In 1806, having resigned both the French paper and the *British Neptune*, Mr. Heron embarked in a literary speculation of his own (the *Fame* newspaper) which failed, and involved him in some serious pecuniary difficulties;—difficulties which, in all probability, hastened his early dissolution. A few weeks before his death, he is understood to have produced a little volume, entitled, *The Comforts of Human Life*, which has been reviewed in a preceding part of the *Panorama*.—Had Mr. Heron paid due attention to economy, and to that respect which every man ought to feel for himself, his last hours would have been blessed with the comforts of an easy competence.

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William Hamilton, M. D. was born of a very respectable family in the North of Ireland, but had the misfortune to lose his father, even before his birth. At a proper age, he was sent by his mother, to one of the first grammar-schools in Dublin, then kept by Dr. Darby; after which he was entered at the University of Glasgow, where he passed through the regular course of general study. He then commenced his medical studies at Edinburgh; and, after taking his degree there, visited the principal cities of Holland, France, Italy, and Germany; examined both the merits and defects of their public hospitals, and studiously observed the medical practice of Europe, in all its variety. Thus instructed, he was chosen, at an early period of life, one of the physicians to the London Hospital. For many years his private practice was very limited. Subsequently, from a progressive rise, he enjoyed an enviable reputation, with proportionate emolument.—Much regretted by his family, and a numerous circle of friends, he died in May last, at his residence in Broad Street.

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Nathaniel Hulme, M. D. F. R. and A. S. S., was born in the county of York, in 1732. He was the author of an inaugural dissertation, *de Scorbuto*, published at Edinburgh, in 1765; of *A Treatise on the Puerperal Fever*, published at London, in 1772; and of some other valuable works. His death was occasioned by a chimney of the house where he resided being blown down; when, getting up to the roof, to see what damage had been done, he fell to the ground, and survived the accident but a few days. At his own request, he was buried in the Pensioner's burial ground, belonging to the Charter-House, followed by twenty-four surgeons and physicians. A stone bearing the following inscription, has been placed on his grave:——*Here lie the remains of Nathaniel Hulme, M. D.; who was born on the 17th of June, 1732, and died on the 28th of March, 1807. He was elected Physician to the Charter-House on the 17th of March, 1774, and continued so till the time of his death. He practised medicine through a long course of years, with advantage to his patients, and with honour to himself.*

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R. Kent, Esq. captain of the royal marines belonging to his Majesty's ship Canopus. This gentleman was the second son of Sober Kent, Esq. late Mayor of Cork. He entered into the Marine corps at an early period of life, and served with credit for twenty-six years. During the late war he served on board la Pomone, under Sir J. B. Warren, and was with him on the Quiberon expedition. He was afterwards appointed adjutant to the division of Marines, and served in that situation till the conclusion of the war.—In the present contest, he served as captain of Marines on board the Venerable, of 74 guns, captain John Hunter; and on the night of November 24th 1804, was shipwrecked in her on the rocks in Torbay. During that tremendous night he never quitted his commander, but stood by him on the broadside of the ship, with the sea breaking over them, until the whole of the crew was saved. After quitting the wreck, that part of it on which they had stood was soon separated from the remainder, buried in the surf, and never more seen.—Captain Kent was afterwards ordered to Ireland, on the recruiting service; and, on his return, embarked on board of the Canopus. That ship belonged to the squadron of Vice Admiral Sir J. T. Duckworth, which passed the Dardanelles in February last. On the 7th of that month, captain Kent, at the head of a small detachment of Marines, landed upon the Island of Prota, near Constantinople. He advanced with his party towards an old monastery, seated upon an eminence, in which it was supposed that there were only a few Turks; but in this he was deceived; for, on his arriving at the foot of the hill on which it stood, he received a heavy fire from all parts of the building, through the windows, loop-holes, &c. Several of his people fell; notwithstanding which he rushed up the hill, and set fire to the gate of the monastery. Finding his force very inferior to that of the enemy, he directed a signal to be made for assistance. A severe conflict ensued, in which he continued, animating his men, until he received a ball through his head, which instantaneously deprived him of life.

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Edward King, Esq. F. R. S. F. S. Lond. and Ed. Cassel. Sod.: &c.&c. died in April.—His Memoirs have been given in page 1041.

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Mrs. Mary Knowles, who died in Ely Place, Holborn, February 3, upwards of eighty years of age, was a native of Staffordshire, and the widow of Dr. Knowles, a much esteemed physician, in London. To her parents, who were quakers, she was indebted for much solid and useful knowledge; added to which, she was long distinguished in the walks of polite literature, in painting, and in fancy needle-work. Some of the latter fell, by chance, in the way of their Majesties, to whom she was afterwards introduced in her simple quaker's dress. She subsequently executed, much to the satisfaction of royalty, a representation of the King, in needle-work.—Mrs. Knowles accompanied her husband on a scientific tour through Holland, Germany, and France. In the last-mentioned

country, she was admitted to the toilette of the late unfortunate Queen, by her Majesty's particular desire.—To much talent she united great modesty. She wrote on various subjects, philosophical, theological, and poetical. Some of her performances have been published, with her name, but more anonymously; and she is said to have retained in manuscript far more than she committed to the press.—Boswell has preserved a conversation which took place at Dilly's (the bookseller) between Mrs. Knowles and Dr. Johnson, much to the credit of the intellectual powers, and religious opinions of the former. Mrs. K. with some variations, afterwards published the dialogue herself, under the signature of *A Child of Candour*, in the sixty-first volume of the Gentleman's Magazine.

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M. DE LALANDE, the celebrated Astronomer, died at Paris, aged 75.—Memoirs of his life are preparing; but as they are too extensive for insertion here, we defer them to our next volume.

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JOHN LEWIS DE LOLME, L.L.D. a native and citizen of Geneva, was one among the very few foreigners who attain a proficiency, an ease, and an elegance, in English literature and language. For some time he practised as an advocate in his native country; and, when he came over to England he acquired considerable celebrity as an author. His first work in our language was, *a Parallel between the English Constitution and the former Government of Sweden*, a very ingenious pamphlet, published in 1772. In this tract, he appeared to apprehend, that the inhabitants of Great Britain were in the greatest danger of falling under the power of an aristocracy. There is reason to believe that his opinion was afterwards changed on this point. —Three years after, Dr. De Lolme published his celebrated treatise *on the Constitution of England*. It was originally written in French, and translated by its author, with considerable additions and improvements.—This work is well known, and justly esteemed. Junius recommended it to the public, as deep, solid, and ingenious; and, in the British senate itself, it was honoured with the applauses of a Camden and a Chatham. There is scarcely any subject on which foreigners are so little, or so incorrectly informed, as on that of the British constitution; yet De Lolme was a foreigner; and one, too, who had passed the greater part of his life out of England.*

In 1787, Dr. De Lolme published *An Essay, containing a few Strictures on the Union of Scotland with England, and on the Situation of Ireland*. The first part of this Essay presents a plain, concise, and perspicuous view of the relative state of England and Scotland, from the time of Edward I. to the union under Queen Anne, in 1707; and may be considered as an excellent introduction to De Foe's history of that union. The second part of this work, in which Dr. De Lolme was assisted by another person, relates to Ireland: the object of it is to recommend an incorporating union between Great Britain and Ireland; and, when that measure was discussed a few years ago, some of our senators, we believe, were not a little indebted to this Essay for their arguments.

De Lolme's next work, published in 1788, was a quarto pamphlet, entitled *Observations relative to the Taxes on Windows and Lights, with a Hint for the Improvement of the Metropolis*. Here the author somewhat ludicrously proposed, that, in lieu of a duty on *windows*, a tax on the *tonnage* of houses should be levied. This tract was at least amusing, if not instructive. His proposed improvement, for the City of London, was the removal of the cattle market from Smithfield, to some place in the fields near St. Pancras; and that the poor thirsty tortured cattle should be provided with water.

In 1789, he wrote his *Observations on the late National Embarrassment*; alluding to the painful situation of the king's health at that period, and containing some explanations of the rights of the heir apparent, with remarks on the conduct of the respective contending parties during the proceedings relating to the projected regency. This pamphlet was answered in a very coarse manner, by an anonymous writer, who took upon himself to chastise Dr. De Lolme, for the part which he had taken in those disputes.

For some time we believe Dr. De Lolme contributed largely to a once popular Evening Paper. We are not certain whether he were not actually its editor.—He was considered as possessing a surprising extent of knowledge,

* One of his performances, which attracted considerable notice, was his *History of the Flagellants; or, Memorials of Human Superstition, imitated from the Abbé Boileau*. Posterity will here find a minute detail of extraordinary facts; striking proofs that a deep sense of justice exists in the breasts of all men; with entertainment for philosophers and critics, derived from an unusual subject of speculation and debate, comprizing in one view many singular and ludicrous facts.—In the eleventh century, voluntary flagellations began to be countenanced by men of great eminence, and to come into general practice; afterwards, the infliction of this punishment, by the hands of the confessor, became customary; princes submitted to it; and, what led to the grossest abuses, even women were subject to castigation from the monks, &c. &c.

on most subjects; and, in the variety of his illustrations, he might almost have rivalled Burke. All that he said was marked by something of an arch shrewdness; and, with an admirable temper, he possessed a strong turn for humour. The value of his conversation atoned for his deficiency in point of dress and personal delicacy. He was remarkably simple and temperate in his mode of living, notwithstanding which, his pecuniary concerns were far from being in a flourishing state.—He died in Switzerland, early in the present year.

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Sir Thomas Louis, Bart. K. M. T. and K. S. F., Rear-Admiral of the White.—This officer, descended from a respectable family settled in Exeter, was born in that city about the year 1760. In 1770, he embarked, as a midshipman, on board of the Fly sloop of War, Captain Graham; and, in the following year, he was removed into the Southampton frigate, then commanded by the late Admiral Macbride, where he remained till 1774. In that year he served successively in the Kent, of 74 guns, in the Fly sloop, and in the Southampton and Orpheus frigates. In 1775, he went to St. Helena, in the Thetis frigate; and, in 1777, was made Lieutenant in the Bienfaisant, of 64 guns, Captain Macbride. He was in that ship during Admiral Keppell's engagement with the Comte d'Orvilliers, July 27, 1778; and also in 1779, when she formed a part of the squadron which sailed, under Admiral Rodney, for the relief of Gibraltar. On their passage out, they had the good fortune to capture a Spanish convoy, laden with naval stores, &c. The Guipuscoana, of 64 guns, the commanding ship of the convoy, struck to the Bienfaisant.—On the 16th of January, 1780, the memorable engagement with the Spanish squadron, under the command of Don Juan de Langara took place. The result of the action was, that one Spanish ship, of 80 guns, and three of 70, were taken, and sent to England; two others, of 70 guns each, having been taken, were run on shore, and lost, near Cadiz; one of 70 guns was blown up during the fight; and the remainder, consisting of four ships of 70 guns each, and two frigates of 26, escaped into Ferrol, or Cadiz. In this engagement it was the lot of Mr. Louis to witness some very warm work; as the St. Domingo, the ship which blew up, was, at the moment of her destruction, in action with the Bienfaisant; and had the explosion taken place a few moments later, she also must have perished. ——Ship to ship, the Bienfaisant afterwards compelled the Phœnix, of 80 guns, Langara's flag-ship, to strike. This engagement was remarkable, from having commenced during a tremendous storm, which lasted the whole of the night; and after the explosion of the St. Domingo, which took place about five in the afternoon, the Bienfaisant and the Phœnix were completely separated from their respective companions. Mr. Louis was appointed prize-master of the Phœnix, the finest ship ever built by Spain. When he went to take possession of her, it was a dark night, a hard gale of wind was blowing, on a lee shore; and, the moment after he and his men had got on board, the boat which had brought them was swamped! He found her in a dreadfully shattered state; but, by his activity and skill, united to his conciliatory manners toward the Spanish officers, who, in consequence, afforded their cordial assistance, she was carried safely into Gibraltar, where she arrived three days before Admiral Rodney, who feared that she had foundered. Sir George Rodney was so much pleased with Mr. Louis on this occasion, that he offered either to take him to the West-Indies, and promote him to the first vacancy there, or to give him an acting Captain's commission, to carry home the Phœnix, in the hope that the Admiralty would confirm him, or at least make him a Commander. He preferred the latter offer; and, after the relief of Gibraltar, he sailed for England, with the rest of the Spanish prizes, and part of the fleet under the command of Rear-Admiral Digby. On their passage they captured part of a French convoy, with some specie on board. His promotion, however, was not confirmed by the Admiralty, and he returned as Lieutenant to the Bienfaisant. In the Autumn of 1780, that ship had a smart action with le Comte d'Artois, a private ship of war, of 64 guns, off the Irish coast. The Bienfaisant captured le *Comte* d'Artois, as she did subsequently la *Comtesse* d'Artois, another French privateer. At the close of the year, Mr. Louis accompanied his old commander, Captain Macbride (who particularly applied for him), into the Artois frigate of 44 guns, which had been taken from the French a few months before. Early in 1781, on the earnest recommendation of Captain Macbride, he was made commander in the Mackworth, armed ship, and was employed in giving convoy to the trade between Plymouth and the Bristol Channel.

In 1782, Captain Louis was sent to Ireland, where, as regulating officer, he raised 5000 of the men whom the Irish Parliament had voted for the use of government. He remained on that service till January 1783, when Admiral Keppel made him a Post Captain.

During the peace which ensued he was unemployed; but, on the breaking out of the late war, in 1793, he was selected by Admiral Macbride, to be his Captain in the

Quebec, of 32 guns, on the Downs station. He afterwards commanded the Cumberland, and the Minotaur, of 74 guns each, in the Channel Fleet; and, in 1796, he went to the West-Indies with a convoy. He returned almost immediately with another convoy, from the merchants and captains of which he received a unanimous vote of thanks.

In 1797, Captain Louis, still in the Minotaur, served in the Channel Fleet under Lord Bridport, and in the Mediterranean, under Sir John Jervis. In 1798, he was detached from the latter, with Sir Thomas Trowbridge, to reinforce Admiral Nelson, who was then in quest of the French. After the intended junction, the enemy were discovered at anchor in the Bay of Aboukir, on the 1st of August. The account of the interview which took place between Admiral Nelson and Captain Louis, during the heat of the subsequent engagement, reflects so much credit on the professional character of the latter officer, that we shall copy it *verbatim* from the Naval Chronicle, to which we are indebted for the materials of this sketch.—— "When the Vanguard anchored along-side le Spartiate, she became exposed to the raking fire of l'Aquilon, the next ship in the enemy's line; by which the Vanguard had between fifty and sixty men disabled in the space of ten minutes. Owing, however, to the gallant and judicious manner in which Captain Louis took his station a-head of the Vanguard, the Minotaur not only effectually relieved her from this distressing situation, but overpowered her opponent. Admiral Nelson felt so grateful to Captain Louis for his conduct on this important occasion, that about nine o'clock, while yet the combat was raging with the utmost fury, and he himself was suffering severely in the cockpit, from the dreadful wound in his head, he requested Captain Berry to hail the Minotaur, and desire Captain Louis would come to him, as he could not have a moment's peace until he had thanked him for his conduct; adding, *this is the hundred and twenty-fourth time I have been engaged, but I believe it is now nearly over with me.* The subsequent meeting which took place between the Admiral and Captain Louis, was affecting in the extreme. The latter hung over his bleeding friend in silent sorrow.—— "Farewell, dear Louis," said the Admiral, "I shall never forget the obligation I am under to you for your brave and generous conduct; and now, whatever may become of me, my mind is at peace."

On this occasion, the Minotaur sustained a loss of 23 killed and 64 wounded. Of the French fleet, consisting of thirteen ships of the line and four frigates, nine of the former were taken, two were burnt, and two escaped; and, of the frigates, one was burnt, one was dimasted and sunk, and two escaped. The ships which made off were afterwards taken.—Captain Louis, in common with the other Captains of the fleet, received the thanks of Parliament, accompanied by a gold medal, emblematical of the victory. He was also presented with a sword by the City of London.

In the summer of 1799, he was dispatched by Lord Nelson, to take possession of the Roman territory; for the performance of which service he was afterwards presented with the insignia of the Sicilian Order of St. Ferdinand and of Merit.—In 1800 he received Lord Keith's flag, in the Minotaur; in 1801, he was employed, by his Lordship, on the coast of Egypt; and, at the latter end of 1802, he returned to England, and retired on half-pay.

At the commencement of the present war, Captain Louis was appointed to the Conqueror, a new 74, in which he remained till his promotion to the rank of Rear-Admiral, on the 23d of April, 1804. He then hoisted his flag in the Leopard, and commanded on the Boulogne station during the whole of that year.

In the spring of 1805, he was applied for by Lord Nelson, and was appointed to serve under him in the Canopus of 80 guns, one of the prizes at the battle of the Nile, on the Mediterranean station. He accompanied his Lordship in his arduous chace of the French fleet to the West-Indies and back; and afterwards was detached by him, to Tetuan Bay, on special service. To this absence of Rear-Admiral Louis from the main fleet, has generally been attributed the circumstance of Admiral Villeneuve's venturing out from Cadiz; a circumstance to which we are indebted for the most brilliant victory that ever graced our annals.—On returning from the Mediterranean, he fell in with Vice Admiral Sir J. T. Duckworth, with whom he shared the honour of destroying the French squadron, off St. Domingo, in February, 1806. The Canopus, on this occasion, had 8 killed, and 22 wounded; the total loss of the English being 74 of the former, and 264 of the latter. He again received the thanks of Parliament, and was presented, by the Committee of the Patriotic Fund, with a Vase, valued at £300, with an appropriate inscription.

Rear-Admiral Louis continued under the orders of Lord Collingwood; and, at the close of the last year, was detached, with a small squadron, to cruize off the Dardanelles. He accompanied Sir J. T. Duckworth through that strait, returned with him, and proceeded to Alexandria, in Egypt: where, after an illness of less than two days, he terminated his mortal career. He was attacked with a bowel complaint, on the 16th of May, which produced a mortification, and carried him off

on the night of the 17th.—His remains were sent to Malta, by the Bittern sloop, where, in the presence of his old friend and associate, Sir Alexander Ball, they were interred near those of General Abercrombie.

When the melancholy intelligence reached Exeter, the place of his birth, the most general distress prevailed: all were eager to sympathize with Lady Louis, in the irreparable loss which she had sustained; and, at a meeting of the principal inhabitants, a general mourning was resolved on, as a solemn tribute to his memory. A similar token of respect was displayed by the inhabitants of Plymouth, where he was much and generally beloved.

As an officer, there are letters of Lord Nelson in existence, which place Sir Thomas Louis's conduct above all praise; and we trust, that, on an appeal to the generosity of the nation, a suitable provision will be made for his surviving relations.

Rear-Admiral Louis was created a Baronet on the 29th of March, 1806.—Early in life, he married Miss Belfield, a young lady of a respectable family in the West of England, by whom he had four sons and three daughters, all living. His eldest son, now Sir John Louis, is a Post Captain in the Navy; and his youngest is intended for the same profession.

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Sir Stephen Lushington, who died at Wimbledon, January 12, was born June 17, 7144; and was created a Baronet, April, 26, 1791. He was the third son of the Rev. Dr. Lushington, formerly vicar of East Bourne, Sussex. It has been said that Sir Stephen went to India, early in life, that he was one of the unhappy captives, who, in 1756, were consigned to the Black Hole, at Calcutta; and that he afterwards held several high and confidential situations in India. All this is erroneous, and probably relates to his eldest brother, Henry, who was put to death by Cossim Ali Cawn, at Patna.—Stephen never left his native country, but enjoyed, for many years, an extensive practice, as a Proctor, in Doctor's Commons. He also enjoyed a seat in the India direction; and, in 1790, when the question relative to the impeachment of Mr. Hastings was agitated, he was Chairman of the Court of Directors, and bore honourable testimony to the merits of that gentleman's administration.—Sir Stephen married Hester, the eldest daughter of John Boldero, Esq. of Ashendan Hall, Herts, and an eminent banker in the city of London, by whom he had 5 sons and 5 daughters. He was elected M. P. for Helstone, in 1790; for St. Michaels, in 1796; for Penryn, in 1802; and for Plympton, in 1806. But having been much afflicted with the gout, he had not, for several years, taken any active part in public affairs.

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Paul Henry Mallet, Professor Royal of *Belles Lettres* at Copenhagen, member of the academies of Upsal, Lyons, and Cassel, of the Celtic academy at Paris, and former Professor of History in the Academy of Geneva, was born in the last mentioned city in the year 1730. To great talents, this writer joined an extensive acquaintance with history and general literature. The amenity of his disposition occasioned his company to be sought in society, while his solid qualities procured him an extensive circle of friends. The last troubles of Geneva deprived him of the greatest part of his fortune; and, for the moderate competence which he retained, he was indebted to pensions from the late Duke of Brunswick, and the Landgrave of Hesse. The unfortunate events of the present war deprived him of both those pensions; but the French minister, being informed of his situation, transmitted to him a sum for his urgent necessities, until he should obtain from Buonaparte an equivalent for his losses. A paralytic attack, however, rendered this unnecessary; as he died at Geneva, on the 8th of February —Professor Mallet produced the following works, all in the French language: History of Denmark, to the eighteenth Century;—a Translation of Coxe's Travels in the North of Europe, with Remarks and Additions, and a Relation of his own Travels in Sweden;—Translation of the Acts and the Form of the Swedish Government;—History of Hesse, to the 17th Century;—History of the House of Brunswick, to its Accession to the Throne of England;— History of the Swiss, from the earliest Times to the Commencement of the late Revolution;—History of the Hanseatic League, from its Origin to its Decline. Of these works, the most important and considerable is the History of Denmark, of which there have been several editions: the only complete one is that of 1787.—M. Mallet had discovered at Rome, the chronological series of Icelandic bishops, which had been lost in Denmark. It is published in the third volume of Langebeck's collection of Danish writers.

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George Mason, Esq. aged 71, died at Aldenham Lodge, Herts, about the month of December, or January. He was the eldest son of a distiller, at Deptford-bridge, whose widow was remarried to Dr. Jubb, late Hebrew Professor at Oxford.—Mr. Mason was well known for his valuable collection of old English and Foreign literature; and as the author of many literary performances, among which are the following:—*An Essay on Design in Gardening*, first published in 1768, without his name; an *Appendix* to the same; *A British Freeholder's Answer to Tom Paine*; *A Supplement to*

Johnson's English Dictionary; Poems, by Thomas Hoccleve, with a preface, notes, and glossary, 1796; *Life of Richard Earl Howe*.—His Lordship had purchased Mr. Mason's paternal estate, at Porters, in 1772. —Mr. Mason has left his landed property to his brother's son, and has handsomely provided for a natural daughter.

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Sir Roger Newdigate, Bart. died at his seat at Arbury, in the county of Warwick, towards the close of 1806, at the advanced age of 88. He was the seventh child, and youngest son, of Sir Richard Newdigate, Bart. by his second lady, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Roger Twisden, Bart. He succeeded his brother, Sir Edward, in 1734; at which time he was a King's scholar in Westminster school. He continued there three years, then became a member of University college, Oxford, and afterwards made the Tour of France and Italy. Soon after his return, he had the honour to be unanimously elected knight of the shire for the county of Middlesex, on a vacancy by the creation of the Rt. Hon. W. Pulteney, Earl of Bath, in 1742. In the year following, Sir Roger married Sophia, daughter of Edward Conyers, of Copt-hall, Essex, Esq.; who, after a long continued state of ill-health, died in 1774; where, "with many tears," her husband erected a handsome and affectionate monument to her memory.—In 1749, Sir Roger was admitted to the degree of L.L.D. at Oxford; and, on the 31st of January, 1750, on a vacancy made by Lord Cornbury's being called to the house of Peers, he had the honour of being returned the first upon the poll as a burgess for the University of Oxford. So truly flattering was this election, that Sir Roger knew not that he had even been proposed, till he received a letter from the Vice-Chancellor by one of the esquire-beadles. In the same manner, without application, or any expence whatsoever, he was re-elected in 1754; again in 1761, and 1768; and, for the fifth time, in 1774, while he was absent in Italy. On the dissolution of that Parliament, in 1780, after spending thirty-five years in the service of the public, his health being affected by a town-life, he solicited his dismission, and retired.—In 1776, Sir Roger married his second lady, Hester, daughter of Edward Mundy, of Shipley, in Derbyshire, Esq. and sister to Edward Miller Mundy, Esq. M.P. for that county, who died September 30th 1800—In 1786, he built a villa in a beautiful situation, which overlooks the valley of the river Colne, within a mile of Uxbridge. —Two royal visits to the Lord Keeper Egerton, at Harefield, Middlesex, the mansion of the late Baronet, are recorded in the third volume of *Queen Elizabeth's Progresses*, 1601 and 1602. Sir Roger was once possessed of an account, in manuscript, of this visit, with a collection of the complimentary speeches with which, as was customary on these occasions, she was addressed. The MS. is unfortunately lost; but Sir Roger recollected that the Queen was first welcomed to a farm-house, now called *Dew's farm*, by several allegorical personages, who attended her to a long avenue of trees leading to the house, which from this circumstance, obtained the name of *The Queen's Walk*. Four trees of this avenue still remain, and the greater part were standing not many years ago.—Sir Roger was an officer in the Warwickshire Militia, when that Regiment was first established; and, with distinguished honour and integrity, long discharged the duties of a magistrate of the county.—He owned one of the finest estates of coal in the kingdom: for a long time, his extensive coalworks, near Bedworth, have been very productive. Several years ago, he cut many miles in length of navigable canal through his collieries and woods to join the Coventry canal; by far the greatest length of canal belonging to an individual in the kingdom. He was an active promoter of the Coventry, Oxford, and Grand Junction Canals, and of the turnpike road from Coventry to Leicester.—Sir Roger was a liberal benefactor to the poor, particularly in finding them employment. He enjoyed his faculties unimpaired almost to the last. His remains were interred in the family vault, at Harefield.—The Newdigate family is of great antiquity. From time immemorial, until the reign of Charles the first, they possessed the manors and lands of Newdigate, in Surry, and are supposed to be of Saxon origin. —By Sir Roger's death, the Baronetcy is extinct.

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Passwan Oglou, died in February.—For Memoirs of him, Vide page 1225.

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Pascal Paoli.—General Paoli, the second son of the Marquis Hiacinte de Paoli, Marshal General of Corsica, was born at Rostino, in that island, in the year 1726. From the purest motives, the marquis had supported the interests of King Theodore, and had constantly been attached to the popular cause. Finding himself unable, however, to resist the combined efforts of the French and Genoese, he retired with his two sons to Naples, where he obtained the rank of Colonel. Pascal, the subject of this sketch was educated under the Jesuits; his father inculcated on him the highest notions of honour and virtue; and, at a very early age, he conceived the bold idea of placing himself at the head of his nation, and becoming its deliverer. Accordingly, after he had resided for twelve or fourteen years on the continent, he re-

paired to his native island, where he soon attracted the attention and the hearts of his countrymen. On account of his extreme youth, it was impossible for him, all at once, to aspire to the chief command: he therefore, for some time, attached himself, in the capacity of secretary, to Caffori, a physician, and one of his kinsmen, who was then at the head of the malcontents. On the assassination of that leader, he presented himself, as his successor, but was opposed by Signor Matra, who proved himself a very formidable rival. Matra, however, shared the fate of many of his predecessors, and was assassinated. Paoli then canvassed for the chieftainship; and, in a full assembly of the people, was unanimously chosen *generalissimo*, when he had attained only the 29th year of his age. His patrimony consisting of only a house and garden at Rostino, it became necessary that he should obtain a settled revenue, and his expenses were accordingly provided for, by means of an annual tax, called *Il pane del Generale*.—Corsica was, at this period, in a very unpromising situation: there was no subordination among the people, no money in the treasury, no arms in the arsenal. To remedy the existing evils, Paoli new modelled the laws, discouraged assassinations, imported arms, and established the appearance, if not the reality, of subordination. He also instituted schools, erected a university at Corte, and laid the foundation of a small marine, of which Count Perez was nominated high admiral.

In 1761, the doge and senate of Genoa, perceiving the change which had been brought about, proposed terms of accommodation, which were refused, unless on the express condition of Corsica being declared independent. A memorial to this effect was addressed to all the sovereigns of Europe. At length, despairing of again bending the Corsicans to their yoke, the Genoese solicited the intervention of France, and it was agreed that the Marquis de Marbœuf, with six French battalions, should garrison certain of the maritime towns of Corsica. In the mean time, Paoli drove the Genoese from the open country, shut them up in the maritime towns, and besieged St. Fiorenzo; which he was prevented from taking, only by the ignorance of his countrymen, in respect to the attack of fortified places, and from their total want of artillery. Marbœuf, the protector of the Buonaparté family, landed in Corsica with his six battalions, in 1764. It was in the following year, that our countryman, Boswell, visited Corsica, and obtained an introduction to Paoli, whom he thus described: ——"He is tall, strong, and well made; of a fair complexion, a sensible, free, and open countenance, and a manly and open carriage. He was then in his fortieth year. He was dressed in green and gold. He used to wear the common Corsican habit; but, on the arrival of the French, he thought a little external elegance might be of use, to make the government appear in a more respectable light." Boswell says, he "had stood in the presence of many a prince, but never had such a trial as in the presence of Paoli."—— Whilst Paoli was thus endeavouring to consolidate his power, the entire conquest of Corsica appears to have been meditated by France. Accordingly, the attempt was made, in 1768, by M. de Chauvelin, the father of the ambassador whom we have seen at the English Court. His troops amounted to about 5000, covered by a naval force. A furious war ensued, in which numbers, military science, money, and discipline, were on one side; and on the other, an almost unarmed multitude, enthusiasm, bravery, and a good cause. At the commencement of the campaign, the Corsicans, unprovided with artillery, or even with bayonets, retired, after repeated charges, before the veteran troops of France. In a short time, however, the tide of war turned against the invaders; and in a battle, fought on the 5th of September, Paoli and his adherents were decidedly victorious. But the most heroic valour may be overpowered by numbers. Such was the case with Paoli and his little band. In 1769, the French were reinforced with twenty battalions, two legions, and 1200 mules, and the chief command was assumed by the Count de Vaux, an officer of far superior talent to Chauvelin. His exertions were of the most vigorous nature; and, after an obstinate resistance, Paoli was compelled to retire. "It is astonishing," says General Dumouriez, who served on this occasion, with the rank of adjutant general, "that this handful of islanders, destitute of artillery, fortifications, magazines, and money, should have kept France at bay during two campaigns, although she had no other enemies to cope with. *But liberty doubles the valour and the strength of man.*" "Paoli," says he, "has rendered his name illustrious, in consequence of the vigour with which he supported the cause of public liberty among the Corsicans."

During the general confusion, Paoli had the good fortune to escape, with the loss of his library and his baggage. With a few of his faithful followers, among whom was his brother Clemente, who had also distinguished himself in arms, he was received on board of an English ship, and landed in Italy.

It has been generally understood, that Paoli stood godfather to Buonaparté; but that was not the case, as Napoleon was not born until two months after the General had left Corsica, when the island was considered as abandoned to the French, and their flag was flying: viz. on the 15th of August, 1769.

It is believed, however, that he was godfather to Joseph, the *soi-disant* King of Naples.

After remaining a short time at Leghorn, he repaired to England, where he had many friends and admirers. Indeed it was but a few days before his final retreat, that he had received a liberal subscription, from a number of private individuals, for the express purpose of enabling him to continue the war against France.—On his arrival in London, he was received in the most favourable manner; was gratified with a pension of £1,200 a year; and obtained a provision for his brother and nephew. In consequence of this, he hired a large house in the neighbourhood of Portman-square, where he lived in great ease, and kept an open table for such of his countrymen as either resided in, or occasionally visited London.

It was soon after his arrival in this country, that Mr. Boswell introduced Dr. Johnson to him. "They met," says he, "with a manly ease, mutually conscious of their own abilities, and of the abilities of each other. The General spoke Italian, and Dr. Johnson, English: they understood one another very well, with a little aid of interpretation from me, *in which I compared myself to an isthmus, that joins two great continents.*"

For three-and-twenty years, General Paoli had enjoyed an honourable and secure asylum in Great Britain, when an unexpected event, which convulsed all Europe, brought him once more upon the scene. It is scarcely necessary to say, that we allude to the French Revolution. By a decree of the National Assembly, Corsica was recognised as one of the departments of France; on which General Paoli resigned his pension in England, repaired to Paris, appeared at the bar of the Assembly, and delivered an eloquent speech on the occasion. Having taken the oath of fidelity to the law, the nation, and the king, he embarked for Corsica, where he was received with an extraordinary degree of attachment and respect. He was elected mayor of Bastia, commander in chief of the national guard, and president of the department; and soon acquired more authority in the island, than before its subjugation by the French. Paoli, however, was anxious for the independence of his country. On the execution of the unfortunate Louis, considerable tumults took place in Corsica; and, dissatisfied with the conduct of its president, the convention summonsed Paoli to their bar. He evaded the first summons; and, to a second order, more peremptory than the former, he refused to attend. On this he was declared a traitor, and a price was set on his head. What rendered his situation still more perilous, a number of the most powerful families in the island declared against him. Aware that, alone and unsupported, it was impossible to stand, Paoli transmitted dispatches to Lord Hood, then commanding in the Mediterranean, in which he invoked his assistance against the French, and stated that Corsica was ready to declare in favour of the King of Great Britain. The result is known. The island was taken possession of, in the name of his Britannic Majesty; but, soon after, a difference took place between the British viceroy and the Corsican chief; and, yielding to the force of circumstances, Paoli addressed a valedictory letter to his countrymen, exhorting them to continue firm in their allegiance to England, and voluntarily quitted the island. Corsica, it will be remembered, soon reverted to France. Paoli resided for a short time in Italy, where he experienced a sad reverse of fortune; as, by the failure of a commercial house at Leghorn, he lost the sum of £5000, which was all that he possessed in the world.—On his return to England he was received with less attention than formerly: whether he ever recovered his pension, we know not. For some time, he occupied an obscure lodging in Oxford-street, but afterwards removed to a small house in the Edgeware-road, where, after a lingering illness, he expired on the 5th of last February.

Of this distinguished personage, Lord Lyttleton once observed, that, had he been a few years younger, he would have made a pilgrimage to Corsica, on purpose that he might visit this living image of ancient virtue, and venerate, in the mind of Pascal Paoli, the spirits of Timoleon and Epaminondas.—The attentions which Paoli experienced from the English *literati* form, perhaps, the most brilliant eulogium which could be pronounced on his character.

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Sir Hyde Parker, Bart. Admiral of the Red, was the second son of the late unfortunate Vice Admiral, Sir Hyde Parker, Bart., supposed to have perished at sea, in the year 1783, by Sarah, daughter of Hugh Smithson, Esq. He was born in the year 1739; and was entered, when extremely young, on board the Lively frigate, at that time commanded by his father, under whom he afterwards served, in 1757, in the capacity of midshipman, or mate, on board the Squirrel. In January 1758, he was made a lieutenant, and appointed to remain under his father, in the Brilliant. Continuing with Captain Parker, he accompanied him to the East Indies, in the Norfolk, of 74 guns, in 1760; and on that station, served successively in the Grafton and Panther. In the latter ship he was present in the successful expedition against Manilla; and, in her subsequent pursuit of the Spanish Acapulco ship,

narrowly escaped ship-wreck. Recovering from her perilous situation among the Maranjos, whither she had been driven by a counter current, the Panther compelled the Spaniard to surrender; which, instead of the supposed Acapulco ship, proved to be the Santissima Trinidada, equal in magnitude to a British first-rate. She had 810 men on board, and the value of her cargo exceeded £500,000 sterling.—In July 1763, he was made post captain; but is not known to have holden any command till 1770; when, in consequence of the rupture with America, he was appointed to the Phœnix, a small two-decker, of 44 guns. During the greater part of the ensuing contest, Captain Parker remained on the American station. He distinguished himself at the attack of different posts and batteries, preparatory to that of New York. On the 9th of October following, he was detached up the North River, with the Roebuck and Tartar under his orders, to force a passage above the American works at Jeffery's Hook, on York Island; the enemy having endeavoured to block up the Channel, and obstruct the passage, by sinking of vessels, &c. For the address, activity, and gallantry with which he surmounted these obstacles, he received the honour of knighthood. His ship, the Phœnix, had 4 killed, and 13 wounded on this occasion.

On the 27th of November, 1778, he sailed from Sandy Hook, with a detachment of troops under his protection; but, owing to repeated storms, his squadron did not reach Tybee, at the entrance of the port of Savannah, the destined object of attack, till the 23d of December. The troops were landed, the American force defeated, and the submission of Savannah followed. Having accomplished the desired object; and the Phœnix being in want of repairs, Captain Parker returned in her to England.—On resuming his command, he was ordered to Jamaica, at the close of 1779, with a convoy, in company with Sir G. B. Rodney, who was then proceeding to the relief of Gibraltar. On reaching a certain latitude, they parted company, each for his respective destination.

While on a cruise, in the autumn of the following year, Captain Parker was overtaken by a tremendous hurricane, which almost desolated that part of the world. The Phœnix was wrecked on the 4th of October, in the morning, about three leagues to the eastward of Cape Cruz. On this melancholy occasion, Sir Hyde's conduct was truly exemplary. The whole of his crew, except twenty, were got on shore. The Porcupine sloop, and three vessels from Jamaica, received them, in seven days after the loss of the Phœnix; safely conducted them from an enemy's country, and landed them at Montego Bay on the 15th of October.—Sir Hyde Parker returned to England, and was almost immediately appointed to the Latona, a new frigate of 38 guns. In this ship he joined the squadron, of which his father had just taken the command, for the avowed object of protecting the Baltic trade against the Dutch, French, Spanish, and Americans. He was consequently in the memorable action with the Dutch, off the Dogger Bank, in August, 1781. On the return of the fleet to port, Sir Hyde Parker was promoted to the Goliath a new ship of 74 guns, in which he served for some time in the Channel Fleet.—On the expedition for the relief of Gibraltar, in 1782, he was stationed to lead the van division of the fleet; and, in the slight action with the combined forces, his ship had 4 killed and 15 wounded. Peace took place soon after; but the Goliath was retained in commission, and Sir Hyde Parker continued to command her, as a guard ship, at Portsmouth.—In 1787, at the time of the dispute between the Stadtholder and the republican faction, in Holland, he was appointed to the Orion, a new ship, of 74 guns; but, on the settlement of the contest, the Orion was paid off, and Sir Hyde retired. At the time of the Spanish armament, relative to Nootka Sound, in 1790, he was appointed to the Brunswick, another new ship; but, as the commencement of hostilities was prevented, he again found himself without a command. In February 1793, he was promoted to the rank of rear admiral of the white; and immediately after accepted the station of first captain to Vice Admiral Lord Hood, in the Mediterranean. He was consequently at the surrender of Toulon, at the reduction of Corsica, and in the two different attempts which Admiral Hotham made, to engage the French fleet, in 1795. Previously to these actions, however, he had hoisted his flag on board of the St. George, as vice admiral of the blue.

In 1796 he was ordered to Jamaica, where he held the command for three years. He was made an admiral in 1799, and returned to England in 1800, when he was appointed second in command in the Channel fleet. In 1801, he commanded the fleet in the Baltic, at the memorable attack of Copenhagen; and in May, the same year, he resigned the command.——Sir Hyde Parker died on the 16th of March, at his house in Great Cumberland Place. He had been twice married: first, to Anne, daughter of J. P. Boteler, Esq. of Henley, by whom he had three sons, Hyde, John, and Harry; secondly, in December 1801, to a daughter of Admiral Sir Richard Onslow, on whom he is understood to have made a settlement of £2000 a year.

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CHARLES LENOX DUKE OF RICHMOND.—This nobleman possessed three ducal coronets: he was Duke of Richmond, Earl of March, and Baron of Settrington, in England; Duke of Lenox, Earl of Darnley, Baron Torbolton and Methven, in Scotland; and Duke of Aubigné, in France, as confirmed and registered by the Parliament of Paris, in 1777.

Charles Lenox, the first Duke of Richmond, was a natural son of King Charles II. by Louise Renée de Pennecourt, of Querouaille, a lady of considerable beauty and address, who is understood to have been sent over to England, by Louis XIV. of France, for the purpose of alluring the affections of the British monarch, and thereby of securing him in the French interest. Charles created her Baroness of Petersfield, Countess of Farcham, and Duchess of Portsmouth; and the French court conferred on her the title of Duchess of Aubigné.—Charles, the second Duke of Richmond, died in 1750, aged 49, having married one of the daughters of William Earl of Cadogan, who brought him four sons and eight daughters; of whom Charles, the late Duke, born on the 22d of February, 1735, succeeded his father, in his titles and estates, at the age of sixteen. He entered very early into the military profession. During the seven years war, he was with the troops, in repeated descents on the French coast; and, in the unfortunate expedition against St. Cas, he commanded one of the detachments with great credit. At the battle of Minden, he was posted near the commander in chief; and when Lord George Sackville was ordered to advance and charge the French, he noted the time by his watch, between the delivery of the message and the movement made by Lord George. On the court martial which sat on the conduct of that officer, his grace was summoned as a witness, but was not examined.—The Duke had the good fortune at the battle of Minden, to receive the particular approbation and thanks of the Commander in Chief, Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick.—In June 1756, his grace was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the 33d regt. of foot; two years after, he received the command of the 72d; in 1761, he attained the rank of Major General; and subsequently rose, by seniority, to be first a Lieutenant General, and then a Field Marshal.

On his return from the Continent, the Duke of Richmond (March 1758) opened an apartment in his house at Whitehall, in which was displayed a large collection of casts, from the most celebrated statues and busts at Rome and Florence. To this apartment, artists in general had free access; and, to excite emulation, his grace annually gave two medals, as prizes for superiority of production.

At the accession of his present Majesty, the Duke of Richmond was nominated a lord of the bedchamber; and, at the coronation, he carried the sceptre and the dove: his sister, Lady Sarah Lenox, was one of the ten unmarried daughters of peers who supported the train of the Queen at her nuptials. It has been said, that a certain great personage paid particular attention to Lady Sarah Lenox, then the most beautiful woman at court; and that the Duke gave personal offence, by remonstrating on the subject, during an audience in the closet. In 1763, however, he was appointed Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Sussex, in the room of Lord Abergavenny, which he retained until his death; but his office of lord of the bedchamber he soon resigned.

The Duke of Richmond had taken his seat in the House of Peers, in 1756, when he attached himself to the Whig interest then headed by the Duke of Newcastle. Soon after the accession, he became a very active and powerful opponent of the Earl of Bute, as he was also of his Lordship's successor, Mr. George Grenville. In 1763, when the Marquis of Rockingham and his friends came into power, the Duke succeeded the Earl of Hertford, as Ambassador to the French court. By the spirit which he there evinced, in insisting on the demolition of the bason at Dunkirk, he is understood to have given offence to a certain party at home, and consequently was soon recalled.—On his return, he succeeded the Duke of Grafton, as secretary of state for the southern department; but was shortly after superseded by the Earl of Shelburne.—During the whole of the American war, his grace was a formidable opponent of administration, and had the honour of being distinguished by the praises of Junius.—He continued to exert himself on various important occasions; particularly in what related to the fortifications of the kingdom; and, when Lord George Germain was created a Peer, he resisted his admission into the House of Lords, in a very strong and pointed manner. In 1781, he introduced into Parliament a project for an annual election, and an equal representation of the people in the House of Commons; an effort which obtained him much popularity. He also connected himself with several public societies, the object of which was to produce a reform in Parliament.

In 1782, the Duke of Richmond was involved in an unpleasant personal altercation with Lord Rawdon now Earl Moira, respecting Col. Haynes, an American, who, as a traitor, had been executed at Charles-Town, whilst Lord Rawdon commanded there. The

dispute, however, terminated highly to the honour of both parties. Convinced that he had been too precipitate, in calling for papers relating to the business, the Duke made a suitable apology in his place, in the House of Peers.

Soon after this affair, the Duke of Richmond again came into administration, as Master General of the Ordnance; on which occasion he was invested with the order of the garter. The subsequent death of the Marquis of Rockingham produced a variety of changes, and the Duke of Richmond once more found himself in opposition. This opposition, in less than three months, became an administration, which lasted, with very little change, for eighteen years. The Duke returned to his former office, of Master-general of the Ordnance, and soon after renewed his exertions for parliamentary reform, which he continued till 1784. The respective societies, with which he acted, then dwindled away, and were insensibly annihilated.

The Duke of Richmond next applied himself to restore the fortifications of the kingdom; but the attendant expences alarmed the House of Commons, and his plans were frustrated by the casting vote of the Speaker.

In 1795 his grace resigned the office of Master-general of the Ordnance, and received in return the command of the royal regiment of Horse Guards, Blue.—Soon after, he retired from public life, and resided chiefly at his seat at Godwood, in Sussex. For some time previously to his death, he had suffered extremely from a complaint in his stomach, and from stones in the gall and bladder. At length his constitution yielded, and he expired at Godwood, in the 71st year of his age.—His remains were interred on the 12th of January, in the family vault, in the Cathedral church of Chichester. The following inscription was placed on his coffin:—"The most noble Prince, Charles, third Duke of Richmond and Lenox, Earl of March and Darnley, Knight of the most noble order of the Garter, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Sussex, Colonel of the Militia of the said County, Field Marshal of his Majesty's Forces, Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, Blue, and High Steward of Chichester. Born Feb. 22d, 1735. Died Dec. 29th, 1806."

His grace was succeeded by his nephew, General Lenox, the present Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.—In private life, he bore the character of a truly amiable man; as a politician and a statesman, few men were so well informed; and, as a writer, his style was clear, manly, and full of intelligence. His military attainments were estimated less highly.

His grace married, April the 1st, 1757, Mary, daughter of Charles Bruce, Earl of Aylesbury; by whom, however, he had no issue. The Duchess died at Godwood, on the 5th of November, 1796.—His grace left, by will, to Miss Le Clerc, a *protegée* of the late Duchess, £2000 a year; to his three natural daughters, by Mrs Bennett, his housekeeper, £10,000 each; and to Mrs. Bennett, his estate at Earl's Court, Kensington: his estate at Itchenor he left to the second son of the present Duke.

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Sir Boyle Roche, created an Irish baronet November 30th, 1782, was the descendant of a respectable family, said to be a junior branch of the ancient Baronial family of Roche, Viscount Fermoy. He entered early into the military service, and distinguished himself in America, particularly at the taking of the Moro Fort, at the Havannah. On leaving the army he obtained a seat in Parliament, where he was constantly in his place; and we have heard it stated, that, such was his humour and drollery, he could at any time change the temper of the House. Through his pleasant interference, the most angry debates have frequently concluded with peals of laughter.—Sir Boyle Roche was Master of the Ceremonies at Dublin Castle, where he was beloved and admired for his politeness and urbanity. He married Mary, the eldest daughter of Admiral Sir Thomas Frankland, Bart. but had no issue. He died June 5th, at his house in Eccles Street, Dublin.

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William George Sibley, Esq., Treasurer of the Honourable East India Company. This gentleman had been many years a fellow of the Antiquarian Society, and a governor of Christ's Hospital, and of the Foundling Hospital. In the chapel of the latter charity his remains were deposited March 28th.—In private life Mr. Sibley bore a truly amiable character. In his official department, he invariably discharged his duty with fidelity and attention; and, with satisfaction to the Company, and honour to himself.

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James Simmons, Esq. M. P. for Canterbury, in the last Parliament.—Mr. Simmons was a striking instance of what may be effected by industry and perseverance. He was born about the year 1740, of poor parents (his father is understood to have been a barber) in a little obscure house, in the vicinity of the Cathedral at Canterbury. He was an apprentice to the late Mr. Thomas Greenhill, an eminent stationer, in London. Some time after the expiration of his apprenticeship, in the year 1768, he returned to his native city, and established a printing office, with the management of which he had previously made himself acquainted. He was at that time

the only printer in Kent! His first effort was the publication of a newspaper, called the *Kentish Gazette*. Before that period, the *Kentish Post, or Canterbury News*, was the only paper belonging to that extensive and opulent county. Having introduced a new type and a new taste, Mr. Simmons's undertaking met with extraordinary success, and he soon became the first stationer, bookseller, &c. in the city which gave him birth. He was also chosen a member of the corporation, and became a commoner, alderman, and mayor, in rotation!

Having taken part with Mr. Honeywood, in the contests for the county, &c. he was patronised by that party; and when, at the conclusion of the American war, the Marquis of Rockingham, Mr Fox, &c. came into power, he was appointed, during their short administration, Distributor of Stamps for the County of Kent.—When it had been determined, by act of Parliament, that the city of Canterbury should be paved, Mr. Simmons superintended the execution of that act, with such attention and fidelity that he received the thanks of the corporation, accompanied by a piece of plate of £50 value. —In 1791, Mr. Simmons, in conjunction with Mr. Royle, gave a premium of £2450, for a thirty years' lease of Abbott's and King's mill, and they expended on the building and other improvements £8000 more. Instead of converting this project into a monopoly, for the oppression of the inhabitants, and the amassing of an immense fortune, he rendered it of vast benefit to the public. As the returns have been computed at £40,000 a year, he was enabled to keep down the price of meal and the assize of bread. To achieve this he cheerfully assisted the magistrates in adjusting the value of the quartern loaf; and, in 1800, he invited the industrious poor to come in person for a supply of their necessities at a considerably reduced price.—In 1804, Mr. Alderman Simmons acted as President of the Guardians of the Poor; on which occasion he instituted a weaving manufactory, and employed the children of distressed persons, to the number of 150, who received the whole of their wages, without any deduction: some of the girls, of only twelve years old, earned three and six-pence a week by spinning. During his administration, the arrears were collected, the accounts settled, and a large debt liquidated. —Mr. Simmons's next project was that of a canal, from Canterbury to the sea, by which that city would have been enabled to enjoy nearly all the advantages of a port.—Another of his public spirited undertakings, was the improvement of some acres of land, on which still stand the ruins of the *Dungil, Dungeon* or *Dane John*, all of which sufficiently express the epoch, and the nation by which it was erected. Until 1790, it remained an uneven and rugged piece of pasture, when Mr. Simmons undertook to level it, solely for the recreation and amusement of the public. The corporation, sensible of the improved value of their estate, from the labours of this gentleman, granted him the ground, at a pepper corn rent, for the remainder of his life. But the guardians of the poor, actuated by a narrow policy, having assessed the lessee, for what proved a great advantage to the public, without being of any service to the proprietor, this beautiful spot, which had been planned and laid out with considerable taste, fell rapidly to decay. At length, the mayor and aldermen having expended £220 in repairs, under the judicious direction of Mr. Alderman Bunce, another public spirited man, the ground was restored to its former beauty. In 1803, by a subscription among the inhabitants, a stone pillar was erected on the spot, on the eastern side of which is an honorary inscription to Mr. Simmons. Since that period, so lately as the summer of 1805, Mr. Simmons added a beautiful orchestra, in which sometimes one, and sometimes two bands of the regiments, quartered in the city, are stationed for the entertainment of the public. On the whole, he is supposed to have expended, of his own property, about £2000 in various improvements in the city. At length, at the general election, in 1806, his townsmen evinced a proper sense of gratitude and respect, by electing him one of their two representatives; and he died, as he lived, in their service, while attending his duty in parliament, in the month of February.

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Mrs. CHARLOTTE SMITH, well known as a novel writer, and as the author of some volumes of truly excellent poetry, was born at Stoke, near Guildford, in Surrey, about the year 1750. Her father, Nicholas Turner, Esq. possessed considerable estates in Surrey, and in Sussex. Her mother, whose maiden name was Towers, was distinguished both by her mental and personal charms; but unfortunately for her children, she died when Charlotte, the eldest, was only three years old. In consequence of this event, Mr. Turner, who was a man of very superior talents, placed his children under the care of their mother's sister; and, with the view of dissipating his sorrow, for some time left England. Charlotte was a promising child, and she received an expensive, though not a satisfactory education. She was fond of reading; but, as her aunt regarded such an employment as a waste of time, she read only by stealth, and devoured, with undiscriminating avidity, whatever books fell in her way. Her appearance being very womanly, she was taken much into company;

and, at the early age of thirteen, a proposal for marriage was made to her father. This was declined, on account of her extreme youth; but before she had attained her sixteenth year, she was united to a younger son of Richard Smith, Esq. an eminent West India merchant. It was by no means a love-match, on either side, but was brought about by the officiousness of friends. Mr. Turner was on the point of marrying a second wife, and consequently felt no reluctance in closing with the proposals.—From the period of her marriage, misfortune seems to have been a constant attendant on Mrs. Smith. From habits of boundless indulgence, she became suddenly involved in household cares, and found herself under the controul of a man, who scarcely knew how to govern himself. For two years the young people resided in a very disagreeable part of the city; but the death of their first child, which took place on the day that their second was born, had so injurious an effect on the health of Mrs. Smith, as to render an immediate removal necessary. At the village of Southgate, where she enjoyed the advantage of a good library, she recovered her health and spirits. In the mean time, her husband's inattention to business was extremely displeasing to his father; and it was at length agreed that he should retire from the concern, and settle upon an estate in Hampshire, called Lyo Farm. Their establishment here was every way respectable; but Mr. Smith's want of skill, and of economy, in his *improvements*, &c. soon embarrassed their circumstances.—Mrs. Smith had now eight or nine children; her own father had been dead several years; her father-in-law died in 1776; and was speedily followed by her eldest son, a very fine and promising boy. The senior Mr. Smith left a large property amongst his grandchildren; but his will was so extremely complicated and confused that no two lawyers understood it alike; in consequence of which the trustees refused to act, and for many years the family was involved in great distress.

In 1782, Mr. Smith served the office of sheriff for the county of Southampton; but, in the year following, his affairs became so much deranged, that his personal liberty was implicated, and his estate in Hampshire was under the necessity of being sold.—It was at this period that Mrs. Smith first turned her thoughts to the press. She offered some of her Sonnets to the late Mr Dodsley, of Pall Mall; but neither he nor Dilly would have any thing to do with them. At length through the interference of Hayley the poet, they were published by Dodsley, on Mrs. Smith's own account, and were eminently successful in the sale and reputation which they acquired. Mr. Smith was now liberated, but found himself under the imperious necessity of retreating to the continent. His wife accompanied him to Dieppe, but immediately returned, under the hope of arranging their affairs; but, after many fruitless exertions, she rejoined him, at a gloomy and inconvenient *chateau* in Normandy, where, in a most inclement winter, she gave birth to another child. Previously to her *accouchement*, whilst her health would not permit her to go out, she translated a little novel of the abbé Prevost, which was afterwards published, and censured for its immorality. Its translation, however, was scarcely a matter of choice with Mrs. Smith.—She again returned to England, where she so far succeeded in arranging her husband's affairs, that, in 1785, the family was settled at the old mansion of the Mill's, at Woolbedding, now the residence of Lord Robert Spencer. In that village Otway the poet once resided; a circumstance which was not lost on the poetical mind of Mrs. Smith.—About this period, her eldest son went out as a writer, to Bengal; and, shortly after, a fatal fever deprived her of her second, after three days illness.—While at Woolbedding, Mrs. Smith translated some interesting extracts from *Les Causes Célèbres*, which were subsequently published under the title of *The Romance of Real Life*.

A family difference taking place, Mrs. Smith, with the approbation of her friends, left the house of her husband, and, with most of her children, retired to a small cottage near Chichester. There she wrote her novel of *Emmeline*, which was succeeded by *Celestina*, *Desmond*, the *Old Manor House*, &c.—After the lapse of some time, she removed to Brighthelmstone, where she remained till 1793. In the month of September, in that year, her third son, who served as an ensign in the 14th regiment, lost his leg before Dunkirk. By this and other melancholy events, Mrs. Smith's health was greatly impaired; and, in 1794, she went to Bath, for the benefit of the waters. While there, in the spring of 1795, she experienced what she regarded as the heaviest of her domestic calamities—the death of her second daughter, a lovely and amiable young woman, by a rapid decline. She had been two years the wife of the Chevalier de Foville, an emigrant. Mrs. Smith is said never to have recovered this stroke: ever fond of change, she now acquired an habitual restlessness, and continued to wander from place to place, in the hope of attaining that happiness which seemed ever to elude her pursuit. In 1801, her son, who had lost his leg at Dunkirk, was carried off by the yellow fever, at Barbadoes, whither the affairs of his family had called him. He had made an advantageous disposal of the property there, but did not live to enjoy the

fruit of his exertions.—Mrs. Smith latterly resided at the village of Tilford, in Surrey, where she died after a long and painful illness on the 28th of October, 1806: her remains were placed near those of her mother and many of her ancestors, in the parish-church of Stoke, her native soil.—At the period of her death she was a widow; from which circumstance she had come into the possession of her own fortune. Of a family of twelve children, six only are living, three sons and three daughters. She lived to see her two eldest sons advanced to honourable and lucrative appointments in India: two others were in the army; the elder a lieutenant colonel, now on service with his regiment; the younger was carried off by the fatal fever, at Surinam, on the 16th of September, 1806, in the 22d year of his age. Death kindly prevented the melancholy tale from reaching his mother's ears.

Of Mrs. Smith's works, it is almost superfluous to offer an opinion. Her poems can scarcely be praised too highly: a posthumous volume of them has been duly noticed in our critical department: her sonnets in particular, are inferior only to those of Bowles.—Her novels are less unobjectionable; as, it must be confessed, several of them abound in republican cant, and the sophisms of modern philosophists. Comparing her villains with those of Fielding, it has been observed, too, that Fielding *shews* the reader what his characters are; Mrs Smith only *tells* him. This is a fault of which five out of six of our modern novelists are guilty. For the asperity which pervades much of Mrs. Smith's writing, great allowance, however, ought to be made, when we reflect upon the extraordinary, and almost peculiar hardships under which she laboured from the "law's delay."—Her school books, we believe, are not subject to the censure which falls so justly on her novels.

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William Stevens, Esq. was born about the year 1733. His father was a tradesman, and his mother was an aunt of the exemplary Dr. George Horne, afterwards Bishop of Norwich. Nearly of the same age, Mr. Stevens and the Bishop passed their early years together at the same school, at Maidstone, in Kent. As a proof of their attachment—which terminated but with life—it may be mentioned, that the admirable *Letters on Infidelity*, by the Bishop, were addressed to Mr. S. by the initials of W. S. Esq. who appears to have given the first hint for their production.—When they quitted school, Mr. Horne went to the University, and Mr. Stevens was apprenticed to Mr. Hoolsham, at that time concerned in an extensive Nottingham warehouse in Broad Street, in the same house where Mr. Stevens lived and died. Though separated in situation, and apparently in pursuits, from his excellent relative, the congeniality of their sentiments induced them to keep up a constant correspondence. Mr. Horne informed his friend of the studies in which he was engaged; and Mr. Stevens spent all his leisure time in the acquisition, by his own labour and industry, of those stores which the academic was amassing. Thus he obtained an intimate acquaintance with the French language, and a considerable knowledge of Greek and Hebrew, and became one of the best theologians of his time. At various periods he produced several learned works. In 1773, he published "An Essay on the Nature and Constitution of the Christian Church;" which, to extend its circulation, the Society for promoting Christian knowledge, have placed in their catalogue. In the same year he published "Cursory Observations on a Pamphlet entitled, an Address to the Clergy of the Church of England in particular, and to all Christians in general, by Francis Wollaston, Rector of Chislehurst;" which are written in a strain of easy, unaffected pleasantry, accompanied by much solidity of argument. In 1777, appeared his "Strictures on a Sermon, entitled, the Principles of the Revolution vindicated, preached at Cambridge on the 29th May, 1776, by Richard Watson, D.D. Regius Professor of Divinity;" which was soon followed by a tract, entitled, "The Revolution vindicated and Constitutional Liberty asserted, in answer to the Rev. Dr. Watson's Accession Sermon, preached at Cambridge 25th October, 1776." About the same time, Mr. S. published, "A Discourse on the English Constitution, extracted from a late eminent Writer, and applicable to the present Times." Prior to these latter publications, he had evinced his critical acquaintance with the Hebrew language, by "A New and Faithful Translation of Letters from M. l'Abbé de ——, Hebrew Professor in the University of ——, to the Rev Dr. Benjamin Kennicott, &c. &c." These pamphlets were afterwards collected into a volume, which Mr. Stevens styled Ουδενις Εργα, the *Works of Nobody*; a name by which he was afterwards known among his friends. Seven or eight years ago, about thirty of those friends instituted a club, denominated Nobody's Club, which met three times a year, in honour of Mr. Stevens, whose loss the survivors deeply lament. In the year 1792, Mr. Stevens was deprived, by death, of his friend and relative Bishop Horne. He consoled himself under his affliction, by presenting to the world the third and fourth volumes of the Sermons, and the volume of Occasional Discourses, of the departed prelate; and by supplying the learned Mr. Jones, of Nayland, with many of the materials of the Bishop's Life, afterwards published by Mr. Jones, and dedicated to Mr.

Stevens. Some slight attack having been made upon the Preface to the second edition of that work in the British Critic, Mr. S. published a spirited defence of it, in *A Letter to a Friend*, under the signature of *Ain*, the Hebrew word for Nobody. His last work was an uniform publication of the works of the Rev. Mr. Jones, of Nayland, to which he prefixed a life of the author (enlarged from a sketch previously published by him in the Anti-Jacobin Review) composed in such a style of artless and pathetic religious eloquence, as did no less honour to the deceased, than to the head and heart of the affectionate writer.—Mr. Stevens was a firm and conscientious believer in all the doctrines of religion, as professed in the church of England, and an attentive observer of all her ordinances. He was continually employed in acts of Christian kindness, particularly to the indigent clergy and their families. Being a bachelor, one half at least of his income was applied to the relief of the poor. Nearly thirty years ago, he was appointed treasurer to Queen Anne's bounty, by Archbishop Cornwallis; to the corporation of the sons of the clergy, he was twice steward; and to the corporation for the widows, and to the orphan clergy school, he was long a liberal benefactor. From 1789, to 1792, he was an active member of the London committee for the relief of the Bishops and Clergy of the ancient Episcopal Church of Scotland. From that time till his death, he was an annual contributor to the fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of the episcopal clergy in Scotland; and, a short time before his decease, he subscribed £100, towards providing small stipends for the six Bishops and other clergy of that church.—It should be mentioned that the fourth edition of Parkhurst's Hebrew and English Lexicon was dedicated to Mr. Stevens, Bishop Horne, the Rev. Dr. Glasse, and the Rev. J. Boucher, as "favourers and promoters" of that work.—Mr. Stevens's friends enjoyed his society as usual, on the 4th and 5th of February; on the 6th, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, he complained of a pain at his heart. He dozed the greater part of the evening, but awoke at midnight; and, when a friend recited a prayer from the Visitation Service, and used the words, *give him comfort and sure confidence in thee*, he earnestly ejaculated *Amen!* At 3 o'clock, he said to an attendant, *My time is come! Good God!* and, without a struggle or a groan, expired immediately.

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Mr. William Taplin, veterinary surgeon.—He was well known as the author of several publications, on subjects connected with his profession; and he may be regarded as the originator of those improvements in the veterinary art, which have latterly taken place through the medium of a public institution.

In 1788 he published his first volume of *The Gentleman's Stable Directory*; which was soon followed by a second. In 1796 appeared, in an octavo volume, his *Compendium of Practical and Experimental Farriery*. His last avowed publication was the *Sporting Dictionary*, which came out about the year 1804. He is understood to have been the editor of *The Sportsman's Cabinet*, a splendid work, in two volumes, royal quarto, containing a history and description of the various species of the canine race.—Mr. Taplin was also known as the writer of several detached pieces, in the earlier volumes of the Sporting Magazine; particularly some descriptions of the royal chase, in Windsor Forest, written in the genuine spirit of a sportsman.—About two years since, from family afflictions, his faculties became impaired; and, from that period till his death, which took place in January, in Queen-street, Edgeware-road, his health had been gradually declining.

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Lieutenant Colonel Vassall.—Of the life, or early services of this officer, who fell at Monte Video, we know nothing; but the bravery and fortitude which he evinced in his last moments, deservedly place him on the list of British heroes. J. B. Mathews, his orderly serjeant, has delivered "a plain unvarnished tale" of his noble conduct, which, instead of attempting to embellish, we shall deliver in his own words, as follows:—"On our approach to the walls, we missed the breach; the grape and musquetry flew so hot, they drove the men in confusion, and numbers of them were about to retreat, but for his exertions. When he observed any of them stop or flinch, he cried out, as loud as possible, "my brave men, don't flinch! every bullet has its billet! Brush on, follow me 88th!" He called to them in this manner, till he got them inside of the breach. He immediately directed a party to take possession of the cannon-battery next to the sea, which was done in a few minutes; and another party under the command of Major Ross, to advance to the great church; and was also advancing himself, when a grape-shot broke his leg; and as soon as he fell, he cried out, 'Push on, my good soldiers! charge them! never mind me! somebody will take me up! its only the loss of a leg in the service!' He sat up and helped to lay on a handkerchief, to stop the blood. He cried out all the time of the action, 'I don't care for my leg, if my regiment does their duty; and I hope they will!' As soon as the town surrendered, he heard the men cheer; he joined them in as great spirits as though nothing had happened; and called to me to have him carried to

the head of his regiment.—I felt to the heart for his loss to his family. I could wish to have fell with him, sooner than part with a man who was so good a friend to me. I have humbly taken this liberty, as always having the care of his things, which I hope to give a faithful account of to Colonel Dean and Major Nugent, who settle his affairs. At half past three in the morning of the 3d he received his wound, and at one o'clock on the morning of the 7th he departed; and at eight in the same evening, was interred at the entrance of the great church, with all military honours, as well as his most intimate friend, Lt. Col. Brownrigg, who was mortally wounded with him.—Vide Panorama, Vol. II. pp. 411, 412, 415.—Lt. Col. Vassal has left a very amiable and beautiful widow, with three young children, to bewail his loss.

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The Rev. George Walker, F. R. S. was born about the year 1734, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in which town his father was a respectable tradesman. He went, very early, to the free-school of his native place, then under the care of the Rev. Dr. Moises; and, at the age of ten, he was sent to his uncle, the Rev. Thos. Walker, a dissenting minister, at Durham. In the grammar-school of that city, he acquired the Greek and Latin languages, and was afterwards removed to the University of Edinburgh, where he became a pupil of Dr. Mathew Stewart, the mathematician. He completed his education at the University of Glasgow. His first settlement, as a minister, was at Durham, about the year 1756, as successor to his uncle, who had removed to Leeds. He continued there about seven years, when he accepted an invitation to Yarmouth, where he married, in 1772. He soon after removed to Warrington, as a mathematical tutor in the academy at that place. Dissatisfied by the failure of the expectations of emolument, which had been holden out to him on his removal, he left Warrington, in the beginning of 1775, for Nottingham, to occupy the station of one of the ministers of the High Pavement Meeting.—Previously to this he had became a fellow of the Royal Society; and had printed, while at Warrington, his *Doctrine of the Sphere*, a quarto volume, with many plates of a peculiar construction, which cost him much labour. This is considered as being a very complete treatise, and an example of the purest method of geometrical demonstration.—Mr. Walker had long been a deep thinker on political subjects; and, in Nottingham, he had a large field for extending the influence of his knowledge and eloquence over public assemblies. During the time of his residence there, which comprehended a period of 24 years, nearly all the petitions which were thence addressed to the king, and to the parliament, were the productions of his pen. One of them—the Petition for recognizing American independence—made such an impression on the mind of Mr. Burke, as to induce that statesman to declare, that he had rather have been the author of that piece, than of all his own compositions.—The death of some of his most intimate friends, and the prospect of extending his usefulness in a different sphere of action, at length induced him to accept the post of theological tutor and superintendant of the dissenting academy at Manchester. By the extent of his knowledge, he was well qualified for such a situation; but by his habitual want of punctuality, and his forgetfulness of engagements, occasioned by the ardour with which he entered into any present subject of study or discussion, he was unequal to the task. Ultimately, the whole burthen of theological, mathematical, and classical tuition fell upon him, and he resigned his office.—During his residence at Manchester, he was an active member of the Literary and Philosophical Society of that place; of which, on the decease of Dr. Perceval, he was chosen President.—Mr. Walker's final removal was to the village of Wavertree, near Liverpool, where his principal employment was to revise and put in order his various compositions, both printed and manuscript. He had published several single sermons, on particular occasions, while at Nottingham, and had printed two volumes of sermons in 1790; all distinguished by a manly, fervid, and original cast of thought. He had also written *An Appeal to the People of England*, on the test laws, which is said to have been highly spoken of by the late Mr. Fox. Besides his work on the sphere, he had published the first part of *A Treatise on Conic Sections*, a performance worthy of his mathematical reputation. The second part of this treatise is now preparing for the press, as is also a life of the author, by his son.—The intended republication of his sermons, with the addition of two more volumes, and also of two volumes of Philosophical Essays, brought Mr. Walker to London in the spring of the present year. Not long after his arrival, he was attacked by a severe lumbago, which fixed him, at first to his chair, and then to his bed. His recollection became impaired; at length totally left him; and, on the morning of the 21st of April, after an act of fervent prayer, expressed by his folded hands, when the power of articulation was nearly gone, he calmly resigned his soul to his maker. His remains were interred in Bunhill Fields. He left a widow, one son, and a daughter, married to Sir George Cayley, Bart.—The printing of Mr. Walker's works, we understand, is going forward.

REGISTER OF EVENTS,

CHIEFLY DOMESTIC.

From the 1st of January, to the 30th of June, 1807, both inclusive.

JANUARY.

1. The Island of Curaçoa, with its dependencies, surrendered to his majesty's arms (Vide Gazette account, Panorama, Vol. I. p. 1349).

2. Lord Grenville brought in a bill for the Abolition of the Slave Trade.

— A discussion took place in the House of Lords, on the Negociation Papers. (Vide Panorama, Vol. I. p. 1093.)

3. The Gazette of this date contains an account of the capture of the Deux Frères, French lugger privateer, of 14 guns and 55 men; and of the recapture of an English brig, by the Spitfire sloop, Lieut. Parry.

5. A discussion on the Negociation Papers took place in the House of Commons.

10. An Order of Council, counteracting Bubnaparté's decree of blockade against this country, appeared in the Gazette; according to which, no vessel shall be permitted to trade from one port to another, both which ports shall belong to, or be in the possession of, France or her allies, or shall be so far under their control, as that British vessels may not freely trade thereat, on pain of being seized and condemned as lawful prize.

— The Gazette also contains an account of the following captures:—The Favourite, French cutter privateer, of 14 guns and 70 men, by the Pickle, Capt. Callaway; Le Jena, French privateer, of 16 guns, by the Cruiser, Captain Stoddart; and L'Elise, French cutter privateer, of 14 guns and 66 men, by the Plover, Captain Brown.

12. A dreadful explosion took place at Leyden, by which 300 persons lost their lives, and the town was nearly destroyed. (Vide Panorama, Vol. II. p. 859 and 1066.)

13. The Gazette contains the King's recommendation to the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxford, to elect the Rev. C. Moss, D.D. Bishop of that see.

— The Gazette also contains an account of the capture of the Spanish ship Neptuno Dios de los Mares, of 14 guns and 72 men, by the Halcyon, Captain Pearse: and of the capture of Le Courier, French cutter privateer, of 70 men, by the Alcmene, Captain Brisbane.

— News received of the confiscation of 16 British vessels in Holland, and of the detention of others, laden with British colonial produce.

— A copy of Buonaparté's orders received, for the removal of British property from Hamburgh, Lubec, and Bremen, to France.

16. Intelligence was received, by the American papers, that, in pursuance of a special message from the President of the United States, a bill had been brought into Congress, and passed, for suspending the operation of the non-importation act against Great Britain, till the first of July, 1807; the President being empowered to continue the suspension till the 2d of December, if necessary. This was part of the proceedings in America on occasion of the unfortunate accident which occurred by the firing of the Leander, Capt. Whitby, in order to bring to some American vessels for examination.

20. News received of a dreadful fire having taken place in the island of St. Thomas, on the 3d December, at 12 o'clock at night, which raged with great fury till the 4th in the morning, destroying a great many houses, and all the warehouses in the town; the loss is supposed to be very great. This event is said to have been owing to a Negro woman, whose master had caused her to be put in chains during nine months; it is supposed that in revenge she set fire to a cask of rum.

— Seventeen malefactors received sentence of death at the Old Bailey. One prisoner was ordered to be transported for 14 years, eighteen for 7 years, and thirty-nine to be imprisoned for different periods.

—. A numerous meeting of West-India planters was holden in London, to frame a Petition against the Abolition of the Slave Trade. The Petition was presented to Parliament on the 23d.

24. Intelligence received of the capture of a Dutch convoy, consisting of a frigate, and two East Indiamen, richly laden, from Batavia.

— The Gazette contains an account of the capture of Le Tigre, French privateer, of 26 men, by the Grenada, Capt. Barker.

— Official advices received of the recapture of Buenos Ayres by the Spaniards, on the 12th of August. (Vide Panorama, Vol. I. p. 1121.)——The military, and inhabitants of Buenos Ayres, amounting to about 12,000 men, having armed and organized themselves into a military body, attacked the force under Major General Beresford, consisting of about 1450 men, on the 10th, 11th, and 12th days of August. The actions fought on these days were bravely and obstinately contested; the Spaniards fought approaching to a state of fury: many of our brave men were killed and beat down by superior numbers at the muzzle of their guns. This glorious defence was attended with the loss on our part of 144 men and officers killed and wounded, and of 1300 men taken prisoners, contrary to the express articles of capitulation. The troops detained were 700 of the 71st (Highland) regiment, 150 of the St. Helena corps, and the remainder the Marines and the brigade of

seamen; part of which previously reached their ships. General Beresford was detained, but has since effected his escape. Captain Kennet, of the engineers, and Lieutenants Mitchell and Lucas, of the 71st regiment, were killed. The Spaniards lost about 600 men. On the 2d of October, a reinforcement of between 2 and 3000 men, arrived from the Cape of Good Hope, consisting of the 38th and 47th regiments, and 350 of the 21st dragoons. On the 23d of that month an unsuccessful attack was made on Monte Video; by which, however, the Spaniards lost about 60 in killed and wounded, the British more. Our troops then secured Maldonado, a strong post on the mouth of the river Plata.

24. Mr. Chivers, of Clapham Common, was murdered by his own gardener, who was afterwards tried, and convicted of the offence, but escaped capital punishment by transporting himself for life.

26. The American President sent a message to the Congress, with considerable information respecting General Burr's conspiracy.

27. The details of the recapture of Buenos Ayres appeared in the Gazette.

29. Lord Henry Petty proposed a new system of finance in the House of Commons. (Vide Panorama, Vol I. p. 1154 and 1317, and Supplement, p. xx.)

30. A meteor was seen in the neighbourhood of Berwick, about three o'clock, P.M. This phenomenon, viewed only by the naked eye, and when the sun was shining bright, appeared to be about the size of the moon, of a bright red colour, with brilliant rays that dazzled the eyes of the spectator; it had a train resembling a large sheet of fire, but of a colour much darker than the body of the meteor. It made its appearance in the west, and proceeded with great velocity, about due east, towards the German Ocean, where it quickly disappeared, amidst a kind of fog, with which the sea was covered. This phenomenon was visible for about a minute, during which it travelled along the firmament apparently about the space of a mile. It appeared to be at an immense distance from the earth, nearly vertical to the spectator, and a little to the north, from the zenith of Berwick.

FEBRUARY.

2. The wife of Mr. Simison, an attorney, of Poland Street, Oxford Street, was burnt to death, by her cloaths accidentally taking fire.

— At a court of common council, in the City of London, petitions to parliament were agreed to, and ordered to be presented, for leave to bring in bills for altering the market-days, and otherwise improving Smithfield market; for improving the navigation of the river Thames, by making certain cuts for the purpose of avoiding the places where the navigation is most obstructed, &c.; and for extending the time for completing the improvements at Temple Bar, &c.

3. The Gazette contains an account of the capture of Le Brave, French lugger privateer, of 16 guns, by the Cruizer, Captain Pearse; and of the Jena, French cutter privateer, of 4 guns, and 30 men, by the Princess Augusta, Lieutenant Tracey.

— Monte Video surrendered to the British arms. (Vide Gazette account, Panorama, Vol. II. p. 409.)

4. Mr. Perceval's motion, respecting neutrals, and the order of council, of the 7th of January, was withdrawn after a long discussion in the House of Commons.

7. The Gazette contains an order, dated on the 4th instant, to the Lords Lieutenants of Counties, to carry into effect the Training Act. A schedule annexed contains the apportionment to their respective counties, of 200,000 men, out of 820,420, the whole numbers returned as liable to serve his majesty throughout the kingdom.

The Gazette of this date also contains an account of the destruction of a battery, in Cabaret Bay, on the 1st of November, by the boats of the Pigne, Captain Ross: an account of the capture of two French privateers; one of 2 guns, 4 swivels, and 26 men; the other of one gun, and 20 men, by Lieutenant Baker, in the launch of the Pigne: an account of the capture of a Spanish schooner, of 4 guns, by the Orpheus, Captain Briggs, on the 12th of November; and of L'Adolphe, French privateer, of 14 guns, and 39 men, by the Norfolk, Captain Richan, on the 23d of January. This Gazette also contains an account of the destruction of Le Vengeur, felucca-rigged privateer, of one gun, and 50 men, by the boats of the Success, Captain Avscough, on the 20th of November, in the West Indies. Lieutenant Duke, of the Success, was killed; and 7 men were wounded, and one missing.—This Gazette likewise contains a letter from Sir T. Lavie, announcing his having intercepted the George Washington, and found Captain Karganon, late Commander of the Valeureuse French frigate, with his officers and men, on board of her, to the number of 306.

8. In the forenoon, a spot appeared near the Eastern limb of the Sun's disc, nearly large enough to be seen with a smoked glass without any magnifying power. It was spindle formed; its longer axis nearly perpendicular to the Sun's equator; its shortest axis not to be reduced by the lowest estimate to less than three times the diameter of the earth.—More to the eastward, and nearly opposite to its centre, at the distance of about 18,000 miles measured on the Sun's disc, was a very small and round spot.

8. A meeting of the Catholics of Ireland, summoned by the Earl of Fingal, was held at D'Arcy's, in Earl Street, Dublin, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of petitioning the Imperial Parliament for a complete emancipation of his majesty's subjects professing the catholic religion in Ireland.—It was at length unanimously resolved, That this is a fit and proper time to prefer a petition to the Imperial parliament, for the complete emancipation of the catholics of Ireland.—Forty-one gentlemen were accordingly appointed to prepare and forward the same.

10. A Committee was appointed, by the House of Commons, to examine and controul the several branches of public expenditure. (Vide Panorama, vol II. p. 170.) The noblemen and gentlemen, composing the committee, were :—Lord H. Petty, Sir H. Mildmay, Lord Mahon, Lord Marsham, Lord A. Hamilton, and Messrs. Horner, Sharp, Lamb, H. Thornton, Brogden, Fawkes, N. Calvert, Bankes, S. Bourne, Whitbread, W. Herbert, Giles, W. Cavendish, T. Baring, Western, and Combe.

11. Mr. Garrow, in the court of King's Bench, obtained a rule to shew cause, why a criminal information should not be filed against the printer, publisher, and proprietors of the Aurora, a Morning Paper, for a libel on the Marquis of Wellesley, relative to his conduct in India. The proceedings were afterwards dropped, in consequence of a suitable apology being made.

14. The Gazette contains an account of the capture of the Brilliante, Spanish lugger privateer, of 4 guns, and 50 men; and of the Veloz, Spanish corvette, of 10 guns, and 75 men; both by the Nereide, Captain Corbet.

— His Majesty's ship Ajax, of 74 guns, commanded by the Hon. Captain Blackwood, took fire at sea and was destroyed, near the Dardanelles. Captain Blackwood, and about 400 officers and men were saved.

17. The Gazette contains an account of the destruction of Fort Roquette, on the French coast, by the boats of the Impérieuse, Captain Lord Cochrane, on the 6th of January.

— The following list of officers, killed and wounded at Vellore, on the 10th July, 1806, was received overland :—*Killed.*—Colonel Fancourt, Commander of the garrison; Lieutenant-Colonel M'Kerras, 2d Bat. 23d regiment, N. I. Captain Willison, ditto; Lieutenant Winchip, ditto; Lieutenant Jolly, ditto.—Captain Miller, 1st bat. 1st reg. N. I. Lieutenant O'Reilly, ditto; Lieutenant Smart, ditto; Lieutenant Tichbourne, ditto; Lieutenant Elly, his majesty's 69th regiment; Lieutenant Popham, ditto.—Mr. S. S. Smith, Military Paymaster; Mr. Man, Deputy Commissary of Stores.—Major Armstrong, 1st batt. 16th reg. N. I.—Mr. Gill, Conductor of Ordnance.—*Wounded.*—Capt. Barrow, H. M. 69th reg. severely; Capt. M'Lachlan, ditto; Lieut. Mitchell, ditto.—(Vide Panorama, vol. II. p. 611.)

17. Commodore Sir Home Popham arrived in London, from the Rio de la Plata, and was put under an arrest, by the Lords of the Admiralty, on the following morning.

18. The following instructions were issued, to the commanders of ships of war, privateers, &c. :—" Our will and pleasure is, that the ships and goods belonging to the inhabitants of Hamburgh, Bremen, and other places and countries in the north of Germany, which vessels and goods shall be employed in a trade to or from the ports of our United Kingdom, shall, until further order, be suffered to pass free and unmolested, notwithstanding that the said countries are, or may be, in the possession or under the controul of France and her allies; and all such ships and goods so trading, which may have been already detained, shall be forthwith liberated and restored. By his majesty's command, (signed), Spencer."

20. John Holloway, and Owen Haggerty, were tried at the Old Bailey, and convicted of the wilful murder of Mr. Steel, in the month of November, 1802, upon Hounslow Heath.

— In the court of King's Bench, Dublin, a verdict of £20,000 damages, was given against Sir John Bennet Piers, Bart. for criminal conversation with the wife of Lord Cloncurry. The Solicitor General described the plaintiff, as a young Nobleman of considerable wealth, great sensibility of nature, and a cultivated mind: the defendant, as an ancient Baronet, a widower of middle age. Very early in life, the plaintiff and defendant became acquainted—they were school-fellows. At a more advanced period, they met on the Continent, when their intimacy and friendship were renewed. Sir John Piers was then labouring under some pecuniary embarrassments, from which he was rescued by the liberality of the plaintiff. From the South of France, Lord C. went to Rome, where he married Miss Morgan, the daughter of General Morgan, a beautiful and accomplished young Lady, by whom he had two children. Lord C. returned to his seat in the vicinity of Dublin, where the acquaintance between Lady C. and the defendant took place. Some familiarities were observed; but Lord C. not conceiving the whole extent of his misfortune, nor supposing it exceeded some improper familiarity offered to his wife, rushed out of her apartment in search of Sir John; he found him shooting in a distant part of the demesne. His first care was to get possession of his

gun, under pretence of shooting a rabbit; he then said to him, "Piers, don't be angry with me; for God's sake, don't drive Lady Cloncurry to infamy: quit this place, go, God bless you." Sir John, after some confused attempt at explanation, departed. Lord C. returned to the house, and to his wife's apartments; he endeavoured to soothe her; and assured her of his undiminished affection. Struck with his generosity, she threw herself at his feet, and made a full confession of her guilt. This adulterous intercourse had proved fruitful, and a spurious offspring had been imposed on Lord Cloncurry. Evidence to these facts was heard at considerable length; and, the adultery having been clearly proved, the abovementioned verdict was given. The defendant had retired to the Isle of Man, but has since been arrested, by the intervention of the Duke of Athol, for the amount of the verdict.

23. Holloway and Haggerty, the murderers of Mr. Steel, were executed in the Old Bailey; when, by an extraordinary pressure of the mob, nearly thirty people lost their lives. (Vide Panorama, vol. I. p. 1331).

24. Nine malefactors received sentence of death at the Old Bailey; two were ordered to be transported for fourteen years; twenty-two to be kept to hard labour in the House of Correction, for six months; and three for twelve months; 17 for seven years; four to be imprisoned in Newgate for different periods; and four to be whipped.

—The Gazette contains an account of the capture of the Bougainville, French privateer, of 16 guns, and 93 men, by the Scorpion, Capt. Carteret: also a list of between forty and fifty French, Spanish, and Dutch prizes, taken on the Jamaica station, between Jan. 1, 1806, and Jan. 1, 1807.

—At another meeting of the Catholics, in Dublin, the Petition to Parliament was presented and approved; after which it was resolved, that the Chairman, Lord Fingal, should transmit it to Mr. Grattan. In the discussion which took place, Mr. Keogh entered into an extensive view of the subject, and concluded his speech in the following manner.—"Should we be received into the bosom of the Constitution, we shall endeavour to conciliate the population of the country—we offer ourselves voluntarily to ministers; if they reject us, it is our misfortune, I hope it may not be theirs."

25. A general fast.

— A Petition to his Majesty appeared in the Newspapers, from the Council and Assembly of Jamaica, dated Nov. 14, 1806, against the abolition of the Slave Trade.

27. Mr. Sheridan presented a Petition to Parliament, for leave to build a bridge over the Thames, from Southampton Street, or near it, in the Strand. The intention is, in the first instance, to erect a temporary wooden bridge, by which the public will almost immediately be accommodated. The temporary bridge would cost but little more than the amount of two years tolls, and would give, within twelve months after passing the act, the same accommodation as the stone bridge would begin to give fourteen or fifteen years hence. Thus the stone bridge would be built by the appropriation of an adequate portion of the tolls of the temporary bridge; and, when completed, it would not be burdened with debt, but might almost immediately be opened, toll free.

28. The Gazette contains an account of the capture of two French privateers: Le Chasseur, of 2 guns, and 24 men, by the Ariadne, Capt. Farquhar, on the 19th instant; and Le Ragotin, of 8 guns, and 29 men, by the Carrier, Capt. Ramsey, on the 20th.

MARCH.

2. Lord Somerville's Cattle Shew, at Sadler's Yard, Goswell Street, was attended by a very large concourse of persons of distinction and agriculturists, assembled to view the fine cattle, sheep, and pigs, and the implements, cloth, leather, and other curious and useful productions, which were there exhibited.

3. A loan to Government, of £14,200,000, was contracted for by Messrs. Barnes, Steers, and D. Ricardo, on the following terms:—

£70 3 per Cent. Con. at 62¾, is	- -	£43	9 3
70 Ditto Reduced,—61¼, is	- -	43	1 0
10 12 5 per Cent,—95½, —	- -	10	2 6
		£96	12 9
Discount		3	18 0
About ½ per Cent. Premium		100	10 9

—The Gazette contains an account of the capture of La Charlotte, French privateer, pierced for 20 guns, with 118 men, by the Diana, Capt. Maling, on the 18th of February.

6. Sir Home Popham's trial commenced, on board of the Gladiator, in Portsmouth harbour. (Vide Panorama, vol. II. p. 163.)

8 An Extraordinary Gazette was published, with an account of a victory obtained over the French, by the Russians, at Eylau.

13. Hafod, in Cardiganshire, the seat of Thomas Johnes, Esq. M. P. for that county, was destroyed by fire. The loss has been estimated at £20,584. Mrs. Johnes's private library, dressing-plate, jewels, trinkets, and all her wardrobe, were destroyed in the conflagration.

14. The Gazette contains a notification from Lord Howick, that, in consequence of recent proceedings, and of the position of the enemy on the Continent, it had been judged expedient to re-establish the most rigorous blockade of the entrance of the rivers Elbe Weser, and Ems.

17. The petition against Mr. Sheridan, on the charge of tampering with the evidence on the Westminster election, was declared "false and scandalous," and Mr. Drake, a naval officer and prime supporter of Mr. Paull in it, was sent to Newgate.

20. Clementi's music manufactory, in Tottenham Court Road, was destroyed by fire.

23. The Slave Trade Abolition was finally agreed to in the House of Lords.

24. The Gazette contains an account of the following capture, by Sir Edward Pellew's squadron in the East Indies:—La Bellone, French privateer: La Henrietta, ditto of 20 guns, and 124 men; L'Isle de France, ditto of 8 guns, and 71 men; L'Emilien corvette (formerly the English sloop Trincomale) of 18 guns and 150 men; and the Vigilant, French privateer, of two guns.

— The American president by proclamation, prolonged the suspension of the non-importation act, till December 14th.

— The widow of the late Colonel Gell was burnt to death by her cloaths taking fire.

25. His Majesty's late ministers attended at court, to give up the seals of office: and several of the members of the new administration kissed hands on their respective appointments. (Vide Panorama, commencement of Vol. II. for a list of the late and present ministers.)

26. Lord Grenville, in the House of Lords, and Lord Howick, in the House of Commons, entered into an explanation of the circumstances which had led to the recent change in administration. (Vide Panorama, vol. II. p. 404).

28. The Gazette contains an account of an action between the Cerberus, Capt. Selby, and a French privateer schooner, (with a schooner and sloop in company) near Martinique, on the 2d. of January. The Cerberus had two men killed, and nine men wounded. The schooner and sloop were taken, but the privateer escaped. This Gazette also contains an account of the following capture:—the Déterminée, French privateer brig, of 14 guns, and 108 men, by the Venus, Capt. Matson, on the 16th of January; the Réunion, French schooner, of 10 guns, by the Galatea, Capt. Sayer, on the 12th of Nov. 1806; the Entreprenante French privateer, by the St. Christopher's, on the 2d of January; the Basilisk, French row-boat, by the Dominica, Capt. Dean, on the 27th of November 1806; all on the Leeward Island station:—also a list of 22 French merchant ships, and privateers, and one Spanish ship, by Sir Edward Pellew's squadron, in the East Indies, since the 12th of February 1806.

APRIL.

2. His Grace the Duke of Bedford laid the first stone of the foundation of a New Vice-Regal Chapel, in the Castle yard, Dublin; His Grace was attended by the lord bishop of Limerick, the Revs. Dr. Hunt, the state Chaplains, the officers of the Household, and the commissioners of the Board of Works. In a cavity of the stone were deposited coins of the present year of his Majesty's reign, and a Plate with the following inscription:

Hanc Ædem
Deo Optimo Maximo olim dicatam
Vetvstate penitvs dirvtam
Denvo exstrvi ivssit
Ioannes Bedfordiæ dvx
Hiberniæ prorex
Ipseqve fvndamina posvit
Anno a Christo Nato, M,D,CCC,VII.

The plan is by Mr. Francis Johnston, Architect and Inspector of Public Buildings.

4. The Gazette contains a note, from the Swedish ambassador to the British minister for foreign affairs, announcing the blockade of the River Pune, by a Swedish force.

6. At Holywell, in Flintshire, twenty-seven men were killed in a coal-mine, by the rising of the fire-damp.

9. Mr. Brand's motion, on the change of administration, was negatived in the House of Commons (Vide Panorama, Vol. II. p. 595).

10. At the quarter assembly, Dublin, it was agreed, on the motion of Mr Giffard, That an humble address of thanks be presented to his Majesty from the corporation of the city, for the late eminent proofs his Majesty had given of an adherence to the welfare of his faithful people of Ireland and the religion of the state, as by law established.

An address to his Grace the Duke of Bedford, expressing approbation and thanks, for his protection and patronage of the fine arts and agriculture of the country was also agreed to.

13. Lord Stafford's motion, relative to the change of administration, was negatived in the House of Lords (Vide Panorama, Vol. II. p. 596).

American papers were received, containing an account of the surrender of Colonel Burr.

14. The Gazette contains an account of the capture of Le Lynx, French corvette, by the Galatea, Capt. Sayer on the 21st of January (Vide Panorama, Vol. II. p. 416).

The Gazette also contains an account of the capture of the Spanish man of war schooner, Dolores, of 7 guns, and 34 men, by the Orpheus, Capt. Briggs, of the Isabella, Spanish schooner, privateer, of 64 men, by the Hunter, Capt. Inglefield, on the 25th of January; and of La Favorite, of 29

guns and 150 men, by the Jason, Capt. T. Cochrane, on the 27th of January.

At a Court of Common Council, holden at Guildhall, London, it was resolved, "That an humble and dutiful address be presented to his Majesty by this court, expressive of its gratitude, for the dignified and decided support and protection given by his Majesty at this interesting conjuncture to the Protestant religion as by law established, and for the firm and constitutional exercise of his royal prerogative to preserve the independence of his crown."

15. Mr. Lyttleton's motion, on the change of administration, was negatived in the House of Commons (Vide Panorama, Vol II. p. 597).

—. Sentence of death was passed on seven malefactors, at the Old Bailey; two were ordered to be transported for fourteen years; twenty-four for seven years; two to stand in the pillory; twenty-three to be imprisoned for different periods; and three to be whipped.

16. This day and the following were occupied, on board of the Gladiator, in Portsmouth harbour, by the trial of Capt. Whitby, late of the Leander, for shooting John Pierce, an American citizen, on the 25th of April, 1806, by firing a shot from the Leander, into an American vessel within the jurisdiction of the United States. He was fully acquitted of the charge.

18. As seventy soldiers belonging to the 79th regiment were crossing the river of Harwich, in a small sloop, the vessel was overset by a sudden squall, and fifty-five privates, with a captain, three serjeants, three drummers, and several women, with their children, were unfortunately drowned!

—. At a general meeting of the Catholics, in William Street, Dublin, it was resolved, after the perusal of two letters from Mr. Grattan, That the catholic petition be committed to the care of the Right Hon. the Earl of Fingal, subject to the future disposal of the catholic body.

It was also agreed, That a committee be appointed to prepare an address to their Protestant brethren, explanatory of the views and principles of the catholic body. Thus, for the present, the catholic petition has been virtually abandoned.

19. His Grace the Duke of Richmond arrived at Dublin Castle, to assume the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland.

20. The Gazette contains an account of the raising of the siege of Stralsund, and of the expulsion of the French forces from Swedish Pomerania.

22. After a long discussion in the House of Commons, it was ordered, That a prosecution should be instituted by the Attorney General against Sir Christopher Hawkins, for bribery and corrupt practices, in promoting his election for the borough of Penrhyn.

—. At the Queen's Palace, the Recorder of London presented to his Majesty the address of the Court of Common Council upon the catholic question, which was graciously received, and his Majesty was pleased to confer the honour of knighthood upon the Sheriffs.

25. The Gazette contains a letter from Captain Dacres, of the Bacchante, announcing the destruction of a fort, and the consequent capture and recapture of some small shipping, in Samara harbour, in the West-Indies, in February; after a loss of two killed and sixteen wounded.—The Gazette contains also, accounts of the following captures:—the Austerlitz, French privateer, of 14 guns, and 96 men, by the Emerald, Capt. Maitland; the French schooner Dauphin, of 3 guns, and 171 men, by the Bacchante; and the French schooner L'Etoile, of 6 guns, and 54 men, by the Venus, Capt. Matson.

—. A communication was made by Lord Hawkesbury, to the lords lieutenants of counties, placing the respective volunteer corps, nearly upon their former footing.

29. Parliament was dissolved by royal proclamation (Vide Panorama, Vol. II p. 602).

30. A number of warrants against aliens, French and Italians, most of them of title, were issued. Of those who were taken, some were examined and sent out of the kingdom, and others were confined.

MAY.

2. In consequence of an electioneering difference, a duel was fought between Sir Francis Burdett and Mr. Paull, at Coombe Wood, Kingston; in which both were dangerously wounded, the former in his thigh, the latter in his leg.

—. A young man was unfortunately killed in an electioneering mob, at Liverpool. Mr. Roscoe, the candidate of the populace, was induced to retire, to prevent a further effusion of blood. His committee afterwards made a present of £50 to the mother of the deceased.

4. An electioneering riot took place at Bristol, in which the windows of the White Lyon Inn were demolished, and Mr. Bathurst, one of the candidates, was very rudely assaulted by the mob.

5. The Gazette contains the official details of the passage and re-passage of the Dardanelles, by the fleet of Sir J. T. Duckworth; the destruction of a Turkish squadron, &c. (Vide Panorama, Vol. II. p. 604.)

9. The Gazette contains the account of the capture of Alexandria, in Egypt, by the troops, under the command of Major General Fraser, on the 20th of March (Vide Panorama, Vol. II. p. 609).—The Gazette also contains an account of the capture of the Galiard, Spanish lugger, of 4 guns, and 30

men, by the Richmond, Lieut. Hemings, on the 19th of April. The English, five of whom were wounded, boarded her sword in hand.

13. Orders were dispatched by government to the commissioners of the customs, to be forwarded to all the out ports, for laying an embargo upon all ships and vessels belonging to the Grand Seignior; and also from the Admiralty to the commanders of King's ships and privateers, to detain and bring in all vessels, property, &c. belonging to the subjects of the Ottoman Porte.

14. Her Royal Highness, the Princess of Wales, visited the Drawing Room at St. James's, for the first time these two years.

16. The Gazette contains an official notification, that his Majesty has judged it expedient to direct, that the blockade of the Dardanelles, and of the port and harbour of Smyrna, shall be maintained and enforced in the strictest manner.

—. The Gazette also contains an order of council, of the 13th instant, for regulating the trade between this country and Monte Video, in conformity with the trade between Great Britain, and his Majesty's colonies in the West-Indies, and South America.

18. The foundation stone of Downing College, Cambridge, was laid (Vide Panorama, Vol. II. p. 645).

19. The Gazette contains an account of the capture of L'Alerte, French privateer, of 14 guns, and 85 men, by the Pallas, Capt. Miller, on the 8th of May; and of L'Austerlitz, French privateer brig, of 18 guns, and 125 men, by the Circe, Capt. Pigot.

—. An address was published, by the catholics, tending to prove their loyalty.

—. An election riot took place at Leeds, but no lives were lost.

20. In the court of King's Bench, in the case of Railton *v.* Beddingfield, a verdict of £1000 damages given against the defendant, for criminal conversation with the plaintiff's wife.

—. At Clonmell, in Ireland, a most outrageous conflict took place between two gangs of ruffians, by whom the peace of the country had been long infested. Their purpose having been known, a detachment of the Queen's county militia was brought to the place, in order to preserve tranquillity, and an appearance of order for some time prevailed. But the soldiers had no sooner withdrawn, than a regular firing commenced between the main bodies of the two parties, who had respectively posted themselves on the hills at the opposite sides of a narrow valley, and the fight continued until several lives were lost. Six men were shot dead, or otherwise murdered on the spot, and a woman, who was driving a pig from the fair, had her scull blown to pieces.

22. The town of Chudleigh, in Devonshire was destroyed by fire. (Vide Panorama, Vol. II. p. 650).

28. Intelligence was received, by the Royal George, of an alarming mutiny which broke out at Malta on the 4th of April. The regiment of Froberg, quartered at Ricasoli, within a short distance of the town of Valetta, killed two of their officers (the adjutant and a captain), wounded the Lieutenant Colonel, and took possession of the fort in which they were stationed. Of this, the mutineers continued complete masters for seven days. In the course of that time, having experienced a dearth of provisions in consequence of their being entirely cut off from all communication with the other parts of the Island, they endeavoured to procure supplies by force, and compelled the officer of artillery, stationed at Ricasoli, to throw a number of shells into the town. This desperate proceeding gave rise to strong measures; the fort was stormed, and the mutineers were compelled to submit. The ringleaders were secured, and upwards of twenty of them were either shot or hanged. The actors in this diabolical scene were almost wholly composed of Albanians and Greek Christians, obtained from the Islands in the Archipelago. When the fort was stormed, some of the most desperate of the mutineers got possession of the magazine, and retained it till the following night, when they blew it up, having previously effected their escape. By the explosion three of our men were lost. It has been calculated, that the expence of restoring the works to their former state will not be less than £16,000, independently of the quantity of gunpowder destroyed. The regiment of Froberg has since been disbanded, and the officers placed, *en second*, in other regiments, to succeed to vacancies on their respective establishments, as they occur.

30. The freedom of the city of Cork was presented to the Duke of Richmond in a gold box.

June.

1. News was received of the Americans having finally settled their disputes with the regencies of Tunis and Algiers, so that their Mediterranean trade will remain unmolested by the states of Barbary.

— A duel took place, a few miles from York, between Mr. Mellish, of that county, and the Hon. Martin Hawke, in which Mr. Mellish was wounded, but not dangerously. They were both in the interest of Lord Milton, who was afterwards returned as one of the members for the county of York.

— The Dublin newspapers, of this date, contained an account of an election duel, which terminated more fatally, between Mr.

Alcock and Mr. Colclough, two of the candidates for the county of Wexford. Mr. Alcock, it is said, had been promised by a lady of considerable property in the county every vote she could influence or command. Some of Mr. Colclough's friends undertook to canvass her tenantry in favour of that gentleman, which having come to the knowledge of Mr. Alcock, he immediately demanded an explanation from Mr. Colclough. The latter, it is stated, denied any knowledge of his friends' proceedings, but Mr. Alcock insisted that it was to him alone (Mr. Colclough) he should look for satisfaction. A challenge ensued, on which Mr. Colclough submitted himself to the direction of his committee. The gentlemen who composed it were of opinion that Mr. Colclough should meet his antagonist. The rival candidates accordingly proceeded to the field with their seconds, followed by a vast crowd of spectators: they fired by command, and so exactly together, that their two pistols made but one report.—Mr. Colclough fell, and never moved a muscle after: his adversary's ball passed through his heart. The body was carried to the town of Wexford, where the Coroner's Jury sat, and found specially that "John Colclough died by a ball fired from a pistol by W. C. Alcock, Esq."

— About the same time a meeting took place on the strand at Ferrybank, Wexford, between Thomas M'Coard, Esq. of Ross, and Standish Lowquay, Esq. of the same place: the parties fired two shots each: on the second fire Mr. Lowquay was wounded in the groin.

— A third duel took place at Wexford, in consequence of the election disputes in that county, between Edward Hay, Esq. and Major Devereux, of the Wexford Militia.

2. The Gazette contains a letter from Capt. Chetham, of the Sally armed ship, announcing his having made an attempt, on the 16th and 17th of May, to open the communication between the mouth of the Vistula and Dantzic. The want of wind, and the strong current in the river, prevented his object from being completely effected; but the gallantry of the enterprise inspired the garrison with fresh energy and confidence, and considerable injury was done to the enemy. Two pieces of artillery were dismounted from the batteries which had been erected on the Nehrung, and between four and five hundred of the French troops were killed. The crew of the Sally, however, were greatly annoyed by a heavy fire of musketry, from large bodies of the enemy; and the first Lieutenant, and nearly one half of the men, were wounded.

This Gazette also contains an account of the capture of the Joséphine, French schooner privateer, of 4 guns, and 45 men by the Amethyst.

6. The Gazette contains an account of a detachment of the army, under Lieut. Col. Pack, having taken possession of Colonia del Sacramento, near Monte Video, on the 15th of March. No resistance was made: the Commandant of the town, and a Captain of Militia, the only military there, effected their escape before the troops landed.

This Gazette also contains the orders for the Court's going into mourning on the 7th instant, for the late Empress of Austria, who died on the 13th of April.

—An alarming earthquake took place at Lisbon. (Vide Panorama, Vol. II. p. 1072).

7. M. Bedezee, a Prussian officer, charged with a special mission, from his Prussian Majesty to our Government, was unfortunately drowned off Southwold, on the coast of Suffolk, by the oversetting of a boat, in passing from his Majesty's brig Belette to the shore. Two or three seamen were also drowned by the accident.

9. The Gazette contains an account of a very gallant action performed on the night of the 8th of May, by the boats of his Majesty's ship Comus, off Canaria, in cutting out a Spanish felucca, from under a strong fort and two batteries. After the crew of the Comus had obtained possession of the felucca, she was dragged by a hawser, one end of which was fastened to her stern below the water's edge, and the other carried on shore to the fort, almost close to the muzzles of the enemy's guns, from which a terrible fire was opened. Our intrepid tars, however, cut the hawser, and carried off their prize, with the loss of one man killed and five wounded. Among the latter was Lieutenant Watts, who commanded the boats.

This Gazette also contains an account of the capture of six Spanish vessels, by the boats of the Comus, in March. They were cut out of the Puerto de Haz, Grand Canaria, though defended by the cross fire of three batteries. The Comus had likewise captured two Spanish merchant brigs.

—At the Abbey of Holyrood House, Edinburgh, the following sixteen Peers for Scotland, were elected to sit in the new Parliament:—Earls Caithness, Hume, Strathmore, Kellie, Haddington, Dalhousie, Selkirk, Balcarras, Aboyne, Aberdeen, Glasgow, Lords Forbes, Saltoun, Cathcart, Sinclair and Napier.

10. The students of the Royal Academy presented a very elegant vase to Mr. Fuseli, at his apartments in Somerset-house, as a testimony of their gratitude for the benefit they have received from his instructions since his appointment to the office of Keeper.

13. The Gazette contains an account of the capture of two Spanish guarda costa schooners, by the Lark, Capt. Nicholas, on

the Jamaica station, on the 27th of February; and of their subsequent loss, in an unsuccessful attack upon a convoy of market boats.

14. A supplementary Gazette of this date contains dispatches from Major General Fraser, at Alexandria. The first letter, dated on the 6th of April, states, that the attempt to take possession of Rosetta and Rhamanie had not succeeded. The troops, under Major General Wauchope, gained the heights of Aboumandour, which command the town, without loss; but, instead of keeping that post, the General went into the town, with his whole force, without any previous examination of it. The consequence was, that the troops were so severely handled, from the windows and the tops of the houses, without ever seeing their enemy, that they were compelled to retire. General Wauchope was killed; Brigadier General Meade, the second in command, was severely wounded; and the troops also sustained a considerable loss in killed and wounded. This was on the 31st of March. The troops, which were composed of the 31st regiment, and of the Chasseurs Britanniques, retired to Aboukir, and thence returned to Alexandria, in good order. The officers killed in this unfortunate expedition were:—Major General Wauchope; Capt. John Robertson, of the 31st regiment; and Capt Saracourt, and Lieut. d'Arnial, of the Chasseurs Britanniques. The total loss, in killed, was one Major-General, two Captains, one Lieutenant, six serjeants, five drummers, and 170 rank and file: in wounded, one Brigadier General, one Brigade Major, five Captains, ten Lieutenants, two Ensigns, eleven Serjeants, one drummer, and 251 rank and file.

In consequence of the renewed representation of Major Misset, corroborated by the personal application of the chief magistrate, in the name of the people, that a famine would be the inevitable consequence of the troops remaining at Alexandria, without the occupation of Rosetta; Major General Fraser, with the concurrence and co-operation of Sir Thomas Louis, who commanded the squadron after the departure of Sir J. T. Duckworth, detached another corps, of about 2500 men, under the command of the Hon. Brigadier General Stewart and Colonel Oswald. This corps was composed as follows:—detachment of royal artillery, detachment of 20th light dragoons, detachment of seamen, light infantry battalion, 1st battalion, of 35th regiment, 2d battalion of 78th regiment, and the regiment de Rolle.

Major General Fraser's second letter, dated from Aboukir Bay, on the 24th, relates to the failure of this second attempt against Rosetta, with the loss of nearly 1000 men, in killed, wounded, and missing: details not known.

16. The Gazette contains an account of the capture of L'Oiseau, French schooner letter of marque, of four guns, by the Sybille, Captain Winthrop, on the 3d of May.

17. An order of council was signed, ordering that all ships and goods belonging to the inhabitants of Hamburgh and Bremen, which, since the 1st of January last, had been, and were then detained in the ports of this kingdom, should be restored, upon being pronounced by the High Court of Admiralty, to belong to the inhabitants aforesaid, and not otherwise liable to confiscation; and that the said ships and goods should be permitted to proceed to any neutral port. It was farther ordered, that ships and goods so belonging, should not in future be liable to detention, provided they should be engaged in a trade to or from any port of this kingdom, or between neutral and neutral port.

— The new South Lambeth water-works were opened. They have since been destroyed by fire.

20. The Gazette contains a letter, dated June 6, from Captain Barrie, of the Pomone, giving an account of his having taken and destroyed part of a convoy of the enemy, from Nantz, bound to Rochfort, laden with naval stores, &c. The number of vessels captured and destroyed by the Pomone, between the 21st of April and 7th of June, 1807, amounts to 21.

22. The new parliament assembled, with the usual formalities.

24. Richard Phillips, and Christopher Smith, Esqrs. were elected sheriffs of the City of London for the year ensuing.

26. A debate upon the King's Speech took place in both Houses of Parliament. (Vide Panorama, Vol II. p. 885, and p. 1097.)

27. The Gazette contains an official note from the Swedish ambassador to Mr. Canning, declaring the port of Dantzic to be in a state of blockade.

— In an action for *crim. con.* in which Dr Wolcot, better known by the appellation of Peter Pindar, was defendant, a verdict was given against the plaintiff. The cause was tried in the Court of King's Bench.

29. Lieutenant Colonel Draper, of the guards, was found guilty of a libel contained in a pamphlet, addressed to Mr. Sullivan, late Under Secretary of State to the Earl of Buckinghamshire, in the colonial department. The publication related chiefly to the differences which have subsisted between the late commissioners, who held the joint government of the island of Trinidad, and purported to be a sort of defence of Colonel Picton. The object of it was to shew that what passed between him and Colonel Fullarton at Trinidad was in consequence of a plan digested in England before Col. Fullarton went to take charge of his appointment. The cause was tried in the Court of King's Bench.

LIST OF ALL THE PUBLIC ACTS

*Passed in the Third Parliament * of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in the 47th Year of the Reign of his present Majesty George III. with the Date of the Royal Assent.*

An Act to revive and make perpetual and to amend an act, made in the 42d Year of his present Majesty, for the further Regulation of the Trials of controverted Elections or Returns of Members to serve in Parliament, and for expediting the Proceedings relating thereto.—January 6, 1807.

An Act for raising the sum of £10,500,000 by Loans of Exchequer Bills, for the Service of Great Britain for the Year 1807.—January 16.

An Act for continuing and granting to his Majesty certain Duties upon Malt in Great Britain, for the Service of the Year 1807.—January 22.

An Act for continuing and granting to his Majesty a Duty on Pensions, Offices, and Personal Estates, in England; and certain Duties on Sugar, Malt, Tobacco, and Snuff, in Great Britain, for the Service of the Year 1807.—January 22.

An Act to indemnify such Persons in the United Kingdom as have omitted to qualify themselves for Offices and Employments; and for extending the Times limited for those Purposes respectively, until the 25th Day of December, 1807, and to permit such persons in Great Britain as have omitted to make and file Affidavits of the Execution of Indentures of Clerks to Attornies and Solicitors, to make and file the same on or before the 1st Day of Michaelmas Term 1807.—February 19.

An Act to continue, during the present War, and until 1 Year after the Termination thereof by the Ratification of the Definitive Treaty of Peace, an Act made in the 44th Year of his present Majesty, for empowering his Majesty to accept the Services of such Parts of His Militia Forces in Ireland, as might voluntarily offer themselves to be employed in Great Britain.—February 19.

An Act to declare that certain Provisions of an Act of the last Parliament, intituled, An Act to permit the free Interchange of every Species of Grain between Great Britain and Ireland shall extend to Grain the Produce of those Countries only.—February 19.

An Act to continue for the term of 7 Years certain Acts of the last session of the Parliament of Ireland, for preventing the Importation of Arms, Gunpowder, and Ammunition, and the making, removing, selling, and keeping of Gunpowder, Arms, and Ammunition, without Licence.—February 19.

An Act for allowing the Exportation annually of a limited Quantity of Worsted Yarn to Canada.—February 19.

An Act for raising the Sum of £1,000,000 by Treasury Bills for the Service of Ireland for the Year 1807.—February 19.

An Act to authorise his Majesty, until the 25th Day of March, 1808, to make Regulations respecting the Trade and Commerce to and from the Cape of Good Hope.—February 19.

An Act to abolish certain Offices in the Customs of Ireland; and to abolish or regulate certain other offices therein.—February 19.

An Act for investing certain Commissioners appointed for the Examination of Accounts and Expenditure relating to the Office of Barrack Master General, with certain Powers and Authorities necessary for the Examination of such Accounts and expenditure.—February 19.

An Act to amend several Acts, for regulating the Trial of Controverted Elections or Returns of Members to serve in Parliament, so far as the same relate to Ireland.—February, 19.

An Act to continue for the Term o 7 years, certain Acts for the better Prevention and Punishment of Attempts to seduce Persons serving in his Majesty's Forces by Sea or Land from their Duty and Allegiance to his Majesty, or to incite them to Mutiny or Disobedience.—February 19.

An Act to amend several Acts for the Sale of his Majesty's Quit Rents, Crown and other Rents, and of certain Lands forfeited and undisposed of in Ireland.—March 16.

An Act to secure the Collection of the Duties on Auctions in Ireland; and to prevent Frauds therein.—March 16.

An Act to grant to his Majesty certain Inland Duties of Excise and Taxes in Ireland, and to allow certain Drawbacks in respect thereof; in lieu of former Duties of Excise, Taxes, and Drawbacks.—March 16.

An Act to provide more effectually for regulating the Drawbacks and Bounties on the Exportation of Sugar from Ireland; and for allowing British Plantation Sugar to be Warehoused in Ireland, until the 25th Day of March, 1808.—March 16.

An Act to suspend, until the First Day of May, 1807, the Payment of all Drawbacks on Spirits made or distilled in Great Britain or Ireland, and exported from either Country to the other respectively.—March 16.

* This parliament met for the dispatch of business Dec. 19, 1806, (Vide Panorama, Vol. I. p. 869) and was dissolved April 29, 1807. Vide Panorama, Vol. II. p. 602, and 629.

An Act to provide for regulating and securing the Collection of certain Rates and Taxes in Ireland, in respect of Dwelling Houses, Fire Hearths, Windows, Male Servants, Horses, Dogs, and Carriages.--March 16.

An Act to allow for 2 Years, from and after the passing of this Act, an additional Bounty on Double Refined Sugar, and to extend former Bounties on other Refined Sugar to such as shall be pounded, crushed, or broken; and to allow for 1 Year certain Bounties on British Plantation Raw Sugar exported.—March 16.

An Act for repealing so much of an act, made in the 9th Year of her late Majesty Queen Anne, as vests in the South Sea Company or Corporation, by the said Act erected, the sole and exclusive Privilege of carrying on Trade and Traffic to and from any part whatsoever of South America, or in the South Seas, which now are or may at any Time hereafter be in the Possession of his Majesty, his Heirs or Successors.—March 16.

An Act for allowing, until the 1st Day of August, 1808, the Importation of certain Fish from Newfoundland and the Coast of Labrador, and for granting a Bounty thereon. March 16.

An Act to allow Turkey Tobacco to be imported into Great Britain, in small Packages. March 16.

An Act for extending to German Yarn the Provisions of an Act made in the last Session of the last Parliament for permitting Prussian Yarn to be imported in Foreign Ships on Payment of the like Duties as if imported in British Ships.—March 16.

An Act for granting to his Majesty, until 12 Months after the Ratification of a Definitive Treaty of Peace, certain additional Duties of Excise on Brandy in Great Britain.—March 16.

An Act for raising the Sum of £14,200,000 by way of Annuites.—March 16.

An Act for further continuing, until the 25th Day of March, 1808, certain Bounties and Drawbacks on the Exportation of Sugar from Great Britain; and for suspending the Countervailing Duties and Bounties on Sugar when the Duties imposed by an Act of the last Session of Parliament shall be suspended. —March 23.

An Act to continue, until the 25th Day of March, 1810, an Act of the 44th Year of his present Majesty, for permitting the Exportation of Salt from the Port of Nassau in the Island of New Providence, the Port of Exuma, and the Port of Crooked Island in the Bahama Islands, in Ships belonging to the Inhabitants of the United States of America, and coming in Ballast.—March 23.

An Act to repeal Part of the Duty on the Importation of unmanufactured Tobacco into Ireland.—March 23.

An Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion; and for the better payment of the Army and their Quarters.—March 23.

An Act for the Regulation of his Majesty's Royal Marine Forces while on Shore.—March 23.

An Act for continuing, until the 1st Day of August, 1808, an Act of the 45th Year of his present Majesty, for allowing, under certain Restrictions, the bringing a limited Quantity of Coals, Culm, or Cinders, to London and Westminster, by Inland Navigation.—March 23.

An Act to Secure the Payment of the Duties on Licences granted to Persons in Ireland dealing in Exciseable Commodities.—March 25.

An Act for the Abolition of the Slave Trade. March 25.

An Act to continue, until the 25th Day of March 1814, and amend an Act, made in the 30th and 40th Year of his present Majesty, for the more effectual Prevention of Depredations on the River Thames and its vicinity; and to amend an Act made in the 2d Year of his present Majesty, to prevent the committing of Thefts and Frauds by Persons navigating Bum-Boats, and other Boats, upon the River Thames.—March 25.

An Act to amend several Acts for regulating and securing the Collection of the Duties on Paper, made in Ireland; and to make perpetual so much of an Act made in the 45th Year of his present Majesty, as relates to Paper Hangings printed or stained in Ireland. April 5.

An Act to rectify a Mistake in an Act made in the last Session of Parliament, for enabling his Majesty to settle Annuities on certain Branches of the Royal Family.—April 9.

An Act to grant to his Majesty, until the 29th Day of September, 1808, a Duty upon Malt made in Ireland, and upon Spirits made or distilled in Ireland, and to allow certain drawbacks on the Exportation thereof.—April 25.

An Act to continue, until the 25th Day of March, 1808, and from thence until the end of the then next Session of Parliament, an Act, made in the 44th Year of his present Majesty's Reign, for appointing Commissioners to enquire into the Fees, Gratuities, Perquisites and Emoluments received in several Public Offices in Ireland; to examine into any Abuses which may exist in the same, and into the Mode of receiving, collecting, issuing, and accounting for Public Money in Ireland.—April 25.

An Act to continue for 21 Years, so much of certain Acts of the Parliament of Ireland, as relate to the lighting, cleansing, and watching of Cities and Towns, for the lighting, cleansing, and watching of which no particular Provision is made by any Act of Parliament. —April 25.

An Act to declare, that the Provisions of an Act made in the Parliament of Ireland in the 33d Year of King Henry the Eighth, relating to Servants Wages, shall extend to all Counties of Cities and Counties of Towns in Ireland.—April 25.

An Act to amend an Act made in the last Session of Parliament, for regulating and providing for the Relief of the Poor and the Management of Infirmaries and Hospitals in Ireland.—April 25.

An Act to continue an Act made in the Parliament of Ireland, in the 31st Year of the Reign of his late Majesty King George the Second, for the better supplying the City of Dublin with Coals, and for the better Encouragement of the Collieries of Ireland.—April 25.

An Act for raising the Sum of £1,500,000 by way of Annuities, for the Service of Ireland.—April 25.

An Act to authorize the Payment of Prize Money arising from Captures made by Ships of his Sicilian Majesty in conjunction with British Ships, to the Sicilian Envoy, for the use of the Officers and Men of such Ships; and also the Payment of Money arising out of Proceeds of Prizes or Captures made by any other Ships or Vessels belonging to Foreign States, in conjunction with his Majesty's Ships.—April 25.

An Act to repeal so much of certain Acts as relates to the Regulations or Conditions under which Coffee, Cocoa Nuts, Sugar, and Rice, (not being the Produce of the East Indies), are allowed to be secured in Warehouses, without Payment of Duty; and to authorize the Collectors and Comptrollers of the Customs in his Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in America, and the West Indies, to administer certain Oaths.—April 25.

An Act for permitting the Exportation of Fullers Earth, Fulling Clay, and Tobacco Pipe Clay, to any Place in Possession of his Majesty.—April 25.

An Act to repeal the several Duties under the Care of the Commissioners for managing the Stamp Duties in Ireland, and to grant new and additional Duties in lieu thereof; and to amend the Laws relating to the Stamp Duties in Ireland.—April 25.

An Act to extend the Provisions of an Act made in the last Session of Parliament, for abolishing Fees received by certain Officers and other Persons employed in the Service of the Customs in the Port of London, and for regulating the Attendance of Officers and others so employed, to the Out-Ports; and to appropriate the Fees of certain abolished and vacant Offices in the Customs to the Superannuation Fund.—April 25.

An Act for enabling his Majesty to grant the Palace, called the King's House, with the Appurtenances, situate in Greenwich Park, in the County of Kent, to the Commissioners for the Government of the Royal Naval Assylum, and for enabling the said Commissioners to appoint a Chaplain to officiate therein.—April 25.

An Act to suspend for 12 Months so much of an Act of the 2d Year of King James the First, intituled, An Act concerning Tanners, Curriers, Shoemakers, and other Artificers, occupying the cutting of Leather, as prohibits the regrating and ingrossing of Oaken Bark.—April 25.

An Act for increasing the Rates of Subsistence to be paid to Innkeepers and others on quartering Soldiers.—April 25.

An Act for charging the Sum of £12,000,000, Part of the Loan of Twelve Millions two hundred thousand Pounds, raised for the Service of Great Britain for the Year 1807, upon the Duties of Customs and Excise, granted to his Majesty during the continuance of the present War, and for certain Periods after the Ratification of a Definitive Treaty of Peace; and for providing a Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the Stocks or Funds thereby created.—April 25.

An Act for the further regulating the Office of Treasurer of his Majesty's Navy.—April 25.

MEDICAL REPORT.

[*Conclusion of the Cases mentioned in page* 1341, *Vol. II. of Panorama.*]

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

SIR,

The next case I shall mention, is, that of the ENDEAVOUR SOCIETY. A few days since I was sent for to a person who was said to be drowned. Being from home, I did not hear of it for half an hour, at the end of which time, I returned: when hastening to the public house, where I understood the body was, and expecting to find some other medical man employing the *resuscitative process*, I was astonished to hear that the young man had just *walked home*: and still more so to find that *he had walked there*. The case being, therefore, more ludicrous than serious, I thought it worth the time of inquiring for particulars, when I was told that the lad had been bathing in an adjoining pond,* that he was seen to go under the water, that he remained there *six minutes precisely* (proba-

* A pond, on what is called, THE COMMON, *or Locks-fields*; where a number of lives are lost every year. It is much to be wished that some effectual mode were adopted by the parish to prevent so serious an evil: as it might be *easily* done.

bly tried by a stop watch, by a philosophical spectator, who rather chose to make a quiescent experiment, than render a service by active exertion) and when taken out of the water was helped to a bank, where by rubbing and pinching, his powers were so far recruited, that he walked with his companions to the public house, from whence I was sent for, and desired to see him. The case, therefore, reminded me of many similar ones, where much exaggeration is employed, but where little is necessary; as, however, the means publicly recommended to resuscitate the latent spark, are not the best calculated to produce so desirable an end, either in their nature or length, I shall avail myself of the present opportunity to give a few simple rules, which may be remembered and practiced by every individual who may be disposed to gratify their humanity by trying them, and which have been found by the best practitioners to be *all* that is necessary on such occasions. I shall, therefore, give them briefly.†

To recover persons apparently dead, from DROWNING, HANGING, SUFFOCATION, &c. only three things are necessary:

1. STIMULATE THE STOMACH, AND BOWELS, by pouring down the throat, half a wine glass full of brandy.

2. INFLATE (or give air to) THE LUNGS by introducing air through the trachea, or *windpipe*, and thus imitate natural breathing. This may be done either by blowing into the mouth, while the nose is held, and the protuberant part of the throat, called Adam's apple, pushed backward, to close the passage behind it, which leads to the stomach, in order to prevent the air escaping by the nose, and prevent the effects of its going down into the stomach, which would be swelled, and thereby interrupt, if not wholly prevent, the action of the lungs; or by using a pair of bellows with the nozzle put into the mouth, closing the lips round it, stopping the nose, and pressing on the throat as before (all which requires another person to do) and the blowing air into the lungs, after which, the broad and flat part of the chest must be pressed upon, to force the air out again, and thus imitate the natural action. Then fill the lungs again from the bellows, and afterwards press out the air as before. Repeating this until some sign or hope of returning life appears (a *medical* man may use a trachea pipe; but to this there are some objections, from its not completely filling the trachea, and allowing the air to escape, unless the pressure recommended is used), or the operation of *brenchotomy*, may be highly important in some cases.

3. PROMOTE THE CIRCULATION by rubbing the body, especially the arms and legs *downwards*, with the hand: to relieve the heart and arteries, which are too much oppressed to act. Rubbing upward, or towards the heart, would be very hurtful. Sometimes bleeding in the jugular vein (in the neck) by a medical man, may do good, by facilitating the heart's action. These means are all that are necessary to be done. They should be patiently continued, and will be so while any hope of success remains, as has often happened after some hours.

So that all that is requisite to be done, is, when the body is taken out of the water, to *wipe it dry*, to prevent evaporation, (which would produce cold,) and when removed to a room, exclude all persons, except two or three for assistance.

Stimulate the stomach, by giving brandy: *inflate the lungs*, by introducing air from the mouth, or bellows, to imitate natural breathing: and *promote the circulation*, by rubbing the body, especially the arms and legs, *downward*, with the hand: and patiently *persevere* while hope remains. This is the best, easiest, and safest, way of recovering persons apparently dead, whether from DROWNING, HANGING, SUFFOCATION, FITS, SUDDEN DEATH, or *new born children*, &c.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

New Kent Road, C. PEARS.
July, 1807.

† These rules I have been in the habit of giving, in the course of my *familiar lectures on the structure and management of the* HUMAN BODY: delivered as a private and friendly source of amusement, suited to *ladies* as well as gentlemen, not wholly destitute of utility; and have very frequently been honoured by a request to make them public. I am the more disposed to do so, as their aim is *practical utility*, in saving life, under circumstances where regular practice is not aware of any *well attested* case, in which the suspension has continued beyond ten minutes.

PRESENT STATE OF THE WOOL TRADE.

The Lewes Wool Fair was this year uncommonly well attended: the buyers expected a fall in the price from last year, and the sellers, conceiving they had reduced their prices too much last year, expected some rise. After dinner, Lord Sheffield observed, that he had not neglected to make an inquiry on the subject of the probable demand for wool, and on the export trade of woollens. The disturbed state of Europe rendered it difficult to attain very precise information as to the latter; but judging from experience, we may reasonably expect, that however calamitous the late events in the North of Europe may prove, the same demand for our woollens will continue, and that channels will be found

for supplying those demands. It should also be observed, that the three last years were unpromising in respect to export; and that the same cry of no markets and no demand prevailed last year as at present, and made so much impression, that the price of wool fell considerably; nevertheless, the export of woollens increased, and last year in particular, when the prospect was the worst in consequence of the unfriendly state of Prussia during the greater part of the year, it proves to have been greater than ever known.

In 1804 it amounted in value to	£5,700,000
1805	6,000,000
1806	6,200,000

His lordship observed, that, as a friend to the British empire, he rejoiced in the diminution of the import of wool. It is proved that we can raise it of a very fine quality in this country; and a much larger quantity might be raised than is imported, if properly encouraged; there are several millions of acres of waste mountain lands, now of little use, which would afford excellent pasture for sheep; and such being the case, we should endeavour to save the large sum paid to foreigners for that article; for the import in 1805, computing the wool imported at a little more than 4s. per lb., amounts to two millions sterling. The debasement of the price of English wool would certainly debase the quality very much; and to the improvement of the price within the last twenty years, is the improvement of the quality of our wool entirely to be imputed. But to come more immediately to the business of the day, namely, the price of wool, his lordship could not discover any ground for the reduction of it. Several of the woolstaplers strongly objected to the opinion that the price of wool should be as high or higher than it was last year. A committee was moved composed of some of the principal growers of wool, who retired, and on their return, presented a paper, in which they agreed to sell their wool at the prices placed opposite their respective names, which averaged nearly 2s. 2d. per lb. on 23 parcels: namely, from 1s. 11½d. to 2s. 3d. per lb., which last sum is little more than the best prices of the last and preceding years. The woolstaplers then retired, and declared on their return, that they would not give those prices, and the meeting broke up without doing any business.

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The Wool Fair, at Keswick, in August, was numerously attended: between 50 and 60 gentlemen farmers and manufacturers dined at Mr. Wood's, the Queen's Head; John Spedding, Esq. in the chair. His Grace the Duke of Bedford honoured the company with his presence.

After dinner, Mr. Curwen rose, and proposed *The health of the Duke of Bedford*, as a firm friend to our constitution, and justly considered as the head of those who were most forward in promoting the agriculture of the country; which he must call the first and best interest of it. To the noble house of Russel the country was under the greatest obligations. It owed much of that spirit of agriculture which was now so generally diffused through the country, and from which (under Providence) we possessed the means of furnishing ourselves with the necessaries of life. Though Great Britain will never yield to the united force of all the despots of Europe, against famine her spirit cannot support her. Estimate, then, the blessings of agriculture. Much as the loss of the noble Duke's predecessor had been felt by every part of the empire, in the present possessor they had found a worthy inheritor of his rank and fortunes. He was the friend of his country, and of every individual disposed to promote its first and dearest interests.

The Duke's health was drank with enthusiasm, and three times three.

His Grace rose, and thanked the gentlemen for the honour done him; he expressed his warmest wishes for the success of the institution, which bade fair to promote a general improvement in the fleece, and at the same time to preserve to the seller a fair and adequate price. He concluded by proposing to drink *Success to the Wool Fair.*

On the *Health of the President of the Workington Agricultural Society* being drank, Mr. Curwen rose, and expressed the high sense he entertained of the favour and kindness he had so frequently experienced from the Society; and with their support, no effort of his should be wanting to forward the laudable objects of the society. He observed, that nothing could be more conducive to the interests of the wool-grower, than to refrain from selling their wool till after the meeting. He could not blame gentlemen for following what they conceived to be for their interest, nor would the manufacturer condemn us for endeavouring to get a fair price for our wool. Hitherto there had been little or no distinction in the price of the staple. It was fair, therefore, to suppose the wool of the worst quality was that on which the price was established. It was very creditable to the manufacturers who had attended. He could not, however, but complain, that every endeavour had been used to discourage and defeat the meeting by offering greater prices in the country than were to be had that day.

It was suggested, that the fear of a rupture with America was the reason for the depreciation of the price. He deprecated such an event; but if it unfortunately did take place,

could the Americans do without clothing? It was an article of first necessity; and he knew of no country but this, whence it could be obtained. It would find its way, and the purchaser, not the grower, must bear the burden of any circuitous route. He saw no reason, therefore, why coarse wool should be below the price of the last year, and he should strongly recommend the growers not to dispose of it for less. A fall in coarse wool was felt more severe by the grower than that in fine wool. Southdown had this day sold for 2s. and 2s. 2d. per pound; the half breed had sold for 12d. per pound, and the staple of the county was supposed to be worth 9s. per stone or 6¼d. per pound.

The superiority, and ready demand for fine wool was a strong argument in favour of an improvement of our staple, and he hoped it would have its effect with the breeder.

Mr. Curwen concluded with reminding the Meeting, that the first and second of October, particularly the latter, were the days appointed for the Agricultural Meeting at Workington, when the favour and honour of their company would add to the many obligations he was under. He proposed as a toast, *Prosperity to the Workington Agricultural Society.*

The Duke of Bedford signified his wish to have his name enrolled in that highly respectable and meritorious society. He thought the South Down wool of this county might be 4d. per lb. inferior to the best in the kingdom, which he attributed to the superior attention that had been paid in the South; but he thought much improvement might be made by proper selection in the breeding.

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On the 5th of August was holden in the exhibition yard of the Bath and West of England Agricultural Society, the first public mart for the sale of improved British clothing wool. A very considerable quantity of this wool was sold at high prices; and though a part was left unsold under the care of the secretary, there is not a doubt that this mart will increase in its importance. After the hours of public business, many gentlemen from the counties of Norfolk, Surrey, Wilts, and Gloucester, as well as Somerset, dined together; Sir John Cox Hippesley, Bart. M. P. in the chair. Much interesting discussion took place, warmly promoted by the chairman, and "a committee of staple regulations" was appointed to manage the future proceedings.—The healths of the farming nobility, Mr. Coke, Dr. Parry, and other public-spirited gentlemen were drank with great respect; and this meeting, which was marked by a spirit of useful emulation, ended in the most auspicious harmony. The chairman received the particular thanks of the meeting.

——Dr. Parry demanded 3s. 6d. per lb. for his Merino fleeces, which (if they were not washed before shearing, which is supposed to have been the case) may be considered as equal to 6s. per lb. if the same had been scowered and sorted, as the Spanish wool is delivered into this country; and that price cannot be less than from 18s. to 20s. a head on each sheep. For the mixture of Ryeland and Merino, 2s. 6d. per lb. was refused, and 2s. 10d. was demanded.

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At Thetford Lamb Fair, which was held on Tuesday, Sept. 1, there were upwards of 30,000 sheep and lambs penned, being an increase of at least one-third upon the number of last year. They were most of them of excellent quality. The business of the fair commenced at ten o'clock. It was not so well attended by graziers as last year, although some of the first eminence were there from Essex. Neither was the sale so brisk, owing to the quantity being much larger than could have been expected, and more than equal to the demand, which made it rather dull. Notwithstanding which there were a great many sold (nearly two thirds) at much about the prices given at Ipswich.

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At Brighton, Sept. 4, the Southdown fair took place upon the Prince's Cricket Ground, which was admirably well adapted to the occasion. The day was also exceedingly favourable, and a great many fashionables were thereby induced to attend in carriages, on horseback, or on foot, to witness a scene so novel in this quarter of the county of Sussex.

The show of sheep was immense, there being computed to be about 12,000 of the real Southdown breed, none other being admitted. The best price paid for the ewes was two guineas; for lambs 28 shillings; and for rams, from two guineas and a half to three guineas. They were in general of the very first quality, and the sales were pretty rapid.

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For an account of His Majesty's sale of Spanish sheep; Hounslow and other wool fairs, and the importation of sheep's wool into England, &c. &c. see Panorama, Vol. II. pages 1293, 1303, 1304.—For the Report of the Hon. House of Commons concerning the Woollen Trade, compare Panorama, Vol. I. p. 119; and for an account of the pieces of broad and narrow cloth, milled at the several fulling-mills in the West Riding of Yorkshire, from 1726 to 1803, see Panorama, Vol. I. p. 134 and 135.

UNIVERSITY PROCEEDINGS AND PROMOTIONS.

Oxford.

The number of regents in the act this year was eighty-four ; 13 doctors and 71 masters.

July 14. Rev. T. Forester, of Pembroke col., and Rev. C. Worsley, of Wadham, B. A. admitted M. A.

Rev. E. Egdell, of Doulting, is presented to the valuable vicarage of West Allington, in the diocese of Exeter, by the dean and chapter of Salisbury.

— 18. Last day of act term, H. J. Cholmeley, B. M. and student of Christ church, admitted D. in Med.; J. Ager, M. A. and Student in Med. of Pembroke, admitted B. in Med. with licence to practise in medicine.

The number of degrees in the year was, D.D. ten ; D. Med. three ; D. C. L. one ; Honorary D. C. L. two ; B. D. thirteen ; B. Med. two ; M. A. seventy-three ; Honorary M. A. six ; B. C. L. six ; B. Mus. one ; and B. A. one hundred and twenty-nine.

— 25. The Rev. T. Rawbone, and Mr. S. Sellwood, M. A. and Messrs. T. N. Blagdon, and H. L. Loring, B. A. Demies of Magdalen col., were admitted Fells. of the same society.

— 31. The election for Demies at Magdalen terminated, when Mr. Bingham, of St. Mary hall ; Mr. Swan, of Exeter col. ; Mr. Hancock, of Trinity ; Mr. Lear, of Oriel ; Mr. Hoper, of Brasenose ; Mr. Senior, of Eton school ; and Mr. Harrison, of Winchester school, were elected.

Messrs. J. Buckland, of Trinity, and W. Loring of Magdalen, are elected Professors in the Royal Military College at Marlow, in the room of Messrs. Fausset and Knollis, resigned.

August 3. Came on the election at Merton col., when Mr. Ellison, of University col., Mr. Lightfoot and Mr. Dyson, of Merton col., were elected Fells. of that society.

The Archdeacon of the diocese of Canterbury has given the sequestration of the vicarages of River and Lydden to the Rev. J. Dix, Senior Minor Canon of Canterbury cathedral, vacant by the decease of the Rev. T. Freeman.

Cambridge.

July 24. Mr. H. Cholmeley, of King's col. admitted fell. of that society.

Rev. J. Basnett, of Cloughs, Staffordshire, is instituted to the vicarage of Woolstanton, in the same county, on the presentation of W. Sneyd, Esq.

— 31. Rev. J. Hailstone, M. A. Woodwardian professor, one of the Junior Fellows of Trinity col., is elected a senior Fell. of that society, in the room of the late Rev. T. Jones,

Rev. L. Shelford, B. D, late of Benedict col., is licensed to the perpetual curacy of Sturston in Norfolk, on the nomination of Lord Walsingham.

Rev. J. L. Warner is instituted to the vicarage of Houghton, near Walsingham in Norfolk, on the presentation of D. H. L. Warner, Esq.

Rev. E. Hunt, M. A. rector of Stoke-Doyle, Northamptonshire, and chaplain to the Dowager Lady Lilford, is empowered, by a dispensation, to hold the rectory of Benefield, in the same county, with Stoke-Doyle aforesaid, to which he has been presented by Sir I. and Lady Pocock.

August 7. Rev. R. Affleck, of Retford, is presented by the Archbishop of York, to the living of Doncaster, and Rev. W. Hodges, of Mattersey, to the living of Hayton : both vacant by the death of the Rev. S. Moore.

Rev. Mr. Lacey, late rector of Newbould-Verdon, Leicestershire, is presented to the valuable rectory of Whiston, Yorkshire, by the Duke of Norfolk.

— 14. W. Verelst, Esq., B. A. of Catharine hall, is chosen a Skirne Fell. of that society, in the room of Mr. Ponsonby.

W. Hunt, Esq. Fell. of King's col. Barrister at Law, is elected Recorder of Tamworth, in the room of the late Lord Thurlow.

Rev. T. Bartholemew Woodman, M. A. formerly of Trinity col., has been installed into the prebend of Bugthorpe in the cathedral of York, vacated by the death of Rev. S. Moore.

Rev. T. Wilkinson, B. D., rector of Bonnington, Kent, is instituted by the Archbishop of York to the rectory of Arnthorpe, near Doncaster, on the presentation of the Lord Chancellor.

Rev. W. Wodehouse has been instituted to the rectory of Carleton Forehoe, Norfolk, on the presentation of Lord Wodehouse, and to the rectory of Itteringham with Mannington annexed, in the same county, on the presentation of the Earl of Oxford.

Rev. R. Kennedy, M. A. late of St. John's is elected 2d Master of the Free School in Birmingham, in the room of the Rev. J. Smith, resigned.

— 21. Rev. J. V. Meulen, of Caius col. has been instituted to the endowed vicarage of Messing, Essex, on the presentation of Lord Viscount Grimston ; he is also appointed one of his Lordship's domestic chaplains.

Rev. J. Price has been preferred to the rectory of Munden-Magna, Hertfordshire.

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We have the pleasure to inform the public, that the sum of £100 has been paid into the hands of the treasurer of the Clergy's Charity of the diocese of Peterborough, being a benefaction from a person who desires to be unknown.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

H. Alexander, Moorfields, broker.
J. Robinson, jun. Liverpool, factor.
J. Woodroffe, Suffolk, miller.

BANKRUPTS.

July 28.—J. Wood, Burnley, apothecary. *Att.* Shaw, jun. Burnley.
R. Walmesley, Haborgham Eaves, cotton manufacturer. *Att.* Shaw, jun. Burnley.
A. Mackean, Winchester street, merchant. *Att.* Rivington, Fenchurch buildings.
T. Nesbitt, High street, Southwark, chinaman. *Att.* Twyman and Co. King's Bench Walk, Temple.
S. Lloyd, Paddington, grocer. *Att.* Sudlow, Monument-yard.
Aug. 1.—H. Butcher, Hythe, sadler. *Att.* Berry and Co. Walbrook.
T. Ward, Oxford market, tallow chandler. *Att.* Fletcher and Co. Hyde street, Bloomsbury.
W. Davenport, Almonbury, innkeeper. *Att.* A. Delph, Saddleworth.
C. Nelson, Brixton, coal merchant. *Att.* James, No. 11, Gray's Inn place.
B. Lund, Spossorth, flax dresser. *Att.* Frost, Kingston-upon-Hull.
J. Watkin, Sculcoates, rope maker. *Att.* Frost, Kingston-upon Hull.
M. Carter, Mere, linen draper. *Att.*
T. Mordue, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, linen draper. *Att.* Fenwick, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
S. Gear, Kingston-upon-Hull, cabinet maker. *Att.* Galland, Kingston-upon-Hull.
G. Castle, Sculcoates, builder. *Att.* Galland, Kingston-upon-Hull.
Aug. 4.—S. Worthington, Garratt, innkeeper. *Att.* Dicas, Stockport.
J. Mann, Warwick, grocer. *Att.* Tomes and Co. Warwick.
E. Howell, Liverpool, cotton merchant. *Att.* Glen, Garlick Hill.
B. Holdinott, Bruton, linen draper. *Att.* Mitchell, Bruton.
August 8.—M. Macklin, Southampton, silversmith. *Att.* Smith, Southampton.
R. Grover, Town Malling, grocer. *Att.* Sudlow, Monument yard.
W. Williams, Oxford street, linen draper. *Att.* Dobins and Co. Crane Court, Fleet street.
T. Filcock, Macclesfield, grocer. *Att.* Hall, Macclesfield.
P. Martinnant, St. James's street, St. James's, warehouseman. *Att.* Willett and Co., Finsbury square.
August 11.—J. Mitchell, Union street, Whitechapel, leather seller. *Att.* Hughes, Bear yard, Lincoln's Inn Fields.
S. Statham, E. Statham, and H. Garton, Nottingham, hosiers. *Att.* Percy, Nottingham.
P. Fetherston and J. Hodgson, jun. Christchurch, Surrey, distillers. *Att.* Webb, St. Thomas street, Southwark.
J. Hollyoak, Brixton row, Surrey, dealer. *Att.* Taylor, Took's court, Chancery lane.
W. Lees, Liverpool, merchant. *Att.* Lace and Co. Liverpool.
R. Meadley, Kingston-upon-Hull, patten maker. *Att.* Martin, Hull.
August 15.—D. Giles, Birmingham, currier. *Att.* Whateley, Birmingham.
D. Willmott, White Cross street, dealer in spirits. *Att.* Wilson, Devonshire street, Bishopsgate street.
T. Hughes, Bennett street, St James's, victualler. *Att.* Langley, Plumbtree street, Bloomsbury.
W. Codd, Cateaton street, merchant. *Att.* Gregory and Co. Wax Chandler's Hall, Wood street.
W. Hoad, Farcham, butcher. *Att.* Compigne, Gosport.
J. Peacock, Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant. *Att.* Dickinson, Kingston-upon-Hull.
W. Lewis, Bristol, hosier. *Att.* Stephens, Bristol.
J. Ward, Stockton, Durham, ship owner. *Att.* Rowntree and Co. Stockton.
J. Phillips, Star Brewhouse, Wapping, brewer. *Att.* Batchelor and Co. Serjeant's Inn.
J. Roxburgh, Winchester street, insurance broker. *Att.* Hillyard, Copthall court, Throgmorton street.
August 18.—W. Absolem, Leicester street, Leicester sq. straw hat manufacturer. *Att.* Wild, Warwick square, Newgate street.
J. Jackson, Newington Causeway, brush maker. *Att.* Alcock and Co. York street, Southwark.
W. L. Cosser, Thames Ditton, carpenter. *Att.* Carter, Kingston-upon-Thames.
W. Parkes, Derby coal merchant. *Att.* Harrison and Co Derby.
August 22.—J. Meynell, Howden, dealer. *Att.* Galland, Kingston upon-Hull.
W. Camper, King David's lane, victualler. *Att.* Windus and Co. Southampton buildings, Chancery lane.
J. Audrade and J. C. Stocqueler, Abchurch lane, insurance brokers. *Att.* Smith and Co. Barber's Hall, Monkwell street.
J. Fell, Walworth, insurance broker. *Att.* Shephard and Co. Bedford row.
J. Simmonds, Southampton row, Bloomsbury, upholsterer. *Att.* Whitaker, Broad court, Long Acre.

CERTIFICATES.

Aug. 18.—J. Bingley, Upper John street, St. Pancras, statuary.—J. D. Burke, Queen's Elms, Little Chelsea, merchant.—J. Moorhouse, John street, Adelphi, wine merchant.—J. Hyde, Manchester, dyer.—J. Jackson, Manchester, dealer.—W. England, Little Walsingham, shopkeeper.
Aug. 22.—W. Hagstone, Charles street, City Road, linen draper.—C. Grellet and S. Winter, Lawrence Pountney lane, merchants.—R. Mason, Bermondsey street, Southwark, dyer.—J. Rowe, Castle street, Falcon square, merchant.—J. Robinson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, grocer.
Aug. 25.—G. Platt, Weake, clothier.—W. Coombe, Queen street, Cheapside, warehouseman.—J. Passman, Doncaster, machine maker.—W. F. Brown, Berks Mill, cotton-spinner.—J. Hamble, South Shields, linen draper.—R. Knight, Bath, dealer.
Aug. 29.—W. Hodgson, Strand, stationer.
Sept. 29.—J. Mathias, Brighton, slater.—W. Towes, Grace church street, stationer.—A. Johnstone and J. Nainby Finch lane, perfumers.
Sept. 5.—H. Fisher, Hawkhurst, taylor.—T. Poulden, High street, Shadwell, cheesemonger.
Oct. 8.—G. Speed, Blackman street, Newington, Surrey, stable keeper.—J. Williamson, Queen street, Cheapside, flour factor.—J. E. Daniels, Coleman street, merchant.—J. Baddeley, Wolverhampton, druggist.—W. Blindell, Welwyn, Hertfordshire, maltster.
Sept. 12.—T. Bradshaw, York, grocer.—T. Grover, Kingston-upon-Thames, postmaster.——W. Dowding, jun. Hepstridge, dealer.—G. Ross, Addle hill, wine merchant.

LIST OF PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS, &c.

[*Principally from the Rep. of Arts.*]

Enoch Wood, of Burslem, in the county of Stafford, Potter; for a method or contrivance of applying power for the purpose of raising water from a lower to a higher level. Dated July 30, 1807.

Robert Dickinson, of Long Acre, in the county of Middlesex, Esquire; for certain improvements on or in machinery for improving turnpike and other roads, and for other purposes. Dated August 1, 1807.

Edward Coke Wilmot, of Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, Gentleman; for an instrument for the purpose of warming beds, and which may be applied to various other purposes. Dated August 10, 1807.

Richard Rees, of Red Lion passage, in the county of Middlesex, Cutler; for certain improvements in trusses for persons afflicted with ruptures. Dated August 25, 1807.

Observations by Mr. Ralph Wedgewood, at the end of his Patent for an Apparatus for producing Duplicates of Writings.—This invention combines the advantages of making several fac-similes of writings or drawings at the same time by a single pen or style, which requires no repair, and with ink which is proof against those chemical agents which destroy common ink.

Independent of copying, this machinery saves time, is perfectly simple, and adapted for all climates. It may go in the pocket, and in that form weighs only three ounces,

STATE OF THE ROYAL NAVY,

SEPTEMBER 1, 1807.

In Commission, 143 of the line; 18, 44 to 50 guns; 172 frigates; 195 sloops; 242 gun-brigs;—Total 770.

In Ordinary, 42 of the line; 12, 44 to 50 guns; 54 frigates; 44 sloops; 16 gun brigs;—Total 186.

Building, 34 of the line; 25 frigates; 25 sloops; 4 gun brigs;—Total 88.

Grand Total, 1026.

STATE OF TRADE.

Lloyd's Coffee-house, 20th Aug. 1807.

We feel a satisfaction in announcing the safe arrival of the Leeward Island Fleet, consisting of between 60 and 70 sail of ships, under convoy of the Canada; likewise of the Lisbon and Oporto fleet, under convoy of the Raven, with wines, fruit, brazil, cotton-wool, &c. &c.—The sugar market, which has been very dull for many months past, begins to experience a favourable change; large quantities of the raw article have been lately purchased by the sugar-bakers, for manufacturing for the northern ports of Europe; and prices have advanced a few shillings per cwt. since last month. We sincerely hope that the market may continue in this state, or improve; for, should it relapse into its former langour, the planters of Jamaica, and the other islands, must of necessity be considerable sufferers.——Cotton continues, as usual, very low indeed, and in no kind of demand; and from the large quantities lately imported, there appears to be nearly two years consumption now on hand, even admitting the Manchester manufacturers to resume their former activity. Nevertheless, we trust that the trade will shortly revive; since it gives bread to so numerous a class of people in that town, spinners, weavers, &c.——Coffee has been for some time past permitted by the French government to be sent to America from the West India islands of the former; the consequence is, that America at this time supplies the whole Continent of Europe, at nearly 30s. per cwt. under the price that our British plantation coffee can be exported at. This ability of the Americans to sell cheaper, arises not alone from the vast quantity of coffee which grows in the French settlements, but also from the very low rate of freight, insurance, and every other charge attendant on export. By this competition, our market is overloaded with the article, and, of course (if we except the small quantity for home consumption), there is no demand for it.—— Indigoes continue steady in price, notwithstanding the large quantities recently imported from the East Indies; and we are happy to find that their quality is fully equal to the finest Brazil, or Spanish Flora indigoes, for which this country formerly remitted immense sums of money to Spain. If the East India cochineal could be brought to equal perfection, it would, even in times of peace, benefit the country, inasmuch as it would be the means of enriching our own colonies, instead of the Spanish.——The wines, arrived in the last Oporto fleet, are of a very superior quality: we understand also that the approaching vintage promises well; but in this case, as in many others, appearances are not to be depended upon; for it is a well known fact, that the blight, in the course of *one* evening, is capable of destroying *two-thirds* of a vintage. The consumption of Port wine has greatly decreased within a few years past; whether this be owing to the duties laid on the wine here, or to the prudence of people in general in refraining from the use of it, we do not take upon ourselves to decide; but if the heavy duties were lowered upon the article of Port wine, and commuted for by additional ones laid on French and Spanish brandies, such a measure would certainly have the effect of benefiting our allies the Portuguese (as well as the British factory resident at Oporto), and of discouraging the importation of expensive French and Spanish merchandises into this country.

Such is the unsettled state of affairs between America and Great Britain, that we cannot even form a conjecture as to the issue of the negociation now pending between the two powers; we earnestly hope, however, that the commercial welfare of both will not be disregarded by the Administration of either.

The spice plantations at Prince of Wales's Island, at the date of the last dispatches, had assumed the most promising appearance.

At the weekly sale of copper ore, at Redruth, 829 tons of Dolcoath mine sold from £4. 13s. to £9. 2s. 6d.;—352 tons of Cook's Kitchin, from £5. 4s. 6d. to £12. 13s.; and 219 tons of Wheal Fanny, from £11. 9s. to £11. 12s. per ton.

The hop plantations in Kent are improved in most parts; and even where they have but a short bine, they are likely to produce a few hops.

The Belfast market prices for butter are 10s., and for Russian tallow, 64s. per cwt.

We have just received advices of the arrival of a Jamaica fleet; 10 or 12 Indiamen are also hourly expected. In our next we shall give particulars of the cargoes, &c. of both these fleets.

To Bengal, Madras, or China..... 7 *gs.*
Ditto out and home.. ..... 12 *gs.*
Senegambia..... 10 *gs.*
Madeira..... 6 *gs.* ret. 3
Windward and Leeward Islands..... 8 *gs.* ret. 4*l*
Jamaica..... 8 *gs.* ret. 4*l.*
South Whale-fishery and back..... 20*gs.*
Un. States of America (Brit. ships) .10 *gs.* ret. 5*l.*
Ditto (American ships)..... 3 *gs.*
Malaga and places adjacent..... 10gs. ret. 5*l*
Salonica, Gallipoli, &c..... 20 *gs.* ret. 10
Lisbon and Oporto..... 6*gs.* ret. 3*l*
Riga, Revel, Narva, or Petersburgh..... 4 *gs.*
Carron, Leith, Perth, and Aberdeen..... 1¼ *gs.*
Glasgow..... 1¼ *gs.*
Dublin, Cork, Waterford, Newry, Belfast, and Londonderry..... 2½ *gs*
Limerick, Galway, or Sligo..... 3 *gs.*
Portsm. Spith. Poole, or Isle of Wight.. 1½ *gs.*
Weymouth, Exeter, Dartm. or Plym..... 2 *gs.*
Bristol, Wales, Chester, Liverp. Whith.. 1¼ *gs.*
Yarmouth, Lynn, Hull, Newcastle, &c... 1¼ *gs.*
Alderney, Guernsey, or Jersey..... 2 *gs.*
Inverness, Shetland, Orkney Islands..... 2 *gs.*
Tonningen (neutrals)..... 2 *gs.*
Gottenburg, Christiana, &c..... 3 *gs.* ret. 30s.
Stockholm and places adjacent..... 4 *gs.* ret. 2
Musquito shore, Honduras, places adjacent 10 *gs.*
Newfoundland, Coast of Labradore ..... 6 *gs.*
Cape G. H. or St. Helena (Comp. ships).... 4 *gs.*

Liverpool, Bristol, &c. to Dublin, Waterford, or Cork..... 1½ *gs.*
Oporto or Lisbon..... 7 *gs.* ret. 3*l*
Gibraltar..... 8 *gs.* ret. 4
Madeira..... 6 *gs.* ret. 3
Jamaica 8*gs.* ret. 4*l.* Leeward Islands 6 *gs.* ret. 4*l*
Un. States of America (Brit. ship.).... 6 *gs.* ret. 4*l*
Ditto..... (American ships)..... 3 *gs.*

Dublin, Cork, Waterford, &c.

To London..... 2½ *gs.*
Lisbon and Oporto..... 7 *gs.* ret. 3*l*
United States of America (Brit. ships).... 10 *gs.*
Ditto (American ships)..... 5 *gs.*
West Indies 6*gs.* ret. 4*l*..... Jamaica 8 *gs.* ret. 4*l*
Liverpool or Chester ..... 20s.
The Baltic, to Yarmouth, Lynn, Hull, Gainsbro', Newcastle, Whitby, Leith, Portsmouth, Exeter, Plymouth or London.... 4 *gs.*
Bristol, Liverp. Lancast. Dublin,&c... 12gs. ret. 2*l*
Poole and *Dartm.—Exeter* and *Plym.* to Newfoundland..... 8gs.r.4*l*
Newfoundland to Jamaica, and Leeward Islands ..... 25 *gs.*
To Lisbon or Oporto..... 10 *gs.* ret. 5*l*
To any one port in the Unit. Kingdom 8 *gs.* ret. 4*l*
Jamaica to the U. States of America.... 10 *gs.*
To Quebec, Montreal, Newfoundland.... 12*gs.*
To any one port in the Unit. King.... 20 *gs.* ret. 5*l*
Windw. and Leew. Isl. to Un. States Am. 12 *gs.*
East Indies to London..... 15 *gs.*

Prices Current, August 20, 1807.

American pot-ash, per cwt.	£2	15	0	to £3	8	0
Ditto pearl	3	5	0		3	15	0
Brandy, Coniac .... gal.	1	0	0		1	1	0
Ditto Spanish	0	18	0		0	19	6
Camphire, refined.. .lb.	0	4	8		0	5	0
Ditto unrefined, cwt.	16	10	0		20	5	0
Cochineal, garbled....lb.	1	2	0		1	11	6
Ditto East-India ..	0	3	0		0	6	0
Coffee, fine .....cwt.	6	10	0		7	0	0
Ditto ordinary	4	15	0		5	10	0
Cotton-wool, Surinam, lb.	0	1	9		0	2	0
Ditto Jamaica ..	0	1	4½		0	1	6
Ditto Smyrna....	0	1	7½		0	1	9
Ditto East-India..	0	1	3		0	1	4
Currants, Zant ....cwt.	4	0	0		4	7	0
Deals, Dantz.... piece	1	16	0		1	19	0
Ditto Petersburgh ..H.	0	0	0		0	0	0
Ditto Stockholm	none				—		
Elephants Teeth ....cwt.	31	0	0		36	0	0
——————Scrivell	20	0	0		26	0	0
Flax, Riga.....ton	69	0	0		70	0	0
Ditto Petersburgh	72	0	0		73	0	0
Galls, Turkey.....cwt.	5	5	0		6	13	0
Geneva, Hollands ..gal.	1	0	0		1	1	6
Ditto English	0	8	3		0	12	0
Gum Arabic, Turkey, cwt.	6	0	0		11	15	0
Ditto Sandrach	7	5	0		8	0	0
Ditto Tragacanth	18	0	0		20	10	0
Ditto Seneca.....	5	5	0		6	10	0
Hemp, Riga.....ton	66	0	0		0	0	0
Ditto Petersburgh	65	0	0		66	0	0
Indigo, Carraccoa.....lb.	0	11	3		0	12	9
Ditto East-India	0	4	0		0	13	0
Iron, British, bars, ton	16	0	0		17	10	0
Ditto Norway	24	0	0		25	0	0
Ditto Swedish	25	0	0		26	0	0
Ditto Archangel———	25	0	0		26	0	0
Lead in pigs———fod.	33	0	0		0	0	0
Ditto red ——— ton	32	0	0		33	0	0
Ditto white ———	50	0	0		51	0	0

Logwood chips———£	15	5	0	to £	15	10	0
Madder, Dutch crop, cwt.	4	5	0		5	5	0
Mahogany———ft.	0	1	2		0	2	4
Oak plank, Dantz. —last	11	0	0		12	0	0
Ditto American —	none				—		
Oil, Lucca,—25 gal. jar	16	0	0		16	15	0
Ditto spermaceti —ton	72	0	0		75	0	0
Ditto whale ———	25	0	0		27	0	0
Ditto Florence, ½ chest	2	15	0		2	18	0
Pitch, Stockholm —cwt.	0	14	6		0	15	6
Quicksilver ———lb.	0	3	5		0	3	6½
Raisins, bloom ——cwt.	3	10	0		5	5	0
Rice, Carolina ———	1	5	6		0	0	0
Ditto East-India———	none				—		
Rum, Jamaica ——gal.	0	3	3		0	4	6
Ditto Leeward I. ——	0	2	9		0	3	5
Saltpetre, East-India, cwt.	2	14	0		2	15	0
Shellack————	5	5	0		10	0	0
Thrown-silk, Italian, lb.	1	11	0		2	15	0
Raw-silk, Ditto ——	1	2	3		1	12	6
Ditto China——	1	16	0		1	19	0
Ditto Beng. novi	0	12	0		1	6	0
Ditto organzine	1	9	0		1	18	0
Tar, Stockholm ——bar.	1	11	0		1	12	0
Tin in blocks ———cwt.	6	6	0		0	0	0
Tobacco, Maryl. ——lb.	0	0	5½		0	1	1½
Ditto Virginia ———	0	0	4		0	0	9½
Whale-fins ———ton	15	10	0		25	0	0
Red port———pipe	36	0	0		94	0	0
Lisbon ————	38	0	0		90	0	0
Madeira ————	98	0	0		130	0	0
Sherry ———butt	84	0	0		105	0	0
Mountain ————	72	0	0		80	0	0
Vidonia ———pipe	72	0	0		76	0	0
Calcavella ————	84	0	0		95	0	0
Claret———hogs.	86	0	0		94	0	0
Tallow, English——cwt.	3	0	6		0	0	0
Ditto Russia, white —	2	16	0		2	17	0
Ditto —— yellow—	3	0	0		3	1	0
Wax, Guinea, ———	7	0	0		10	10	0

PRICE OF MEAT.*

Smithfield, per stone of 8lb. to sink the offal.

	Beef.	Mutton.	Veal.	Pork.	Lamb.
July 25	4s. 10d.	5s. 0d.	5s. 4d.	4s. 8d.	6s. 4d.
Aug. 3	5 4	5 4	6 2	5 0	6 4
8	5 0	5 2	5 0	5 0	6 0
15	4 8	5 0	5 0	5 4	6 4

Newgate and Leadenhall, by the carcase.

July 20	4 4	4 8	4 4	5 4	6 0
25	4 2	4 6	5 0	4 8	5 8
Aug. 3	4 8	4 10	5 8	5 0	6 0
8	4 4	4 8	4 8	5 0	5 8
15	4 2	4 6	4 8	5 4	5 8

	St. James'.*		Whitechapel.*	
	Hay.	Straw.	Hay.	Straw.
July 20	£6 6 0	£3 13 0	£6 10 0	£3 10 0
25	5 15 0	3 9 0	5 16 0	3 8 0
Aug. 3	6 0 0	3 3 0	5 18 0	3 10 0
8	5 18 0	3 3 0	6 0 0	3 3 0
15	6 6 0	2 14 0	6 4 0	2 13 0

PRICE OF HOPS.

Bags.		Pockets.	
Kent	£5 0 to £6 15	Kent	£5 0 to £7 7
Sussex	5 10 — 6 0	Sussex	5 12 — 6 10
Essex	5 12 — 6 10	Farn.	6 0 — 9 10

PRICE OF LEATHER.*

Butts, 50 to 56lb. each	23d
Dressing Hides	18½d
Crop Hides for cutting	23
Flat Ordinary	20
Calf Skins, 30 to 40lb. per dozen, per lb.	41
Ditto 50 to 70	40

TALLOW,* London average per stone of 8lb. 3s. 8d.

Soap, yellow, 78s.; mottled, 88s.; curd, 92s.

Candles, per dozen, 10s. 0d.; moulds, 11s. 0d.

COALS IN THE RIVER.

	Sunderland.	Newcastle.
July 25	45s. 9d. to 46s. 6d.	40s. 6d. to 50s. 9d.
Aug. 3	42 6 — 47 6	44 0 — 51 9
8	40 0 — 46 6	42 3 — 51 9
15	39 0 — 44 6	37 6 — 65 0

Delivered at 12s. per chaldron advance.

PRICE OF BREAD.

	Peck Loaf.	Half Peck.	Quartern.
July 25	3s. 11d.	1s. 11½d.	0s. 11¾
Aug. 3	3 11	1 11½	0 11¾
8	3 11	1 11½	0 11¾
15	3 11	1 11½	0 11¾

Those marked thus *, are taken at the highest Price of the market.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE—Aug. 20.

Amsterdam	36-3	Genoa	45⅜
Ditto at sight	35 8	Venice, *n. C.*	52
Rotterdam c.f.	11-7	Lisbon	64½
Hamburgh	34 8	Oporto	64½
Altona	34-9	Dublin	10¼
Paris liv.	24-8	Cork	11½
Ditto 2 us.	24-12		
Bourdeaux	24 12		
Cadiz	38¼	PRICES OF BULLION.	
Madrid	38¼		*£. s. d.*
Bilboa	38¼	Portugal gold in coin&bars, per oz.	4 0 0
Leghorn	50	New dollars	0 5 5
Naples	42	Silver in bars	0 5 6
		Agio, B. of Holland, 5½p.c	

LONDON WEEKLY RETURNS OF WHEAT.

July 25	3671	quarters.	Average	66s.	5½d.
Aug. 1	6247	— — — —		69	8½
8	4334	— — — —		70	0
15	2188	— — — —		71	5½

FLOUR.

July 25	17,026	sacks.	Average	64s.	4½d
Aug. 1	15,352	— — — —		64	3¾
8	12,928	— — — —		64	3¾
15	12,550	— — — —		64	4¾

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

July	11 o'clock Night.	Noon 1 o'clock.	8 o'clock Morning.	Height of Barom Inches.	Dryness by Leslie's Hydrom.	
21	66	76	67	29,95	65	Fair
22	68	82	70	,78	56	Fair
23	69	76	68	,73	47	Fair
24	68	76	64	,69	42	Showery
25	66	73	64	,90	47	Cloudy
26	69	77	62	,78	55	Fair
27	66	73	60	,98	66	Fair
28	67	79	67	30,01	88	Fair
29	67	74	66	29,70	76	Cloudy
30	65	74	64	,69	47	Cloudy
31	63	69	55	,61	15	Rain
A.1	60	72	57	,81	60	Fair
2	59	74	56	,89	55	Fair
3	65	73	57	,85	40	Showery
4	63	72	59	,87	55	Fair
5	60	69	58	,90	40	Cloudy
6	61	71	59	,85	32	Fair
7	62	69	60	,90	19	Rain
8	60	68	61	,90	18	Rain
9	61	63	56	,91	26	Fair
10	57	65	55	30,00	22	Fair
11	60	74	61	29,82	46	Fair, rain night.
12	62	72	64	,76	37	Fair
13	62	79	66	,72	51	Fair, great fall of rain at night.
14	60	73	61	,68	34	Fair
15	62	71	66	30,00	35	Showery
16	67	76	66	,23	31	Fair
17	64	76	64	,17	42	Fair
18	64	75	60	,63	55	Fair
19	61	78	67	29,93	57	Fair
20	66	73	66	,92	30	Cloudy

The Average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock Stock, Fire Office Shares, &c., in August 1807, *at the Office of Mr. Scott,* 23, *New Bridge Street, Blackfriars, London.*

Neath Canal, Glamorganshire, £200 to £212 per share, dividing £12 10s. nett per share.—Grand Junction £90.—St. Agnes Pier and Harbour £95, dividing £6. 15s. net per share.—Ellsmere Canal £56.—Lancaster, £19. 10s.—Brecon £40.—Kennett and Avon £20. to £21. new ditto £2 10s. per share premium.—Ashby de la Zouch £24.—Crinan £7. 7s. per share.—Union £29.—West India Dock stock £145 per cent.—London Dock £113 to £118. 10s.—East India Dock £125—Globe Assurance £112—Imperial Assurance, £10 to £11 per cent. premium.—Albion Assurance, £1 per cent. premium.—Rock Life Assurance, 5s. to 7s. premium, per share.

21 4015 30 2326 6756 g 20

Daily Prices of STOCKS, from 20th JULY to 18th AUGUST, 1807.

	Bank Stock.	3 p. Cent. Reduced.	3 p. Cent. Consols.	4 p. Cent. Cons. 1780.	3 per Cent. Def.	Navy 5 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Consol. Short Ann.	5 p. Cent. 1797.	Omnium.	Imperial 3 p. Cent.	Ditto Annuities.	India Stock.	India Scrip.	India Bonds.	South Sea Stock.	Old Annuit.	New Ditto.	Navy and Vict. Bills.	3d. Exched. Bills.	3½ d. Ditto.	Lottery Tickets.	Consols for Acct.	Irish Omnium.	Irish 5 p. Cent.
																					£. s. d.				
July 21	229	62½	61⅝	80⅜	—	94⅜ 16	—	—	—	par	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	p 2 d 20	63⅜	—	—	—
22	—	62⅜	61⅝	80⅜	—	94⅜ 16	—	—	—	½D	61⅝	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	p 2 d 20	63⅜	—	—	—
23	229¾	62⅜	61⅝	80⅜	—	94⅜ 16	—	—	—	½D	61⅝	—	174⅝	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	p 2 d 20	63⅜	—	—	—
24	228	62⅜	61⅝	80⅜	—	94⅜ 16	—	—	—	½D	61⅝	74	172⅝	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	p 2 d 20	63⅜	—	—	—
25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	—	62⅜	61⅝	80⅜	—	95⅛ 16	—	—	—	½D	62⅜	74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	p 2 d 21	69	—	—	—
28	229¾	62⅜	61⅝	80⅜	—	95⅜ 16	—	—	—	pr 1 pm ½D	61⅝	74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	p 2 pm 21	11	—	—	—
29	—	62⅜	62	80⅜	—	95⅜ 16	—	—	—	½D	61⅝	74	175	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	p 2 pm 21	11	—	—	—
30	231	62⅜	62⅛	80⅜	—	95⅜ 16	—	—	—	½D	62	74	175	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	p 2 pm 21	11	62⅜	—	93¾
Aug 1	—	62⅜	61⅝	80⅜	—	95⅜ 16	—	—	—	½D	61⅝	74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 pm 21	11	62⅜	—	93¾
4	231¼	62¼	61⅝	80⅜	—	95⅜ 17⅛	—	—	99¾	½D	61⅝	74	175	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 pm	—	62⅜	—	93¾
5	—	62¼	61⅝	80⅜	—	95⅜ 17⅛	—	—	99¾	½D	61⅝	74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 pm 1 r	—	62	—	93¾
6	—	62¼	61⅝	80⅜	—	95⅜ 17⅛	—	—	99¾	1⅛D	61⅝	74	174	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	pr 2 pm	—	61⅜	—	93¾
7	—	62	61⅛	80⅛	—	95 17⅛	—	—	99¾	1⅛D	61⅝	—	172¾	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	pr 3 1 pm	—	61⅜	—	92¾
8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 3 2 pm	21 11	—	—	—
10	229	61⅞	63¼	81⅛	—	95⅜ 18⅛	—	—	—	2D	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	233	63⅛	62⅞	81⅛	—	95⅞ 18⅛	—	—	—	1 P	—	74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	233	63⅛	62⅞	81⅛	—	95⅛ 18⅛	—	—	—	1 P	—	73⅞	179	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	pr 2 pm	—	62¼	—	—
14	—	62¼	62¼	81⅛	—	96 17⅝	—	—	—	¼ P	62⅛	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 P	—	—	—	—
15	—	63	62⅜	80⅜	—	96 17⅝	—	—	—	¼D par	—	74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 P	—	—	—	—
17	—	63	62¼	81	—	96 17⅝	—	—	—	par	62¼	74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 P	—	—	—	—
18	231¼	63	62¼	81	—	95⅞ 17⅝	—	—	—	4D	—	74	179	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 D	—	—	—	—

END OF VOL. II.

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